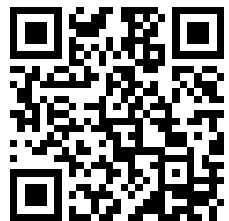


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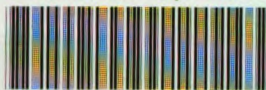
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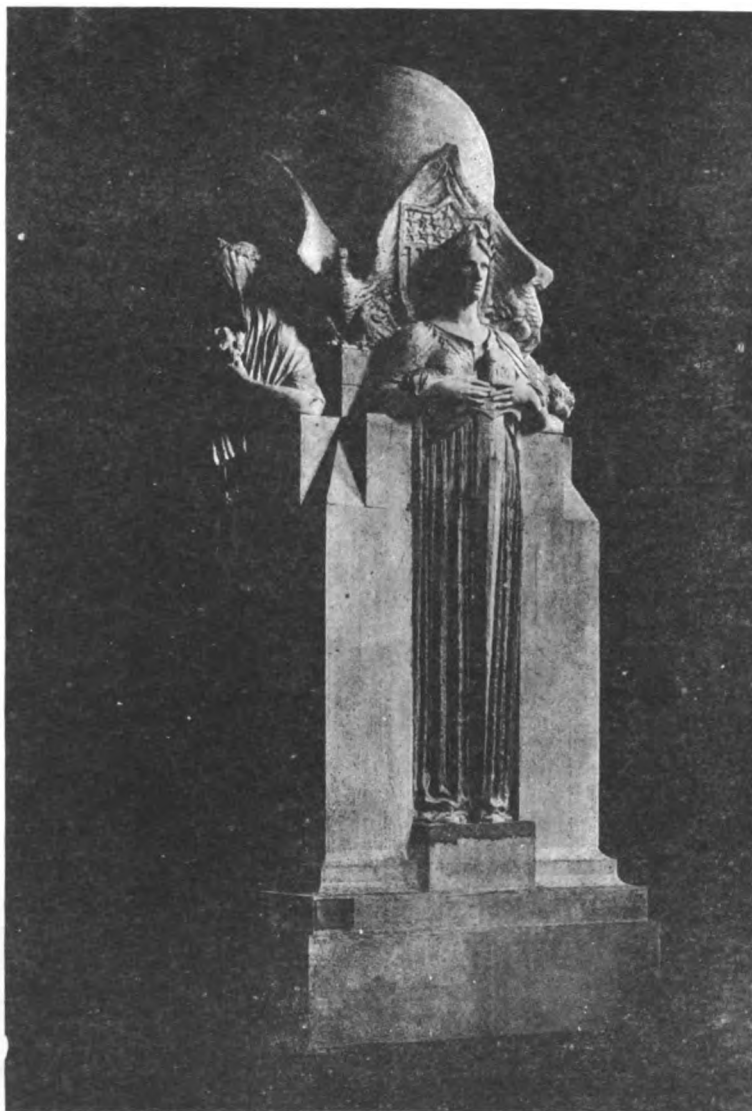












CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL MONUMENT, EDWARDSVILLE

Centennial History  
OF  
Madison County, Illinois  
and Its People  
1812 to 1912

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Edited and Compiled by  
W. T. NORTON  
ALTON

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# FOREWORD

This work is not designed to be a detailed history of Madison county in chronological sequence. Rather should it be termed "Madison County in History." The effort has been made to chronicle the physical conditions and the important events whose evolution transformed it from a beautiful wilderness to a place in the forefront of modern attainment. The endeavor has been to record the forces that erected its thriving cities, transmuted its wild prairies into cultivated fields; that unearthed its mineral wealth; built up mammoth factories, reared stately cathedrals, spacious school houses and famous institutions of learning.

History is but the pen-portraiture of great men in action; kings of commerce, finance, manufactures, agriculture, science and literature, and leaders in patriotic and religious achievement. It is these who have made the past century notable, and the editors have labored to render such due honor in this Centennial Commemoration.



## INTRODUCTORY

### COMMEMORATING A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

CHARLES BOESCHENSTEIN ORIGINATOR OF CELEBRATION—MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION—MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL (1812-1912)—PERFECTING THE DETAILS—DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

Coincident, almost, with the plan of the publishers of this work to issue a volume in commemoration of the leading historical events in the one hundred years of Madison county's existence as a civic organization, came the local movement at Edwardsville to fittingly celebrate its centennial anniversary which falls on the 14th of September, 1912. Plans for the proper observance of this momentous incident which also commemorates the establishment of representative government in Illinois, have been made on a comprehensive scale, in consonance with the importance and significance of the occasion. The idea of a suitable commemoration caught the popular favor immediately. Leading citizens of the county came forward with words of commendation and valuable suggestions. The interest spread to the State and bore fruit, in the preliminary stages of the work, in a favorable legislative enactment. It was recognized at the outset that the celebration must be more than a county or state affair as momentous national events, of which Madison county was the center, clustered around the wonderful year of 1812. Recognition of these vital considerations compelled the making of plans on lines not limited by local boundaries.

CHARLES BOESCHENSTEIN ORIGINATOR OF CELEBRATION.

The original proposition for a grand celebration of the centennial anniversary was made

by Hon. Charles Boeschenstein, of the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*. In his paper he urged the proposition on the public attention in so forcible a way as not only to attract attention but to arouse sympathetic enthusiasm. It resulted in the proposition being endorsed by the citizens in general and in the taking of practical action by the Edwardsville Commercial Club. At a meeting in February, 1911, the Club placed the matter under consideration in the hands of a special committee. This committee reported resolutions setting forth the advisability of the commemoration and giving reasons therefor. It also recounted briefly the notable events of the past century and their far-reaching effects. The report was adopted unanimously and developments followed with commendable rapidity.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

Actual work may be said to have begun with the appointment by the club's president, Mr. J. F. Ammann, of an executive committee charged with the work of organizing and incorporating the Madison County Centennial Association, with the purpose of putting the proposition on a business-like and authoritative basis. The Association inaugurated its work by going before the legislature and presenting the subject for the consideration of the State's lawmakers. Their memorial was favorably received and the legislature passed a bill giving formal recognition to the project

and appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a suitable commemorative monument at Edwardsville. The bill was introduced in the Senate May 11, 1911, promptly passed by both Houses and was approved by the governor May 25th. Four days after the bill had become a law, a charter, dated May 29, 1911, was secured from the secretary of state for the Madison County Centennial Association, with the following organization: President, Charles Boeschstein; vice presidents, Louis D. Lawnin and J. Fred Ammann; secretary, Ralph D. Griffin; treasurer, Dent E. Burroughs; board of directors: Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum, Dent E. Burroughs, William H. Hall, Chas. E. Gueltig, Ralph C. Wayne, Henry E. Dierkes, Thomas Williamson, Louis May, Louis D. Lawnin, William R. Crossman, J. Fred Ammann, John Stolze, Percy P. Lusk, John R. Sutter, Ralph D. Griffin and Charles Boeschstein.

Honorary presidents: Edmond Beall, Alton; Norman G. Flagg, Moro; Joseph G. Bardill, Highland; William Dickman, Edwardsville.

Such has been the unanimity of opinion and general harmony with which the splendid work has been carried forward, that there has been no occasion for a single change in the personnel of this organization.

Immediately after the completion of the organization the Association issued the following condensed statement of the history it desired to commemorate:

#### MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL (1812-1912.)

The year 1912, will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of representative government in Illinois; the establishment of Madison County and the designation of Edwardsville as the seat of justice.

The Illinois General Assembly at its last session officially recognized the importance of the anniversary and appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of a permanent memorial in Edwardsville. In like recognition, the Madison County Centennial Association has been incorporated, and is planning a celebration in

Edwardsville commencing September 14, 1912, of these events, together with the wonderful record of progress that the succeeding years have unrolled within the confines of the county. State, county and city will unite in this celebration and the Centennial itself will make history.

From the time when Thomas Kirkpatrick opened a tavern near the banks of Cahokia Creek, to the present, the history of this great county is full of fascination. Edwardsville, in addition to being the seat of justice, was made a land office and all who wished to settle north of Kaskaskia were required to come here to enter lands.

Fort Russell, a short distance northwest of Edwardsville, in command of Colonel William Russell, the most noted soldier of his time in the West, became the strongest military post of the frontier. The cannon of Louis XIV were removed from old Fort Chartres and with these and other military munitions it blazed with pioneer splendor. Governor Edwards made it his headquarters and it was in effect the seat of government of the territory.

The Kickapoo Indian agency was located in Edwardsville and it was here that the United States negotiated with the Indians for the tract of land comprising more than ten million acres, which now constitute the great corn belt of Illinois, and extends north to the Kankakee river.

Eight persons who filled the office of governor of Illinois, at various periods were residents of Edwardsville. Three spent a large part of their lives here. They were: Ninian Edwards, the only governor of the territory and afterwards governor of the state, Edward Coles and Thomas Ford. Four others, John Reynolds, Joseph Duncan, Thomas Carlin and John M. Palmer lived here during part of their eventful careers. Charles S. Deneen, present governor of the state, was born here.

Edwardsville was the home of the first two United States senators from Illinois, Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, and they lived here during their terms of office. Benjamin Stephenson, who was representative to congress when Illinois was a territory, and Daniel P. Cook, who was the first representative to congress from Illinois after it became a state, were numbered among its residents. A host of other men who became famous in history in this state and many who later won distinction in other states, lived in Madison County.

Hallowed with history and romance, the county has been favored by limitless natural advantages. Its lands are part of the garden spot of the nation and its growth as a manufacturing community is a marvel of industrial development. The United States

census shows that during the decade from 1900 to 1910, Madison County gained nearly forty per cent in population, the largest per cent of growth of any Illinois county.

Contemplation of the wonderful events and achievements during this century make fitting a commemoration that will prove an inspiration to future generations.

Everyone who lives in Madison county, or has lived here, should be here in September, 1912. Meet your friends in the old home, see the pageants and witness the spectacles, hear the addresses and music, entertain and be entertained, and be filled anew with the realization that Madison county is the grandest county of the great commonwealth of Illinois.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION,  
Charles Boeschstein, President.

#### PERFECTING THE DETAILS.

The preliminaries being arranged the work of perfecting the details was undertaken by the officials with the enthusiastic support of the people. As the plans unfolded every day brought new tasks to the workers, it was eventually decided that the celebration should cover a period of eight days from Saturday, September 14 to Saturday the 21st, both inclusive. The general features of the celebration have been assigned, as to dates, as follows:

Saturday, September 14—Home Coming Day.

Sunday, September 15—Centennial Sunday.

Monday, September 16—Dedication Day.

Tuesday, September 17—School Children's Day.

Wednesday, September 18—Federal and Old Soldiers' Day.

Thursday, September 19—Automobile and Flower Day.

Friday, September 20—Labor Day.

Saturday, September 21—Farmers' Day.

Besides this general division, plans have been made for assigning certain days to each of the different cities and towns in the county, and allowing each community to arrange local features for its especial part in the celebration. The programme was finally "whipped into

shape," and it was decided to make the great central feature a splendid historical pageant, or panorama, presenting in a series of genuine moving pictures, the events of which Madison county has been the theater.

This pageant will be on a scale of grandeur never before undertaken under like circumstances, and at the same time careful attention will be paid to historical accuracy. Not only are the pictures to be presented, but the scenes will be enacted by actors especially selected for the portrayal of the historic characters.

Second to this great pageant in importance will be the great exhibition of farm products and manufactures of Madison county. In this everybody in the entire county is to have a part, and there was early aroused a spirit of friendly emulation that gives assurance of a magnificent display.

Next, probably, in importance comes the aeroplane flights. These have been planned for nearly every day of the celebration, and some of the most noted aviators and "bird men" in the country have been interested in the matter from the beginning.

The dedication of the splendid monument, (see frontispiece), for which the state appropriated \$5,000, will be one of the most important events of the celebration. The dedication and unveiling are set for Monday of Centennial week, and the elaborate ceremonies will be participated in by notables from all over the state and various parts of the country. This monument, intended to commemorate a century of progress, may properly be said to be the conception of Charles J. Mulligan. The location selected is the beautiful City Park near Public Library. Arrangements have been made by which the presence is assured of all the State officers of Illinois, and these are to take part especially in the dedication and unveiling of the monument. Members of both houses of the State legislature, judges of the State Supreme court and other legal tribunals; officials of the large

cities in the state; old settlers and old soldiers are to be among the honored guests.

To add military "pomp and circumstance" to the celebration, a regiment of state militia will be in camp in Edwardsville during the larger part of the week, and the Alton Naval Militia will also be present. Drills, parades and marches will add to the brilliancy of the occasion. There will be music and oratory without stint, and over all will prevail the spirit of genuine Madison County hospitality.

Especial attention will be given to the "Home Coming" feature of the celebration, and former residents of the county and their descendants have been specially invited to add their presence to the success of the occasion.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The character and design of the monument was a matter which called for careful consideration. The selection was in the hands of a special committee appointed by the Legislature. In response to calls for plans, designs were submitted by a large number of artists of note and finally the contract for the memorial was awarded to Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago, and W. C. Zimmerman was selected as the sculptor. The design for the monument shows a splendid figurative and artistic conception. It was at first thought it would be necessary to use three sections of stone but it

was finally decided to use a single block of Georgia marble. Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Zimmerman visited the quarries of the Georgia Marble Company, in that state and spent some time there making a selection and in "rough-shaping" the mammoth block of marble. The block selected weighed 60,000 pounds. As designed by the sculptor the memorial stands sixteen feet high and is strikingly symbolical and suggestive. The apex of the huge block is surmounted by a great belted globe, and on this is engraved a map of Illinois of which Madison county was once so large a part. On the four fronts of the memorial are sculptured striking allegorical figures. One of these is typical of Justice with arms outstretched around two pillars, and swords pointed downward. The other three figures represent Wisdom, Virtue and Plenty. The carvings on the other sides of the monument are: an American Indian, typifying the original inhabitants of the county; an American farmer and illustrations of the American Revolution. On the face of the monument are engraved the words: "Commemorating One Hundred Years of Progress."

This splendid memorial will convey to coming generations, as nothing else could, an adequate conception of the appreciation of the people of to-day for the labors and sacrifices of the pioneers which made possible the triumphs of the present.

# HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

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## CHAPTER I

### PRIMEVAL INHABITANTS

SUCCESSORS OF MOUND BUILDERS—THE ILLINI OR ILLINOIS—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—PONTIAC'S DEATH AVENGED—THE IROQUOIS DESCEND ON THE ILLINI—TWILIGHT OF FRENCH OCCUPANCY.

The Indians found upon the American continent when it was first discovered by white men were not the original inhabitants. They supplanted a vanished race or races of a probably higher type of civilization than themselves. But as to the origin or racial type of these primeval inhabitants nothing is known. Ethnologists have their theories and speculations, but theories, however, learned and plausible, do not constitute history. Just as little is known of the history and origin of the Indians known to white men. There are no ruins of temples, towers, shrines and palaces lying prostrate, overgrown with forests and vegetation, as in Mexico, to tell the tale of vanished splendor and civilization; no inscriptions, as on the ancient tablets dug up from the ruins of Nineveh, Baalbec and the buried cities of Egypt, to unfold the record of a vanished past,—nothing save the remnants of what appear to be ancient fortifications and the stupendous works of the Mound Builders which contain no record which give any clue as to their origin. All their past is wrapped

in mystery, and the only agreement as to the Mound Builders is a negative one, viz: that they were not the Indians known to white men. But as Madison county seems to have been the main seat of power of the Mound Builders and the locality where their greatest works survive, this question will be treated in a separate chapter.

#### SUCCESSORS OF MOUND BUILDERS

A new land, and yet, some claim, an older land than Europe, geologically—it is new only in the sense of being new to us and to history. The Indians of the Illinois country, were wandering tribes coming from where they knew not and caring not whither they drifted, sometimes living a communal life in villages and cultivating the soil to a limited extent, but mainly rangers over the forests, plains and prairies, with few fixed places of abode, and yet their wanderings circumscribed within certain territory by the cordon of surrounding hostile tribes. Some writers claim the American Indians to be the descendants of the Lost



Ten Tribes of Israel, which were dispersed abroad, and to discover in them traits and types peculiar to the ancient Jews, but this, and many other theories and speculations as to their origin, have no better basis than the author's ingenuity or imagination. The book is still sealed. Of history and records among the Indians the early explorers found none. Neither did those scholars and ethnologists who lived among them for years in order to learn something of their past establish anything definite or satisfying. Myths, legends, traditions, bequeathed from one generation to another, they found in plenty. But while weird and strange, the legends were fantastic and incredible to the last degree. After going back two or three generations they were lost in the mists, and fact, if there was any, was lost in fancy.

But that they had once been strangers in a land they claimed as their own is told by the mute relics of a vanished race that evidently preceded their own as lords of the soil, and were, moreover, of a higher racial type. The Cahokia group of mounds, in the southern part of Madison county, stands alone, as the greatest memorial of their existence in the United States. Of the Indians themselves the records above ground are confined to rude pictographs and figures painted on rocks and cliffs, some of them displaying considerable artistic skill, and emblematic of events or incidents in the lives of the tribes, or designed to display some legend or tradition. The most notable of these pictographs in the Mississippi valley was the picture of the Piasa bird portrayed on the cliffs of Alton. The main relics of the race are beneath the ground, in the graves of their warrior chiefs, where have been found vast quantities of arrow heads, battle axes, stone pipes, implements, ornaments, votive offerings, utensils and pottery, some artistically and curiously fashioned but all telling of a rude and primitive existence in which the use of metal

tools was unknown, save that of copper among some of the Lake Superior tribes.

#### THE ILLINI, OR ILLINOIS

The Illini, or Illinois, as the French phrased the word, and from which the state and its greatest river take their name, were an aggregation of distinct but kindred tribes,—the Kaskaskias, the Peorias, the Cahokias, the Tamaroas, the Kickapoos and others. The meaning of their name is men, or superior men, but they did not live up to their assumptions and were not the equals in intelligence or advancement of the Mohawks, the Iroquois of New York, or the Cherokees and Chickasaws of the south. They were proud, vain, boastful in their naked savagery; cruel, treacherous and slothful; yet they possessed many noble traits, a vivid imagery, drawn from nature, and a natural eloquence that was appealing in its richness of expression. The gay-hearted, joyous, adaptable and tactful Frenchman won their confidence and affection; the Anglo-Saxons never did, save in individual and exceptional cases, but never as a race. The French danced with them, joined with them in the chase, lived in their wigwams and intermarried with them. The English regarded them as their natural enemies and kept them at swords' points.

The general characteristics of the Illinois were those of the tribes the continent over, but they were reputed to be more inert and cowardly. Along the Rock and Illinois rivers they dwelt in villages, or towns, sometimes numbering several thousand inhabitants, as in the case of the Indian town on the Illinois river on the present site of Utica, and that on the island near the mouth of Rock river. About the time of the early French explorations these northern Illinois tribes were driven from their ancient homes by the incursions of the fierce and relentless Sioux and the savage and fiery Iroquois. They became wanderers in the

wilderness of central and southern Illinois, and seemed loath or afraid to resume the communal life of the towns, though there were villages of certain tribes in Sangamon and McLean counties and one of the Kickapoos in central Madison. They raised a little corn, and some beans and squashes, but relied mainly on the chase for their support, the game of the woods and prairies and the fish of the rivers and lakes, with the varied abundance of the wild fruits and products of the forests. They made little provision for the future; they reveled in summer in nature's prodigality of supplies, and starved in winter through lack of foresight in providing for the future. They likewise made little provision for protecting themselves against the severities of the inclement season either in their habitations or their persons. Such garments as they wore were made of skins and furs of wild animals, which were often fashioned with rare skill by the squaws and richly adorned. They were children of nature and took nature as it came. They were incessantly at war with neighboring tribes, and later with the encroaching white settlers, and their ferocity is a tale of continuous horrors unspeakable and unwritable, but be it said of the white settlers that when at war on the border they showed no more mercy than did their savage foes. All men are accused of being barbarians at bottom. It may be said, however, in some extenuation of the war of extermination waged against them by the English that the Indians made no use of the beautiful and fertile lands they occupied, except as a field for the battle and the chase, and if the whites had not exterminated each other—a work they were busily engaged in when diverted, in some measure therefrom by the incursion of the whites.

#### PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY

There was no national organization among them; they were divided into scores of differ-

ent tribes, speaking different languages or dialects, with each tribe looking upon its neighbor as its natural prey. At the way Indian wars were raging at the time of the French occupation of the Illinois country, it would only have been a short time until the rival tribes would have extirpated each other and left the wilderness tenantless. Their nearest approach to racial or national unity, in the Mississippi valley, was after the session of the country by France to England in 1763, when the great chieftain Pontiac, foreseeing the doom of his people in the encroachments of the colonists, organized the great conspiracy extending over the territory from Canada to the Gulf and from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, and uniting all the tribes therein in a concerted attack on all the English forts, settlements and outposts along the frontier; and then followed the two bloodiest years ever known to the pioneers on the border. The whole valley was aflame with burning villages and isolated cabins, forts were captured, old and young were slaughtered, cruelty demoniac and horrors infinite reigned supreme. But the French settlements along the Mississippi suffered little from the widespread conflict: It was the English against whom the conspiracy was organized by Pontiac, in a confident but vain hope of help from the French government in regaining the land of his fathers. It was in our neighboring town of Cahokia, in 1767, after the collapse of the conspiracy, that the mighty chieftain met his death at the hands of an Illinois renegade Indian, hired by a trader to assassinate him.

#### PONTIAC'S DEATH AVENGED

A fearful retribution was exacted from the Illinois Indians for this murder for which the tribe was made responsible. In revenge therefor the Pottawatomies made war upon them. The Illini being defeated, so runs the legend, fled for refuge to the tall cliff on the Illinois river, in what is now La Salle county, which

was inaccessible from three sides and from the fourth was approachable only by a narrow causeway, easily defended, and where they repulsed their pursuers. But the pursuers then changed their tactics, cut off all supplies of food and water, and literally starved the whole tribe to death, only one woman surviving when the foes gained possession of the mount. Thus was the death of Pontiac avenged at Starved Rock.

#### THE IROQUOIS DESCEND ON THE ILLINI

Among the Indian myths and traditions that have come down to us is that of the Piasa Bird, the scene of which is laid in Madison county, and is founded on the famous Indian painting on the cliffs at Alton. The legend, as related by John Russell, appears elsewhere in this volume. As far as the present territory of Madison is concerned, the ninety years following its discovery by Marquette and Joliet is a twilight period marked by few recorded incidents connected with the Indians. La Salle, however, records a nearby illustration of savage ferocity that he came upon near the mouth of the Illinois soon after its occurrence. On his voyage down the Illinois, in 1680, he followed in the wake of the destroying hosts of the Iroquois who had driven the local tribes from their villages and pursued them southward. The invaders not only destroyed the villages of the unhappy Illini, and put to death every living thing, but they even tore open the graves, mutilated the bodies and strewed them over the plain. Near the mouth of the river, on the east side, apparently, the explorers came upon the spot where the pursuers had overtaken the helpless women and children of the tribe, their warriors having abandoned them and fled. The attention of the Frenchmen was first attracted by seeing in the distance numerous forms of human beings upright but motionless. They landed and made an examination, finding the forms to be those of squaws who had been captured and

burned at the stake, their charred remains standing as mute evidences of savage brutality. Tradition says the victims numbered seven hundred. But we must not forget that prior to this period and later, in England, France and Spain, among alleged civilized people, the souls of saints and martyrs were ascending to Heaven in columns of smoke and flame, a sacrifice to the malevolence of religious bigots, and that in the same countries alleged witches were burned to death. Burning their enemies at the stake seems a savage instinct that civilization has never yet eradicated from the nature of men, and is even now frequently chronicled in our newspapers as the form of punishment or revenge most favored by howling mobs for those charged with revolting crimes. In this respect the enlightened Caucasian can assume no airs of superiority, as a race, over the primeval denizens of the forest.

#### TWILIGHT OF FRENCH OCCUPANCY

During this twilight period of French occupancy the settlers on the American Bottom lived mainly at peace with the Indians and the devoted priests won many followers among the savages to whom they brought the story of the Cross. The five settlements, of which Cahokia was the oldest, increased slowly by emigration from Canada, and later on from France by way of New Orleans, but their progress is not a part of this narrative. The migration from Canada passed by the present bounds of this county and located in the colonies further south. No mission seems to have been established within the present limits of the county, but as Cahokia mission was located only six miles south, there is no doubt that the missionaries of the Jesuits were constantly traversing the soil of this county on their self-denying labor of winning souls to the Christian faith. It is claimed, however, that a French settlement once existed on Chouteau island, whether a mission or not is unknown. The proof of this settlement seems to rest on

the finding, by the early English settlers, about 1802, of the remnants of pear and apple orchards on the island, the trees being evidently of great age, indicating, of course, prior occupancy by white men. Undoubtedly all the territory of Madison was well known to the traders and trappers of Cahokia and that the county was threaded with their trails. It was also constantly traversed by wandering tribes of Indians, but no villages except that of the Kickapoos on Indian creek seem to have been permanently located in the county during the ninety years of French domination. But that

it was, at one time, prior to recorded history, the home of a teeming aboriginal population is attested by the vast quantities of relics and implements, of which we have spoken, found in the graves along the bluffs and in the mounds of the American Bottom. Calhoun, the peninsula county, lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers and twelve miles beyond the north line of Madison, is richer in Indian remains than any other county in the state and is a favorite field of research by archaeologists.



DISCOVERERS OF MADISON COUNTY  
(MARQUETTE AND JOLIET)

## CHAPTER II

### UNDER THE FLEUR DE LIS

ORIGINAL COUNTY BOUNDARIES—SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS—AN ILLUSTRIOUS TRIUMVIRATE—THE "FRIGHTFUL (CASTLEATED) ROCKS"—THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERERS—ANCIENT MADISON COUNTY.

"Come, my friends,  
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.  
Push off! and sitting well in order smite  
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds  
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths  
Of all the western stars, until I die—  
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down;  
It may be we shall gain the Happy Isles.  
One equal temper of heroic hearts,  
Made wreck of time and fate, but strong in will  
To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."  
—Tennyson's "Ulysses."

#### ORIGINAL COUNTY BOUNDARIES (1812)

To the present generation of Madison county residents, the successors of vanished races occupying a great county in the third greatest state of the Union, it seems strange to reflect that their home was once a part of the French empire on this continent, and not a small section of it, either; for when the county was first constituted by Governor Edwards, in 1812, its boundaries were as follows: "To begin on the Mississippi, to run with the second township line above Cahokia east until it strikes the dividing line between Illinois and Indiana territories; thence with said dividing line north of the line of Upper Canada, thence west with said line to the Mississippi river, and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning."

These were generous boundaries, but on the northwest were defective, for the reason that

the line of Upper Canada would not strike the Mississippi, but range north of it. This fact ought to have been known to the Governor, for the reason that Capt. Zebulon Pike, in 1805, with a government expedition, had determined the source of the Mississippi and its course in Minnesota south of the Canadian line, but it is true that the Canadian boundary line was not at that time clearly defined. In addition to all of Illinois north of the south line of Madison this county thus included the State of Wisconsin, part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, part of Lake Superior and a large slice of Minnesota east of the Mississippi.

This vast domain of Madison county comprised some one hundred and sixty thousand square miles of territory, and its population to-day is approximately ten millions. In 1812, when organized, it contained the following military posts, its cordon of defense against the British and Indians in the war of 1812, viz: Prairie du Chien, Green Bay, Fort Dearborn (Chicago), Fort Clark (Peoria), Rock Island, Monterey, on the Illinois river; Fort Russell, a fort at mouth of the Illinois and a station four miles below Alton opposite the mouth of the Missouri. With the exception of the scattered settlements of hardy pioneers all else was a beautiful wilderness over which ranged herds of deer and numerous beasts of prey. The early French explorers also spoke

of vast droves of buffalo and elk, and recorded the slaying of wild goats, but buffalo, elk and goats were extinct at the time of the organization of the county. Within its boundaries were waged all the battles and skirmishes with the British and Indians in the war of 1812—that is, all that occurred within the present boundaries of Illinois.

#### EARLIEST FORTS, MISSIONS AND STATIONS.

But over all this vast domain of Madison county once floated the white lilies of France. Here were located the earliest forts, missions and stations of the first French explorers, Marquette, Joliet, the peerless La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and many heroic Fathers whose deeds and discoveries are recorded in the "Relations of the Jesuits." Between the years 1673 and 1812 three flags had floated over its soil. France, England and the United States had here successively unfurled their banners and claimed dominion and sovereignty while across the Mississippi waved the bold ensign of Spain, destined, like those of France and England, to be furled and disappear before the power of the great republic. While still a part of the French empire, Madison county was the highway between the two seats of French power in the new world, Quebec and New Orleans; one at the mouth of the St. Lawrence the other near the mouth of the Mississippi. First, the early French explorers from their farthest western post at Mackinac, crossed to Green Bay; thence made the portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin river; thence down that stream to the Mississippi. A little later the portage from the Chicago river to the DesPlaines and to the Illinois was discovered, and still later the crossing from the foot of Lake Michigan to the Kankakee and the Illinois.

#### SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS

Over these several routes, the explorers, missionaries, *couriers du bois*, traders and

trappers, passed on their long and lonely voyages from Quebec and Montreal to the Mississippi. These expeditions, by the water route, were fraught with every peril known to life in the wilderness—skulking savages lurked in ambush at every exposed point, as they hoisted their sail to the breeze or paddled their light canoes on their weary way. Ravenous beasts threatened them when they camped on land by night. They braved tempest and storm. They were scorched by the summer's sun and benumbed by the winter's cold. Their frail barks were tossed by adverse winds and often swallowed up by engulfing waves. Ceaseless vigilance was the price of safety, and they knew neither rest nor chance for recuperation. They suffered from hunger and nakedness, and were strangers to all the comforts and endearments of life. But as the advance guard of civilization they endured hardship as good soldiers bearing into an unknown land the standard of the cross and the oriflamme of France.

Nothing in the history of missionary zeal since the great command was given by our Lord, "Go ye forth and teach all nations," surpasses in devotion and sacrifice that of the Catholic Fathers who went forth in His name to this service. They knew not fear nor shadow of turning; content for all their sacrifice if they might make but a single convert from among the denizens of the forest. They gathered the youth and maidens into mission schools under the shadow of the Cross. They preached to painted warriors the gospel of peace and good will, and mediated between warring tribes. Ofttimes their gentle pleadings were in vain, their lofty courage no shield of defense, and they went to the stake with a smile on their lips and a blessing for their persecutors. They confronted danger with joyous insouciance, and welcomed death as the portal to their Father's house. And these missionaries were not alone messengers of the great salvation, but they were practical pio-

neers, loyal to their king and country, zealous in extending the dominion of their home-land beyond the seas. They were oftentimes men of gentle, or noble birth; scholars and scientists who could give a material turn to the results of their explorations. They were skilled in the crafts and arts of peace, and yet, on occasion, could handle the weapons of war.

More adventurous than the English settlers of Plymouth and Jamestown, who hung for a century on the fringe of the continent knowing nothing of the wilderness beyond, the French explorers and colonists penetrated to the heart of the continent (for that is what the Mississippi valley is and will ever remain). Leaving Quebec and Montreal behind them, they followed nature's highways towards the setting sun. Philadelphia was founded in 1681, but a year earlier than that LaSalle had established a colony on the Illinois, in territory which, in 1812, was within the bounds of Madison county. The explorers paddled their canoes up the turbulent St. Lawrence, debouched on the vast expanse of Lake Ontario, made a portage at Niagara, followed Lake Erie to Detroit; thence through the straits of Mackinac to Lake Michigan, and still westward. They sought a passage to the Pacific and ever in the sunset sky they saw a shadowy hand beckoning them onward.

As early as 1659 French traders, accompanying friendly Indians, penetrated to Green Bay and the southern shore of Lake Superior, which lies within the territory included in the original domain of Madison county. Their report on their return to Quebec of the wonders and capabilities of the countries they had visited, fired the missionary zeal of Bishop Francis de Laval (a divinity school in Montreal now bears his name) and a missionary was selected by lot to visit Green Bay and establish a mission. The lot fell upon an aged priest, Rene Musuard, who departed alone, with little preparation, "trusting," he wrote, "in the Providence that feeds the little birds in

the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay on the south shore of Lake Superior and established a mission. Eight months later, on his way to the island of St. Michaels to establish another mission, he was lost in the forest and never more heard of.

#### AN ILLUSTRIOUS TRIUMVIRATE

Then came an interregnum in missionary exploitation. The colony of New France was fighting for existence at Montreal and Quebec, menaced by the hostile Iroquois, but, at last, answering the call of the Company of the Jesuits, the king reinforced the garrisons with a royal regiment. In 1665, with better conditions at Quebec, Father Allouez, undismayed by the sad fate of his predecessors, embarked on a mission to the far west, and in September passed the straits through which the upper lakes rush to the Huron. Landing on the south shore, he said mass, consecrating the forests which he claimed for the Christian king. It was a meeting place of the Indian tribes, and during his long sojourn there he lighted the torch of faith for more than twenty nations. From the unexplored recesses of Lake Michigan, which the French called Lac des Illinois, came the Potawatomes, worshippers of the sun, who invited him to their homes. Also came the Illinois, a hospitable race, but rent and torn by bloody wars with the Sioux on the north and west, and the Iroquois on the east. Curiosity was aroused by their tales of the noble river on which they dwelt, which flowed to the south. "They had no forests, but vast prairies on which herds of deer and buffalo grazed on the tall grasses. Their country," wrote Allouez, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I leisure I would have gone to their dwelling place to see all the good that was told me of it."

Other priests followed him in 1668, Louis Nicholas, Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette. "For the next few years," says Ban-



croft, "the illustrious triumvirate, Allouez, Dablon and Marquette, were engaged in establishing the influence of France over the vast lake region, mingling happiness with misery, and winning enduring glory by their fearless perseverance." An old map, attached to the "Relations of the Jesuits" and bearing date 1670, shows the mission de St. Xavier, at the head of Green Bay, establishing the fact that, prior to that date, the territory included in the Madison county of 1812, was settled by Europeans. The "Relations" continue that the purpose of discovering the Mississippi, of which they had heard from the Indians, sprung from Marquette himself. As far back as 1669 he had resolved on attempting the discovery, but was long delayed by the necessities of his mission field. Meanwhile he selected a young Illinois Indian to instruct him in the dialect of that tribe. Marquette made known his plans to Talon, the intendant at Quebec, who favored them, and appointed Louis Joliet, a native of that city and a brave explorer, to accompany him. The intendant wished to ascertain whether the French, descending the great river, would bear the banner of France to the Pacific or plant it side by side with Spain on the Gulf of Mexico. A band of friendly Potawatomes, hearing of Marquette's plan, tried to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," they said, "never spare the stranger. The great river abounds in monsters which devour men and canoes." The good Father replied: "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls."

Early in June, 1673, the explorers departed from Green Bay, ascending the Fox river to the Portage. On the tenth of that month, leaving the Fox river, Marquette, Joliet and five Frenchmen, lifting their canoes upon their backs and guided by two Indians, crossed the divide to the Wisconsin, embarked on that broad river and, "in seven days' voyaging," says Marquette, "entered happily the great

river with a joy that could not be expressed." This was on June 17, 1673. The starting point was in the Madison county of 1812 and the discovery of the Mississippi, at what is now Prairie du Chien, was within the same territory. The explorers passed on their way, much impressed with the beauty and fertility of the country, the luxuriant vegetation and the abundance of deer, buffalo and other game. They conferred with various Indian tribes, meeting with no misadventure. The Indian men met with were stark naked. At length they reached the mouth of the Illinois, during the latter part of June. Marquette, in his narrative of "Voyages and Discoveries in the Valley of the Mississippi," writes as follows of their journey, as they reached this locality: "As we coasted along rocks, frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and on which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passes over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and a kind of black are the colors employed. On the whole these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian could have been the designer—as good painters would find it hard to do so well; besides they are painted so high upon the wall that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them. As we were discoursing of them, sailing down a beautiful, clear, still water, we heard the noise of a rapid, into which we were about to fall. I have seen nothing more frightful: A mass of large trees, entire with branches, real floating islands, came rushing from the mouth of the river Pekatanoni (the Missouri), so impetuous that we could not without great danger expose ourselves to pass across. The agita-

tion was so great that the water was all muddy and could not get clear. Pekatanoni is a considerable river, coming from the northwest, and empties into the Mississippi. Many Indian towns are ranged along this river, and I hope by its means to make the discovery of the Red or California sea."

The "frightful rocks," to which the good Father alludes, were the range of bluffs extending from Grafton to Alton; thence receding back from the river some five or six miles and extending to the Kaskaskia river. Between the bluff range and the river lies the far-famed American Bottom, some twenty-five miles of which, in length, lie within the present confines of Madison and is the garden spot of the state, no other section of the country equaling it in fertility. It received its name from the fact that the first American settlers located thereon.

#### THE "FRIGHTFUL (CASTLEATED) ROCKS"

Between Grafton and Elsau, and for two or three miles below, the "frightful rocks" are fashioned into many weird and fantastic shapes and forms. Stately columns and pillars stand out from the face of the cliffs, leaving caves, hollows and amphitheatres between. A side view gives the impression of the long-extended turreted walls and towers of medieval castles. They are termed the "castleated rocks," and are unsurpassed in awe-inspiring grandeur on the Mississippi; but why the Frenchmen should have looked upon them with fear is hard to explain. How the cliffs came to be thus fashioned is a question upon which geologists differ. The material is magnesian or oolitic limestone, and the agent that fashioned them was evidently erosion, but that hardly explains the uniformity of the unique formation.

One thing is plain: The outlet of the great lakes was once down the valley of the Illinois and the Mississippi. Some great upheaval or convulsion of nature threw up a barrier, or

watershed, along the west shore of lake Michigan which turned the drainage of the lake system eastward, and the magnificent river which once swept down the valley of the Illinois dwindled to the present, comparatively, puny stream, leaving rich bottom lands on either side. But the Mississippi in those days was a lordly stream, at least six miles wide, opposite the present boundaries of Madison and Jersey counties. It expanded from the bluffs on the east side of the Mississippi to the bluffs on the further side of the Missouri, and that river itself emptied into the Mississippi opposite these castleated bluffs, instead of over twenty miles below, as at present. The impact of the fierce current of the Missouri, also, against these rocks may have had much to do with their fantastic fashioning.

The long strip, or peninsula, of bottom land separating the two great rivers, which run parallel for nearly thirty miles, is only from three to four miles wide and of alluvial formation. It was the former bed of the rivers. Even within the last forty years the Missouri has shifted its mouth. In Marquette's time it joined the Mississippi about where it did when Alton was first founded—that is, about four miles below the city opposite the mouth of Wood river. It now comes in ten miles below Alton. The shifting occurred in this way: The winter of 1874-75 was extremely severe. The river was frozen over for nearly three months. When the ice broke up in the spring, or late winter, the gorge in the Missouri gave way first, while that in the Mississippi held firm. The fields of floating ice in the Missouri piled up against the ice in the Mississippi, which still held fast thus forming a great dam across the mouth. The water in the Missouri piled up against the ice dam and flowed backward a short distance finally reaching an old bayou. The angry waters tore through this depression to the Mississippi, six miles further down, where the ice had broken in the latter stream. The ice dam held firm

long enough for the mad Missouri to cut a new channel through the bayou, where it has since remained, resuming its old business of tearing away the rich bottom lands of Madison county against which it debouches.

To resume our narrative: The pictured rocks which Marquette describes were no figment of a Frenchman's fervid fancy, but a reality, and were visible on the face of the cliff, at Alton, a quarter of a mile from State street, as late as 1850, and the figures depicted, early settlers say, correspond, in the main, with Marquette's description of them nearly two hundred years previous. They were just a few yards beyond what is known as Lover's Leap, which still remains a landmark and around which cluster legend and story. Of which, later on.

The explorers continued their voyage and at the first headland below the Missouri they landed, erected a cross and claimed the country for France, in the name of their king, as they had in the country of the Illinois. Day after day they followed the course of the river of mystery, ever unveiling new wonders. They passed the mouth of the Ohio, of the "beautiful river." Below that point the banks were thronged with naked savages, gazing in wonder at the white strangers. Sometimes they were openly hostile, at others, easily propitiated by presenting the calumet of peace, given to Marquette as a safeguard by the friendly Illinois. But, as they descended, the situation grew rapidly more grave and the tribes more hostile, and those who entertained them told them frightful tales of the cruelty and barbarism of the tribes further down the stream. At length they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, and the information they gained satisfied them that the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico and not into the Pacific; and so they decided to return. Turning the prows of their canoes up stream they paddled toilsomely against the current, in the heat of midsummer, finally reaching the mouth of the Illi-

nois, and ascended that stream. They were enraptured with the beauty and fertility of the country, its almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, its abundance of wild fruits, and the marvelous herds of deer and buffalo that came to the water's edge to drink. Finally, making the portage at Chicago to Lake Michigan, they reached Green Bay, their starting point, at the end of September, after a canoe voyage of over two thousand five hundred miles in which they blazed a highway for civilization to follow. They won immortal fame as the unveilers of the western wilderness and the discoverers of the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri and the Illinois rivers. These men were the discoverers of the Madison county of both 1812 and the present day, and all their voyaging, except below the present site of Venice, was within its original boundaries, while their description of the picture of the Piasa Bird on the Alton cliffs links them directly with the Madison county of today.

#### THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERERS

Now who were these devoted men who thus fared forth into unknown lands? Parkman, in his "Discovery of the Great West," gives their biographies in brief: "Louis Joliet was the son of a wagon maker in the service of the company of One Hundred Associates, then owners of Canada. He was born at Quebec in 1645. He was educated by the Jesuits for the priesthood. Later he renounced his vocation, though retaining his partiality for the Jesuits, and became a fur trader and explorer. He was sent by Talon, the intendant, to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior, and returned with credit from the expedition. He was bold and fearless and later was recommended by Talon to Governor Frontenac as a suitable person to undertake the search for the more or less mythical river of the sunset, and he was thereupon appointed on that perilous expedition. A Jesuit priest, Jacques Marquette, then stationed at Point Ignace, was, on

his own petition, chosen as his associate. Proceeding to St. Ignace Joliet joined his companion and they started on the expedition narrated above. On their return to Green Bay Marquette was left at that mission to recruit his strength, while Joliet proceeded on the way to Quebec to bear the report of his discovery to Count Frontenac. At the foot of the LaChine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence, just above Montreal, his canoe was upset, three of his companions were drowned and he himself narrowly escaped. All the records of the great expedition were lost, though reproduced in part by the explorers. He made his report to the governor, and thereafter lived a life of adventure, although he was later a royal pilot on the St. Lawrence and hydrographer of Quebec. He died in 1699, in apparent poverty, after having added its richest realm to the French crown.

"Marquette was born in 1637, at Laon, in France, of an ancient and honorable family. When about seventeen he joined the Jesuit order and was sent to the missions in Canada. He was a devout votary of the Virgin Mary, who was, to his mind, the object of transcendent loveliness. He was an accomplished linguist and became easily the master of six Indian languages, an accomplishment of inestimable advantage to him in his explorations."

The Indian traditions describe Marquette as a very beautiful man, with a face full of kindness, and lighted up with spirituality. The only portrait of the famous explorer and missionary which is considered as authentic is a painting now at Marquette College, in Milwaukee, and owned by Father Lalumiere, one of the oldest and most prominent Jesuits in the northwest.

Following his discovery of the Mississippi, Marquette spent the winter at Green Bay recruiting his strength wasted by a chronic malady. In the autumn following he set out to establish a mission on the Illinois. Winter overtook the party after entering the Chicago

river and they remained encamped on the banks of that stream until the next spring, when they proceeded on their way to the Indian village of Kaskaskia on the Illinois. After preliminary missionary labors he at length summoned a great council of the tribes on the plain near the modern town of Utica. Here gathered five hundred chiefs, one thousand five hundred youths and warriors and all the women and children of the villages. "Marquette, standing in their midst, explained to them the mysteries of the faith and beseeched them to adopt it. The response to his pleading met his utmost wishes. They begged him to remain among them, but his life was ebbing away and he felt it time for him to depart. A few days after Easter, 1675, he left the village escorted by a crowd of Indians who followed him to Lake Michigan, where he embarked with his companions and crossed the lake on the way to St. Ignace. But his strength was failing fast and he ordered his companions to take him ashore. There they built a rude hut of bark into which the dying missionary was carried. He knew that the end was at hand. He gave directions for his burial, administered to his followers the sacrament of penitence and then passed peacefully away, thanking God that he had been permitted to die in the wilderness a minister to the faith." His death occurred on the nineteenth of May, 1675. He was buried beside the hut, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and his followers proceeded on their way to St. Ignace. In the spring of 1676 a band of Ottawa Indians, to whom Marquette had ministered, repaired to his grave, exhumed the remains and then, in a procession of thirty canoes, they bore the body, chanting funeral songs, to St. Ignace. The remains were received with solemn ceremony by the priests, traders and Indians of the place, and buried beneath the little chapel of the mission. The life of this discoverer of Madison county is a pathetic story of devotion, sacrifice and final glorious triumph.

In the way of European occupation the mission to the Kaskaskias, established by Marquette in the winter of 1674-5, was succeeded in 1680, by the founding of Fort Creve Coeur by the chivalric LaSalle, the discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi and the most distinguished of western explorers. Then followed the establishment of Fort St. Louis by Tonty, LaSalle's devoted associate and an almost equally great explorer. The scene then is a shifting one, but the best authority indicates that the missions on the Illinois were maintained until 1699, when the Kaskaskia tribe, fearing another invasion by their ancient foes, the Iroquois, migrated en masse to southern Illinois, locating at the present site of Kaskaskia. The devoted priests, James Gravier and Jaques Marest, came with them, accompanied by the traders, trappers and the white attaches of the mission, and thus established what is claimed to be the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi valley. But this claim is disputed, there being almost equally good authority for the claim that LaSalle, on his return from the lower Mississippi, in 1683, established the mission at Cahokia which subsequently developed into a flourishing settlement. But as Cahokia was never included within the bounds of Madison county, its future does not concern this narrative.

#### ANCIENT MADISON COUNTY

Our aim has been to show that the discovery of the great west was made within the original bounds of the county of Madison; that its first record in history is contained in the Journal of Father Marquette, and its first location geographically expressed is on his map of the Mississippi valley. The bluffs from the mouth of the Illinois to Alton are depicted on this map and designated "Figure des Monts," referring to the pictograph of the so-called Piasa Bird. Thus recorded history takes us back to 1673, a period antedating by two hun-

dren and thirty-nine years the centennial anniversary of the organization of the county. The French domination in the Illinois country continued for ninety-two years, counting from the year when Joliet and Marquette took possession of the country in the name of their king, but its actual occupancy by colonists would be some ten years less. The list of baptisms of children found in the records of the church at Kaskaskia, goes back to March 20, 1695, but that entry was evidently made when the mission was located on the Illinois. The missions on the Illinois seem to have become extinct after the migration of the Kaskaskias to southern Illinois.

In 1759, the seven years' war between France and England having also spread to their American colonies, the defeat of Montcalm by General Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, overthrew the power of France in the new world. The treaty of Paris of February 10, 1763, which followed the war, provided for the cession to England of all the vast territory claimed by France east of the Mississippi and from the frozen sea to the gulf. But it was not until 1765 that Major Farmer, with the Thirty-fourth British Regiment, arrived at Fort Chartres, now in Randolph county, and unfurled the banner of St. George from its ramparts, taking formal possession in the name of his king. Although missions, trading stations and forts were established by the French during their long occupancy there only remained, when the fleur de lis was lowered, a line of five French villages extending along or near the Mississippi, consisting of Cahokia, St. Philipe, Prairie du Rocher, Fort Chartres and Kaskaskia. Of these Kaskaskia was the largest, but the population of all five did not exceed three thousand souls. Fort Chartres was the most magnificent fortification in the new world and cost millions of livres. The Illinois colony, though founded from Quebec was, in 1717, attached to the province of Louisiana and was gov-

erned by commandants sent up from New Orleans. The French in Illinois were not colonists in the true sense of the term; they were hunters, traders, trappers and voyageurs, brave and adventurous, but not taking root in the soil in the same sense as the Anglo-Saxons. A life of toil, felling of forests, tilling fields and doing the rough work of isolated pioneers did not suit their temperament, and they did as little of it as possible, imitating the care-free life of the Indians about them, with

whom they fraternized. While living to be gay and happy, they were also deeply religious, and devoted to the forms and ceremonies of a church that appealed strongly to their emotional natures. They lacked initiative; preferred being ruled by their officials to asserting individual independence. They were subservient to law and held their priestly Fathers in awe and reverence, consulting them and being guided by them not only in spiritual but in temporal matters.

## CHAPTER III

### ENGLISH OCCUPATION (1765-77)

#### FORT BELLE FONTAINE—FROM FRENCH TO BRITISH RULE—CLARK'S HISTORIC CAMPAIGN— FROM BRITISH TO AMERICAN RULE.

While at the time of the English occupancy the main posts of the French in the Illinois country were the villages named in the preceding chapter they had a strong cordon of posts on their eastern border, beginning at Detroit, extending diagonally through Indiana to Vincennes, and including posts at what are now Fort Wayne and Lafayette and the more distant outpost of Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburg. These posts, as well as those in Canada and on the lakes, were surrendered to the British. This passing of an empire took place ninety years after the discovery of the Illinois country and one hundred and fifty-five after the founding of Quebec—a long time to hold dominion and then to lose it. Under English rule, the French settlements declined, the transfer of allegiance, in 1765, was bitterly resented by the inhabitants. Hundreds of them refused to live under English rule and removed across the river to Ste. Genevieve or to the new settlement of St. Louis, while others went down the river to New Orleans. France had stripped herself of her trans-Mississippi territory (also, by cession to Spain in 1763), but still the French preferred to live under Spanish than English rule. The Louisiana territory remained a Spanish province until 1800, when it was ceded to France and sold to the United States in 1803 by Napoleon.

#### FORT BELLE FONTAINE

It was while under Spanish rule in 1768, that a fort was erected on the south side of the

Missouri river, immediately opposite the present site of Alton, and named Fort Charles after the Spanish king. When the French regained the country in 1800 the name was changed to Fort Belle Fontaine, on account of a beautiful spring that issued from the side of the cliff of sufficient volume to supply the wants of a large garrison. When the French flag was supplanted on its ramparts by the ensign of the great republic the fort was garrisoned by United States troops and became the most important post on the border. Here treaties were made with the Indians and soldiers marched forth to defend exposed settlements both in Illinois and Missouri. Its location commanded both the great rivers of the west. Hence, in 1806, Gen. Zebulon Pike set forth on his famous expedition up the Missouri and across the plains, which resulted in the discovery of Pike's Peak. Here his family was domiciled during his absence and here one of his children died while he was away. Its grave is still seen in the little military cemetery on the bluff, the tablet overgrown with the moss of over a century, but the inscription thereon still legible. Here, at Belle Fontaine, also, Lewis and Clark, in the spring of 1804 (after camping the previous winter at the mouth of Wood River in Madison county) set forth on their world-famous trip to the headwaters of the Missouri and thence to the Pacific.

From 1809 to 1815 Fort Belle Fontaine was the headquarters of the department of Louisi-

iana which included forts Madison, Massac, Osage and Vincennes. During the war of 1812 it was frequently threatened by hostile tribes of Indians but never attacked. For the twelve years following 1815 the garrison at Belle Fontaine was of varying strength, but after the erection of Jefferson Barracks the garrison was transferred to that post. The last return to the war department from Belle Fontaine was dated June 30, 1826, at which time the troops consisted of four companies of the First Infantry, under Maj. W. G. Kearney. Ten days later the fort was abandoned as a military post, although an arsenal of deposit was maintained there until 1834, after having been garrisoned for sixty-six years by the troops of three nations successively. The reason for the original establishment of this post by the Spaniards was, doubtless, to repel British aggressions, after England had obtained possession of the country, immediately across the river.

#### FROM FRENCH TO BRITISH RULE

To resume our narrative: The transfer of the Mississippi valley from French to British rule inspired the great conspiracy of Pontiac, to which reference has been made. The mighty Indian chieftain, a Napoleon in military genius, foreseeing, with prophetic vision, the impending ruin of his people, if the wave of Anglo-Saxon invasion was not rolled back, organized and carried out the greatest concerted Indian uprising ever known on the continent, and but for the failure of his subordinates to carry out his plans and the refusal of the French commanders, especially those in Illinois, to violate the treaty and aid him in exterminating the English, the hands of the clock in western civilization would have been turned back a decade, but, after two years of bloody warfare on the border, the conspiracy collapsed and a treaty of peace was signed between the warring tribes and the English.

The transfer of the Illinois country to England was made in 1763, but the latter did not obtain possession until two years later, two of the English expeditions sent forward to Fort Chartres being defeated and turned back by Pontiac's forces.

#### CLARK'S HISTORIC CAMPAIGN

The outbreak of the Revolutionary war again lit the flames of conflict all along the Canadian border from the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains to the borders of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. Bands of savage marauders, in the pay of England and led by British officers, swept down on the unprotected settlers and crimsoned the land with the blood of the helpless and innocent. To check these outrages and to carry the war into the enemy's country Gen. George Rogers Clark organized a force of Virginians and Kentuckians to capture the British posts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Of that historic march and conquest volumes have been written, but a passing reference must here suffice. Floating his army down the Ohio in flatboats, Clark landed his forces on Illinois soil. He then marched across the country, surprising and capturing the garrison at Kaskaskia on the Fourth of July, 1778. He then sent a force northward, capturing the post of Cahokia and the villages en route. In the spring of 1779 he marched an army across a flooded country to Vincennes and captured that important post on the Wabash, thus completing the conquest of British strongholds in the Mississippi valley. The French settlers welcomed him gladly. They detested British rule and made themselves helpful to Clark in various ways, many enlisting in the force with which he captured Vincennes. Clark not only conquered the country, but held it successfully against both the British and their Indian allies to the close of the war in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.



## FROM BRITISH TO AMERICAN RULE

The treaty of peace between the colonies and England, in 1783, made the country to the Mississippi a part of the territory of the young republic. The Fourth of July has a double significance for Illinoisans; it marks the birth of national independence and likewise the overthrow of British rule in the country northwest of the Ohio. The defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, in 1759, gave the French empire in the west to the British; the capture of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, by

George Rogers Clark, nineteen years later wrested that same empire south of the great lakes from its conquerors and transferred it to the great republic. Clark, a young man of twenty-five, thus became ruler of the future Madison county of 1812. He did a great work in exploring, pacifying and developing the country. He visited the Cahokia earthworks in the present bounds of Madison county and made an official report to the government of Monk's Mound and the Indian legends connected therewith.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

EVOLUTION OF MADISON COUNTY—PATRICK HENRY, FIRST ILLINOIS GOVERNOR—BRITISH-INDIAN ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS—GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—MADISON COUNTY IN 1812 AND 1912—RIVERS AS CIVILIZING AGENTS—FRENCH AND ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS—ABOUT LAND SURVEYS.

The British occupation of the Illinois country lasted for thirteen years, from 1765 to 1778, when its conquest by Clark brought it under the American flag. During this period the country was governed by British officials, but there was little English immigration. The condition of the country was chaotic and remained so for years. There was internal strife between the new comers and the old French residents, due to jealousy; misunderstandings arising, in part, from racial hostility and difference in language and modes of living. But they were held together by the common danger of Indian raids and invasions incited by British attempts to retake the country. After the conquest many of Clark's soldiers settled in the new territory. Others returned to their old homes in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, but in the course of time made their way back to the beautiful and fertile country which their valor had won, accompanied by their relatives and friends, and thus began the American settlement of the new country. The Mississippi valley, lying north of the Ohio, was claimed by Virginia under ancient charters dating back to 1609. The Virginia house of delegates, therefore, in October, 1778, established the county of Illinois under the jurisdiction of Virginia.

#### PATRICK HENRY, FIRST ILLINOIS GOVERNOR

Patrick Henry was then governor of that state and, by this enactment, became ex officio, the first civil governor of Illinois under American rule. He appointed Col. John Todd commandant of the county of Illinois. Although appointed in December, 1778, Todd did not arrive at Kaskaskia until the following May. He immediately proceeded to organize the militia, and followed it by ordering an election for judges and other officials. This was the first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois and marked the establishment of civil government under American auspices, though all the officials elected, with one exception, were French. Late in 1779 Colonel Todd left Kaskaskia, having been appointed to command a Virginia regiment, and fulfilled his duties as commandant thereafter by proxy and written orders. He was soon after killed in battle with the Indians. He was succeeded in command by Col. John Montgomery.

At this time (1780) England and Spain were at war, and the governor of Canada, acting in concert with a British force at Pensacola, planned a concerted attack on the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis, and the recapture of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia. But the southern end

of the conspiracy was defeated, by the strategy of the Spanish commander at New Orleans, who promptly took the offensive and checkmated the enemy's plans.

#### BRITISH-INDIAN ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS

In addition to the southern expedition the British plan of campaign included three other movements. One force, under Capt. Charles de Langdale, with a chosen party of Indians assembled at Chicago, was to make the attack by moving down the Illinois. Another army, seven hundred and fifty strong, including British and Indians, assembled at Prairie du Chien, under Captain Hesse, moved down the Mississippi. "The Indians in Captain Hesse's force," says Hon. William A. Meese, "were Menominees, Sioux, Winnebagoes and Sacs and Foxes, the latter joining the invaders at their village at the mouth of Rock river." As they swept down the river past the Alton bluffs in their war canoes they must have presented a fine spectacle. On May 26, 1780, they arrived before St. Louis (Pencour) and immediately attacked the place, killing some of the inhabitants, but were repulsed by the Spanish garrison. In the meantime General Clark, who was at Fort Jefferson, received word of the proposed invasion, and immediately set out with his troops for Cahokia, arriving there the night before the attack on St. Louis, but was not aware of that engagement, the high wind prevailing preventing the signals of the Spaniards from being heard. A part of the invaders, mainly Indians, crossed the river the next day and attacked Cahokia, but were repulsed. The enemy then retreated up the river, a part returning by way of the Mississippi and the remainder by the Illinois. General Clark, after the engagement, immediately started back for Fort Jefferson, near the mouth of the Ohio, to repel the expected attack from the third expedition which was headed for Vincennes and Fort Massac, but, before leaving, ordered Colonel Montgomery to pursue the

enemy, and attack and destroy their towns. That officer followed the invaders to Peoria lake, destroying their crops and villages, and thence to the mouth of Rock river, where was located the main town of the Sacs and Foxes which he captured. This was the ancient seat of the Sacs and Foxes where their village extended for a mile along Rock river, and where they cultivated some eight hundred acres of land. Mr. Meese writes: "Refusal of the Sacs and Foxes, over fifty years later, to give up their ancient home, their fields and hunting grounds, and the burial grounds of their ancestors, resulted in the Black Hawk war, and their forced removal toward the setting sun."

There came a curious sequel to this British and Indian attack on St. Louis and Cahokia, in the shape of an international complication of which little is known in history. It came about in this way: In retaliation for the invasion it was determined by the authorities of St. Louis and Cahokia to capture that outpost. The force raised for the purpose consisted of sixty-five whites, Spaniards and Cahokians, and two hundred Indians. It was commanded by a Spanish captain, Don Eugenio Pourre, and started from Cahokia January 21, 1781. The little army marched across the country, in a northeasterly direction in the depth of winter, and surprised and plundered the fort at St. Joseph. The British flag was displaced by that of Spain, and possession taken, in the name of "His Catholic Majesty," not only of St. Joseph and its dependencies but of the whole Illinois country. The invaders held the fort but a few days, and then resumed their march back to St. Louis. This rather ridiculous campaign was followed by queer complications. On the strength of it Spain made claim to the Illinois country and a part, at least, of Canada, by right of conquest, which claim, of course, both the United States and Great Britain resisted. It was finally adjusted in connection with the treaty of Paris, in 1783, between the colonies and Great Britain. This

Spanish expedition, it will be noted, marched directly across the present territory of Madison county, and for four-fifths of the distance through the Madison of 1812.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

To resume the story chronologically: The government by Virginia soon virtually collapsed, though attempts were made to sustain it by various commandants. It was too far from the seat of power in Virginia—and the civic situation became disordered. Virginia finally surrendered her control of the northwest country to the United States. The first act of congress for the government of this Northwest territory is delineated in the ordinance of 1784 which never went into effect. It was followed by the land ordinance of 1785, establishing the township survey system, and, two years later the famous ordinance 1787 was passed by congress. This provided for a territorial form of government for the whole territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. It also provided for its subsequent division into states of the Union. Further, it prohibited slavery and provided for the encouragement of education. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor, with headquarters at Marietta. In 1790 the Illinois country so called was organized into St. Clair and Knox counties of Indiana and received local government; that is, through officials appointed by the governor.

#### TERRITORY OF INDIANA

In 1800 the Northwest territory was divided into districts, the region now occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota, being designated as the territory of Indiana under Gen. William Henry Harrison as governor. In 1809, on petition of the inhabitants, congress set apart the Illinois country as a separate territory, its bounds embracing the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin, part of the upper peninsula of Michigan and that part of Minnesota lying

east of the Mississippi, with its seat of government at Kaskaskia.

#### COUNTY OF MADISON

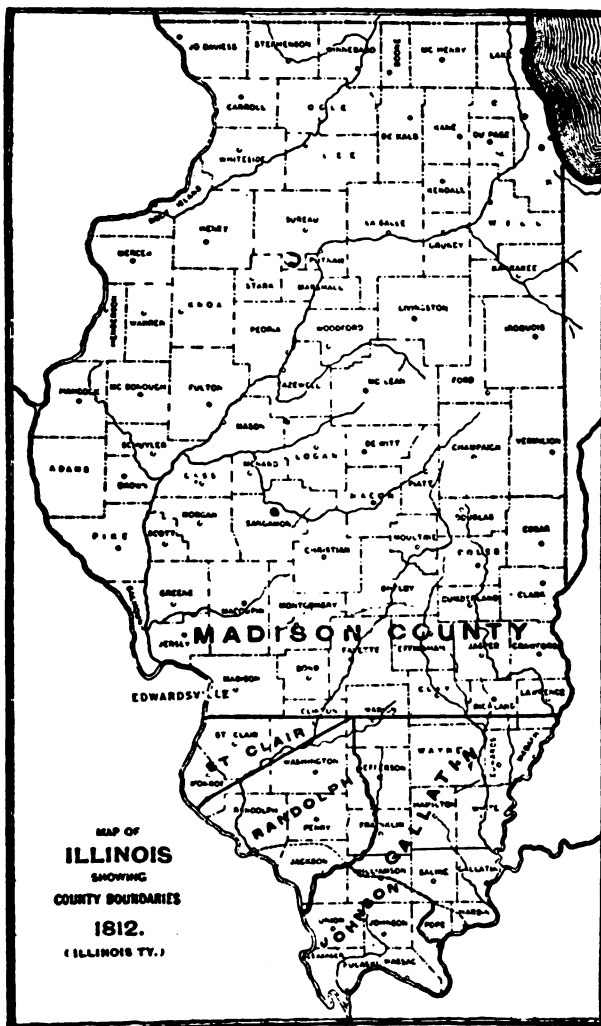
In 1812 Ninian Edwards, who had been appointed governor of the new territory on its being constituted, organized the county of Madison embracing all the above territory from the present south line of Madison as extended to the Wabash, thence north to the Canadian line.

With the growth of the territory, the subdivision of Madison commenced and continued until, when the territory was admitted as a state, it had shrunk to a section bounded on the east by its present east line extended to the northern boundary of the new state and its western boundary as before. At every subsequent session of the legislature new counties were carved out of its bounds until, in 1831, it had dwindled to its present proportions with eighteen sections, now in Bond, added. These eighteen sections were given to Bond in 1843, making a break in its former eastern boundary. Since 1843 there has been no change. The sections given to Bond were twelve from what is now New Douglas township and six from Leef.

Thus we have traced the evolution of Madison county as a political entity from its first discovery by Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, down to the present time. Its territory, originally including the whole of Illinois (north of the county's south line), all of Wisconsin, and parts of Michigan and Minnesota, now comprises twenty-four congressional townships (whole and fractional), and its area, once some one hundred and sixty thousand square miles, is now seven hundred and twenty square miles. It is twenty-four miles wide, thirty-four miles long on its northern border and thirty-two on its southern. At one time an empire, geographically, it is now reduced to the limits of a German grand duchy.

The county of Madison, as now constituted, lies immediately south of the Thirty-ninth de-

## HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY



gree of north latitude, with the Mississippi as its western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery counties; on the east by Bond and Clinton, and on the south by Clinton and St. Clair. It was organized under the administration of James Madison and takes its name from that president. Its location in the center of the great valley of the Mississippi could not be more favorable commercially, while the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the ex-



MADISON COUNTY IN 1912

tent of its natural resources and the variety of products it is capable of producing, all combine to make it one of the imperial counties of Illinois.

#### RIVERS AS CIVILIZING AGENTS

Over two hundred years ago the beauty of its prairies, the wealth of its forests and abundance of its game in every form of wild life, were expatiated upon with eloquence and more or less exuberance by the early French explorers. In those days the rivers were the keys which unlocked the wonders of the unknown land to the admiration of the pioneers. They discovered the vastness of the western wilder-

ness not by toilsome journeyings through the dense forests covering the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, but by coming around the intervening wilderness from the north by way of the lakes and the rivers, or, later on, by ascending the Mississippi from New Orleans. They came into their future home not by what is now the east front door, but came around the lot and entered by the back door. It was an illustration of the longest way round being the shortest way home.

As the water courses were then the only available routes of approach or travel, the place where these routes centered was, in those times, the favored land; and hence we see, after migration to the western land began, how much importance was attached to this section because of the fact that here was the confluence of the three great rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri and the Illinois, making it the centre of commercial interests, and also the point from which future explorations were conducted.

While the glory of the rivers as a means of transportation has in a great measure departed, and the locomotive has become the king of commerce, the centers established by nature's water routes became the radiating points of the great railway systems. They pointed their iron bands towards those centers or started new enterprises therefrom. Here is the secret of the marvelous growth of St. Louis, opposite this county, and the reason why it is the metropolis of the valley. The instincts of the first explorers, following nature's leading, indicated the future seats of commercial empire when they entered into and possessed the land.

#### FRENCH AND ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS

But while these early French explorers were brave, far-seeing and adventurous, they were inclined to move along the lines of least resistance, and to lead indolent and care-free lives. They accepted the good things nature

provided, the fish of the rivers, the game of the prairies, the fruits of the trees, the honey of the bees, and the furs of the forests. As far as possible they lived at peace with the Indians; instructed them in their religion, welcomed them to their rude homes and imitated to a great extent their manner of living. They loved society and lived in villages with narrow strips of land extending from each dwelling, and a commons for the use of all. They cultivated only their limited strips of land, content if they raised grain and vegetables enough to last through the next winter. Naturally this mode of colonization did not build up and develop the land as a whole, nor bring the products it was capable of producing to the markets of the world with a return of wealth to the producer. This French occupation of Illinois was a sort of sojourn in a lotus land where it was always afternoon. The people were gay, happy and irresponsible, but lacked the enterprise to develop the land they occupied than which no other offered like opportunities. Naturally such a type of civilization had to give way, when a severer type of colonizer came upon the stage of action. With the advent of the Anglo-Saxon came the displacement of the Latin civilization. Of that brave and adventurous race of *avant couriers* but few traces remain, while of the superhuman labors and sacrifices of their priests and missionaries to bring the knowledge of the Christian faith to the savage denizens of the forests and prairies, no result survive. Of their missions, which two hundred years ago dotted the banks of the Illinois and Mississippi, little remains but the record of the deeds of heroism and devotion of their founders, many of whom passed to their reward in a pillar of smoke and flame.

When the hardy volunteers of General Clark, in 1778, swept from the Illinois country the soldiers of King George and raised at all the old French outposts the banner of the new republic, a new era dawned for the Mississippi

valley. These soldiers saw that the land they had conquered was a veritable garden of the Lord, and after the close of the Revolutionary war the memory of its beauty and fertility was the lure which drew them back to it. They came with their wives and children, their relatives, friends and comrades of the war who had not before crossed over the mountain wall of the Alleghanies. They were men who had stormed the British ramparts at King's Mountain, who had followed Marion in South Carolina, and at Yorktown had witnessed the flag of the oppressor go down in final defeat. They were from Virginia and the Carolinas, with pioneers from Kentucky and Tennessee seeking a better country than the dark and bloody ground south of the Ohio. These were the first men of the Anglo-Saxon race who entered upon and settled the fair lands of Madison county and laid the foundations of its future greatness. The French of a hundred years before were occupiers of the land, only they took it and left it as they found it. The Anglo-Saxons were builders. They took the land and developed it.

Yet this criticism of the French of the Illinois country is not true of the same nationality in lower Canada. There they founded an empire in a stern and bitter contest with nature which endures to this day, with missions founded two hundred and fifty years ago still flourishing and Christianizing. True, a foreign flag floats over them, through the imbecility of their rulers and generals, but they have remained a distinct nationality, maintaining the language, customs and faith of their forbears, while their countrymen in the Illinois country have vanished from the face of the earth, almost as completely as their Indian associates. Why this difference? Was it because life was too easy in the land of the Illinois, flowing with milk and honey? Their fate was, perhaps, foreshadowed in that of the Illinois tribe of Indians who were conquered and almost exterminated by the savage Sioux,

bred among the regions of northern winters in Minnesota and the country about Lake Superior; and they were equally helpless in conflict with the cruel and relentless Iroquois who dominated the New York country and those parts of Canada bordering lakes Erie and Ontario.

#### ABOUT LAND SURVEYS

In government surveys, in what is known as the Northwest territory, meridian lines were first established running north from the mouth of some noted river. In this state the third principal meridian is a line due north from the mouth of the Ohio. The fourth principal meridian is a line due north from the mouth of the Illinois river. The base line of the third principal meridian runs across the state and strikes the Mississippi twelve miles below the south line of Madison county. Townships are counted either north or south from their base lines and ranges are townships counted east or west from meridians. Thus Helvetia, in the southeast corner of this county, is township 3 north and range 5 west of third principal meridian. In other words Madison county's south line is two townships north of the base line and four townships west of the third principal meridian.

Under this system the county of Madison as at present constituted is divided as follows: Helvetia, t. 3, r. 5; Saline, 4-5; Leef, 5-5; New Douglas, 6-5; St. Jacob, 3-6; Marine, 4-6; Alhambra, 5-6; Olive, 6-6; Jarvis, 3-7; Pin Oak, 4-7; Hamel, 5-7; Omphghent, 6-7; Collinsville, 3-8; Edwardsville, 4-8; Fort Russell, 5-8; Moro, 6-8; Nameoki, 3-9; Chouteau, 4-9 and 4-10; Wood River, 5-9; Foster, 6-9; Venice, 3-10; Alton, 5-10; Godfrey, 6-10.

These congressional townships, as they were termed, were originally known only by the numbers of the town and range, though some had names to designate them more easily. Thus, 3-5 was Highland; 4-5, Saline; 5-5, no name; 6-5, New Douglas; 3-6, St.

Jacob; 4-6, Marine; 5-6, Alhambra; 6-6, no name; 3-7, Troy; 4-7, no name; 5-7, no name; 6-7, Lamb's Point; 3-8, Collinsville, 4-8, Edwardsville; 5-8, no name; 6-8, no name; 3-9, Six Mile; 4-9, Madison; 5-9, Upper Alton; 6-9, Fosterburg; 3-10, Venice; 4-10, no name; 5-10, Alton; 6-10, Godfrey.

But, with the adoption of township organization in April, 1876, superceding the previous commissioner system, each congressional town was given a name for political purposes, as noted in the paragraph above. There are really twenty-four townships in the county, but 4-10, a fractional part of Chouteau island, is incorporated with Chouteau township (4-9), giving the county but twenty-three townships by name, and as political divisions, that is, for purposes of county government.

The area of the county as now constituted is, as stated heretofore, 720 square miles, with an acreage of 461,315.86, and its divisions are given in the "Madison County Gazetteer," as follows:

Township.	Acres.
Helvetia, 3—5 .....	22,998.56
Saline, 4—5 .....	22,562.58
Leef, 5—5 .....	18,532.91
New Douglas, 6—5 .....	15,967.15
St. Jacobs, 3—6 .....	22,691.15
Marine, 4—6 .....	22,394.18
Alhambra, 5—6 .....	22,162.21
Olive, 6—6 .....	20,087.15
Jarvis, 3—7 .....	21,713.34
Pin Oak, 4—7 .....	22,142.96
Hamel, 5—7 .....	23,173.41
Omphghent, 6—7 .....	21,494.65
Collinsville, 3—8 .....	22,452.85
Edwardsville, 4—8 .....	22,515.74
Fort Russell, 5—8 .....	23,359.24
Moro, 6—8 .....	20,573.13
Nameoki, 3—9 .....	22,600.00
Chouteau, 4—9 .....	19,834.08
Wood River, 5—9 .....	21,030.54
Foster, 6—9 .....	20,207.64
Venice, 3—10 .....	7,000.00
No name, 4—10 .....	1,349.25
Alton, 5—10 .....	4,013.51
Godfrey, 6—10 .....	20,459.63
Total .....	461,385.86



## CHAPTER V

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

TERRITORIAL COUNTY OFFICERS APPOINTED—OFFICERS ELECTED UNDER THE STATE—BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY COURTS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

As previously stated, the territory of Illinois was at first organized without representation, the governor and judges forming the legislative council, but in 1812 a representative legislature was organized, consisting of a house of representatives and a legislative council. As population increased and new counties were formed, the governor appointed such officials as were necessary to carry on the local government. On September 14, 1812, the county of Madison was organized, with the boundaries heretofore given. In territorial times the government of the counties was entrusted to the courts of common pleas. On the 19th of the same month the governor appointed Isam Gilham as the first sheriff of Madison county (this name is also spelled in early records Isom Gillham). He also appointed William Rabb (sometimes spelled Robb), John G. Lofton and Samuel Judy, judges, and Josiah Randall (also spelled Randle) clerk of the court of common pleas of Madison county. On the twenty-seventh of September Josiah Randall was named recorder and Robert Elliott, Thomas G. Davidson, William Gillham and George Cadwell were appointed justices of the peace of Madison county. This seems quite a full complement of officials for a new county, but it must be remembered that Madison county then extended to the Canadian line.

The early records show that Secretary Nathaniel Pope, acting governor before the

arrival of Governor Edwards on May 4, 1809, issued commissions to Martin Brisbois, as lieutenant, and John Marie, cardinal ensign of a militia company at Prairie du Chien (Wisconsin), which place was within the domains of Madison county as organized in 1812. On June 21, 1814, the governor appointed George Kennedy a captain and James Kennedy as lieutenant at Prairie du Chien. On May 3rd he had also issued a commission to Samuel Judy, later appointed judge, as lieutenant in a military company of St. Clair county, showing that Judy was then a resident of that part of St. Clair afterwards organized as Madison. The first general assembly in Illinois was elected on the eighth, ninth and tenth days of October, 1812, one month after the organization of Madison county, and thus the county participated under its own name in the election of members of the first representative legislature. Membership in the legislature will be considered under another head and we now proceed with the evolution of local government in the county.

#### TERRITORIAL COUNTY OFFICERS APPOINTED

At this period all the local officers were appointed by the governor, no officers being elected, in fact, except members of the legislature. The names of the first judges of the court of common pleas, who were the rulers of the county, are given above, but it seems a

change of some kind was made for, on the 24th of December, Jacob Whiteside was appointed a judge of the Madison court of common pleas, and the court held its first meeting April 3, 1813, at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick, with Judges Lofton and Whiteside present and Josiah Randle (Randall) clerk. On June 2nd the governor appointed Thomas Kirkpatrick a judge of the court, whether to insure the presence of a quorum, or not, does not appear. The court was still further strengthened, on December 11th, by the addition of George Cadwell to its membership.

These courts of common pleas were superseded December 19, 1814, by a territorial law providing for the creation of county courts. These courts were empowered with the same duties and privileges as the courts of common pleas except as relates to the trial of civil and criminal causes, thus confining their functions to administrative and executive affairs of the county. The members of this court, commissioned by the governor, were John G. Lofton, Thomas Kirkpatrick and George Cadwell, and they opened their first term March 6, 1815. The law creating the county courts was amended by the legislature in January, 1816, giving them increased jurisdiction and providing for four terms per year; under it George Cadwell, Samuel Judy and Thomas Kirkpatrick were appointed judges and on January 14, 1817, William Jones was also appointed judge.

The close of the year 1817 ended the reign of the county courts, as above constituted, the legislature having passed an act January 12, 1818, placing the administration of county affairs in the hands of the justices of the peace, who thus constituted the county court. The last meeting of this court was held December 9, 1818, the territory of Illinois having now ceased to be, and the justices' courts ended with it.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED UNDER THE STATE

Madison was now a county of the state of Illinois. The first state legislature placed the county government in the hands of three commissioners, to be elected annually, thus, for the first time, giving the people the right to elect their own local officials.

#### BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS

The first board of commissioners (1819-20) elected by the people entered upon its duties June 7, 1819, and consisted of William Jones, Samuel Judy and George Barnsbak. Joseph Conway was appointed clerk and George Belsha, treasurer.

Second board (1820-1)—Amos Squire, James Tunnel and Abraham Prickett.

Third board (1821)—Amos Squire, Abraham Prickett and Emanuel J. West.

Fourth board (1822-3)—John Barber, Benjamin Spencer and Hail Mason.

Fifth board (1823-4)—Hail Mason, John Barber and Thomas Lippincott.

Sixth board (1824-5)—Hail Mason, John Howard and Benjamin Steadman.

Seventh board (1825-6)—John Howard, Benjamin Steadman and Daniel A. Lanterman.

Eighth board (1826-7)—William Montgomery, Samuel Seybold and Emanuel J. Leigh.

Ninth board (1827-30)—There was a change in the law and the terms of the commissioners were lengthened to three years. The ninth board consisted of E. J. Leigh, George Smith and David Swett.

Tenth board (1830-3)—Thomas Gillham, Robert Aldrich and David Swett.

Eleventh board (1833-6)—David Swett, Robert Aldrich and John Newman.

Twelfth board (1836-8)—Robert Aldrich, Abe. Moore and S. T. Robbins.

Thirteenth board (1838-9)—Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruitt and Thomas J. Waddle.

By act of the general assembly in 1838 the tenure of office was changed so that the commissioners held office for one, two and three years, as determined by lot.

Fourteenth board (1839-40)—Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruitt and David Smith.

Fifteenth board (1840-1)—Hiram Arthur, David Smith and Ephraim Harnsberger.

Sixteenth board (1841-2)—David Smith and Samuel Squire.

Seventeenth board (1842-3)—Ephraim Harnsberger, Samuel Squire and James Webb.

Eighteenth board (1843-4)—Samuel Squire, James Webb and J. G. Anderson.

Nineteenth board (1844-5)—James Webb, J. G. Anderson and Samuel Squire.

Twentieth board (1845-6)—J. G. Anderson, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle.

Twenty-first board (1846-7)—Samuel Squire, I. B. Randle and W. B. Reynolds.

Twenty-second board (1847-8)—I. B. Randle, W. B. Reynolds and J. G. Anderson; the last named dying in November, 1847, James Squire was elected to the vacancy.

Twenty-third board (1848-9)—W. B. Reynolds, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle. This was the last board of commissioners; the new constitution of 1848 substituted therefor a county judge entrusted with probate business, and two associate justices to conduct the county business. These officials were elected for terms of four years each.

#### COUNTY COURTS

Under this new order of procedure the first county court elected consisted of Henry K. Eaton, judge; I. B. Randle and Samuel Squire, associates, and their term extended from 1849 to 1853.

Second county court (1853-7)—Henry K. Eaton, judge; D. D. Collins and Joseph Chapman, associates.

Third county court (1857-61)—M. G. Dale, judge; E. M. Morgan and George R. Stocker, associates.

Fourth county court (1861-5)—M. G. Dale, judge; Constantine Rilliet and W. B. Hundley, associates. Mr. Rilliet died in 1862 and was succeeded by Xavier Sutter.

Fifth county court (1865-9)—David Gillespie, judge; Edmund D. Keirse and Anthony Suppiger, associates; C. W. Dimmock, clerk.

Sixth county court (1869-74)—W. T. Brown, judge; George R. Stocker and Henry C. Gerke, associates.

The new constitution of 1870 abolished the county court system of government and substituted the county commissioner system, with a three-years' term of office for members elected after 1873. Those then elected had to draw lots for one, two and three-year terms of office.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

County commissioners (1874-76)—W. E. Wheeler, chairman; W. W. Jarvis and T. W. Kinder, members.

The second county board consisted of T. W. Kinder, chairman, and A. W. Crawford as new members. J. Bardill was elected in 1875 to succeed W. W. Jarvis, and served until April, 1876, when the commissioners were succeeded by a board of supervisors, the county having, in 1875, adopted the township system of county government. This necessitated the division of the county into political townships. This was done by following the congressional township lines and naming the townships.

#### BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS

This system provided for the election of one supervisor for each township and assistant supervisors, in addition, in proportion to population. This system of county government is still in force, with the exception that the supervisor is now elected for two years instead of one, as at first.

John A. Prickett, of Edwardsville was

chairman of the first board (1876-7). Other members were H. M. Thorpe, Helvetia; Jones Tontz, Saline; Daniel Ruedy, Leef; Andrew Jackson, New Douglas; F. S. Pike, St. Jacob; J. L. Ferguson, Marine; R. O. Utiger, Alhambra; James Olive, Olive; Ignatius Riffin, Jarvis; J. B. McKee, Pin Oak; W. A. Mize, Hamel; James Kell, Omphgent; B. R. Hite, Collinsville; J. B. Gibson, Fort Russell; E. K. Pruitt, Moro; Philip Braden, Nameoki; Amos Atkins, Chouteau; S. B. Gillham, Wood River; Edmund Dooling, Fosterburg; R. J. Brown, Venice; Henry C. Sweetser, Ed. Woodman, J. M. Tonsor, C. A. Herb, Alton; and John M. Pearson, Godfrey.

We have now traced the local government of the county through a period of one hundred years from the appointment of courts of common pleas by the territorial governor. The first court was constituted in 1812; this was succeeded in 1814 by the county court; this body was succeeded in January, 1818, by the administration of the board composed of the justices of the peace for the county. The reign of the justices was short, the territory having been admitted as a state the same year, the legislature in 1819 placing the government of the county in the hands of three commissioners to be elected by the people. This commission form had a long life extending from 1819, with some changes in tenure of office of its members, to 1849. Then came the reign of the county judge and two associates, which continued from 1849 to 1874. It was succeeded by a revival of the commissioner system, which continued from 1874 to 1876, which was succeeded by the township system of government by a board of supervisors.

The first period, under courts of common pleas, continued five years; the second, under county commissioners, thirty years; the third period, under county judges, twenty-five years; the fourth, under county commissioners, two years; the fifth, under board of supervisors, thirty-six years.

#### SOME TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS

There were various appointments made by the governor prior to September, 1812, which included citizens of this county, then a part of St. Clair, but we shall confine ourselves to the names of officials named after the organization of the county up to the period when the territory became a state, and not including those previously named above.

Justices of the peace:—Robert Brazil, December 6, 1812; Uel Whiteside, March 9, 1814; Nicholas Boilvain, June 21, 1814; John McKinney, August 10, 1814; William L. Smyth, December 7, 1814; Abraham Prickett, December 23, 1815; Alexander Waddell and — Eberman, January 10, 1816; John Robinson, January 11, 1816; Joseph Meacham, March 2, 1816; John T. Lusk, January 16, 1817; Abraham Prickett, February 24, 1817; John Howard, May 22, 1817; Levi Roberts and William May, December 10, 1817; Jonathan Harris, December 17, 1817; Isaiah Cummings Martin Woods and Micajah Coxé, January 8, 1818; Samuel Gilham, February 5, 1818; Jacob Lurton, February 10, 1818; Rodolphus Langworthy, February 17, 1818; Thomas Johnson, Amos Squire, Samuel Judy, William Jones and George Cadwell, February 28, 1818; Joseph Duncan, John H. Morgan, Thomas Johnson, Walter Creepwell, August 7, 1818.

During the same period certain other appointments were made for this county, by the governor, as follows: Daniel G. Moore, coroner of Madison county, March 9, 1814; Isham Gillham, sheriff, September 19, 1812; Bird Lockhart, coroner, September 1, 1812; Josiah Randle, clerk of county court, December 12, 1812; Josiah Randle, clerk of supreme court for Madison county, December 24, 1814; William Jones, treasurer Madison county, December 24, 1814; Asahel Enloe, surveyor of the county, February 20, 1817; Joseph Conway, clerk of circuit, January 13, 1818; John Y. Sawyer, surveyor, March 12, 1818.

The last appointment which seems to have been made by Governor Edwards prior to the territory becoming a state was that of James D. Thomas to be lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Militia, vice Andrew Bankson, resigned.

The list of military appointments, during the territorial period from 1809 to 1818, is a long one and includes many names that became well known in the subsequent history of the state.

It includes the names of all the officers from Madison county who served in the War of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period.

The names of all officials in the county, before the admission of the territory as a state, have been compiled from the territorial records, while for the names of the county commissioners or judges, after the admission of the state, up to 1876, we are indebted to Brink's "History of Madison County."

## CHAPTER VI

### THE EDWARDS ADMINISTRATIONS

GOVERNOR EDWARDS AND ILLINOIS TERRITORY—MOUNTED RANGERS ORGANIZED—WAR AGAINST BRITISH AND INDIANS—GOVERNOR EDWARDS AND MADISON COUNTY—INDIAN MASSES IN MADISON—THE WOOD RIVER TRAGEDY—BARBARITY OF RANGERS.

John Boyle, associate justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, was at first appointed governor of the newly organized territory of Illinois, but declined to accept the office. Thereupon Ninian Edwards, chief justice of the same court, received the appointment from President Madison, April 24, 1809. Nathaniel Pope, of Kaskaskia, late of Kentucky, was appointed secretary of state. Before the arrival of the governor, who was detained in Kentucky, Secretary Pope organized the government, and, by proclamation of April 25th, reestablished the counties of St. Clair and Randolph, as before the separation from Indiana. Governor Edwards arrived in Kaskaskia early in June and assumed his duties.

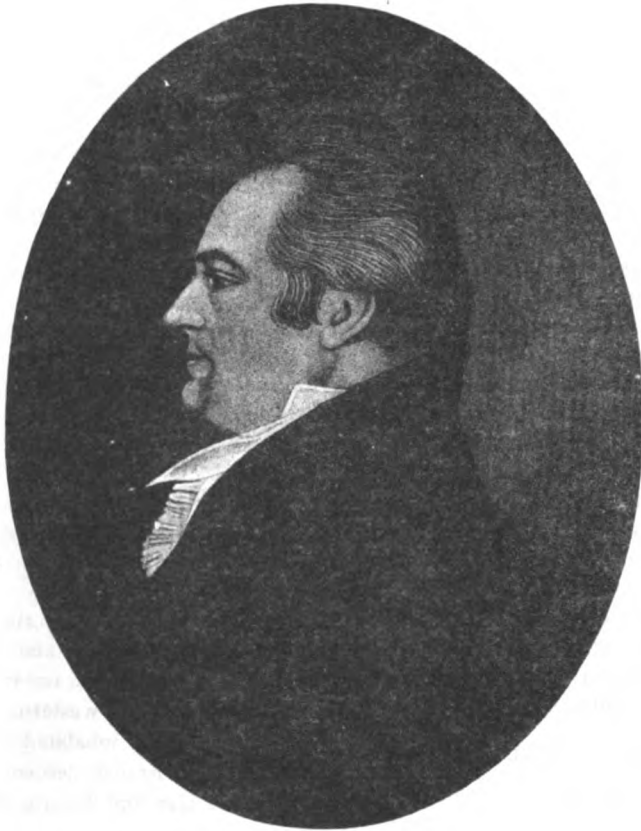
#### GOVERNOR EDWARDS AND ILLINOIS TERRITORY

The new executive came of a distinguished Maryland family, the son of Benjamin Edwards, a name since honorably perpetuated in Illinois history. Ninian Edwards was born in Maryland March 17, 1775. His early education was under that great lawyer, William Wirt, and he completed his studies at Dickinson college, Pennsylvania. Leaving home at the age of nineteen, he settled in Kentucky and immediately embarked in large enterprises. However, he fell into youthful excesses in which he wasted his patrimony. Soon realizing his imprudence, he reformed his course, removed from Nelson to Logan county and settled down to the study and prac-

tice of law. He was quickly and eminently successful in his profession and, entering upon the political field, served two terms in the Kentucky legislature, and became, later, chief justice of the court of appeals, which office he was filling when he was appointed governor of Illinois territory, in tribute to his eminent ability.

The task before Governor Edwards was a stupendous one. The territory was unorganized, save as to two counties. Its area was something immense, as noted elsewhere, stretching from the Ohio river to the Canadian line, with the Wabash and Lake Michigan on its eastern border and the whole course of the Mississippi on its western. It was mainly a vast wilderness, inhabited by warring Indian tribes, with French settlements on the north at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; military posts at Chicago and Rock Island; white settlements at Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, New Design, Fort Chartres and Cahokia, together with the settlements along the Wabash and at Fort Massac. In addition there were several hundred settlers south of the present north line of Madison, who were not located in villages. This was especially the case in Madison, where there was no town except the flourishing settlement at Goshen. The station of Peters, on the Clover Leaf, about six miles southwest of Edwardsville, occupies the original site of Goshen.

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY



GOVERNOR NINIAN EDWARDS

Associated with Governor Edwards were the three territorial judges appointed by the President, Jesse B. Thomas, Alexander Stuart and Obadiah Jones. The two last-named soon resigned and their places were filled by Stanley Griswold and William Sprigg, who thus constituted the territorial Federal court, continued until the admission of the state in 1818. All the laws for the new territory were framed by the governor and the judges, who thus combined legislative with judicial functions, but all appointments to civic or military offices were made by the governor alone. The people had no part in the choice of local officials until the territory was raised to the second grade when they were given power to elect members of the territorial assembly. This, however, did not take place until 1814. The government for these first five years was not representative but autocratic, yet it was wisely, justly and humanely administered.

#### MOUNTED RANGERS ORGANIZED

The new authorities found the social and civic condition chaotic, due to the distance from the former seat of government at Vincennes. The people were divided into cliques and factions owing to differences arising from separation from Indiana, and the harmonizing of adverse elements was the first work to which the authorities addressed themselves. The first code of laws enacted, June 16th, consisting mainly of those in existence under the former Indiana government, helped to adjust the differences.

The white population of the territory at that time was about nine thousand, with an estimated Indian population of twice that number. The governor next turned his attention to the reorganizing of the militia, owing to the threatening attitude of the northern Indians. They had been provoked to hostility by the encroachments of the whites and aroused to action by the fanatical eloquence of Tecumseh. The great battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana,

November 6, 1811, in which General William Henry Harrison defeated the famous Indian chieftain, served only to intensify the hostility of the Indians in Illinois. The massacre of the garrison of Fort Dearborn, the following year (August 15, 1812), the bloodiest in Illinois history, also aroused further ferocity on the part of the Indians. Viewing the dangerous situation congress had, in 1811, provided for the organization of a regiment of mounted rangers for the protection of the Illinois country, but prior to that Governor Edwards had called out the militia and established a line of stockade forts from the mouth of the Missouri across the country to the Wabash, bearing a large share of the expense himself. The regiment authorized by congress was commanded by Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, and the captains of the four companies located on the western border were Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short, names well known in later annals.

#### WAR AGAINST BRITISH AND INDIANS

The declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain was made by congress June 19, 1812. The Pottawatomies and other tribes in northern Illinois and Wisconsin openly sided with the British. Others were friendly to the Americans. The governor constructed a fort near Edwardsville, which he named Fort Russell, in honor of the officer spoken of, and made it his headquarters for the campaign. He organized a force of three hundred and fifty mounted men, with two companies of Rangers under Colonel Russell, and an independent company under Captain Samuel Judy, and, on October 18th, began his march against the Indians near Peoria. They destroyed two Kickapoo villages en route, and, after a five days' march, came in sight of the village that was the object of attack. The Indians were ignorant of the approach of the troops; many of them were friendly, but no discrimination was made by the assailants.



When the attack was made the Indian children were playing on the green. As the soldiers approached, the inhabitants fled, but were shot down as they ran. Some thirty Indians were killed and many wounded. It was a massacre, not a battle, in which only one of the Rangers was wounded. John Reynolds and Thomas Carlin, both afterwards governors of Illinois, were among the exultant soldiery. In truth, many atrocities were perpetrated by the pioneers in those days, over which it is well to draw the veil. The campaign was a brief one, Governor Edwards marching his triumphant troops back to Fort Russell after an absence of thirteen days.

In the meantime Capt. Thos. E. Craig had been dispatched up the Illinois with two companies on boats to capture the ancient French village at Peoria, whose inhabitants had been represented to the governor as sympathizing with the British and Indians, a charge which had no basis. The inhabitants were traders, trappers and hunters, numbering over two hundred. Arriving in front of the town November 8, 1812, the Captain heard several shots in the woods made by hunters, which he hastily conceived to be signals for an attack on his forces. Craig, in return, shelled the woods, and advanced on the town. There was no resistance. Reporting the reason of his attack to Indian Agent Forsyth and others, they made light of his fears, whereupon he became enraged, charged them with being in sympathy with the enemy and took them prisoners, save those who escaped—seventy-five in all, men, women and children. Craig then burned half the town and proceeded down the river with his prisoners, including the Indian agent, a loyal and reliable man. Arriving just below Alton, he put his prisoners ashore, on the east bank, without food or shelter. Winter had already set in and the helpless victims were compelled to make their way to their desolate homes as best they could, or to the nearest French settlements. Some of them, it is said,

settled at Portage des Sioux (Missouri) founded in 1799.

Another expedition was sent against the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the upper Illinois, in 1813, under General Howard of Missouri, with a regiment of Rangers under Col. Benjamin Stephenson of Madison. They left Camp Russell in August but on arriving at the Indian villages found them deserted. They turned back to Peoria and built a stockade which they named Fort Clark, in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Leaving a small force at the stockade, they returned to Fort Russell in October, not having accomplished anything of note. This Fort Clark was abandoned at the close of the war and burned by the Indians.

Increased ferocity marked the attacks of the savages and the British in 1814, and marauding bands took many scalps along the border, but only on a few occasions penetrated to the lower settlements. A government expedition was sent up the Mississippi with the intention of strengthening the fort at Prairie du Chien. It was under the command of Major Campbell of the regular army. It did not get to its destination. At Rock Island the expedition encountered a large force of Sacs and Foxes, under the renowned Black Hawk. The Americans were defeated and retreated down the river.

Another expedition was dispatched up the river, the same year, under Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward president. But "Old Rough and Ready," as he was later called in the Mexican war, fared no better than his predecessor. In his command were two companies from Fort Russell commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside and Nelson Rector. At Rock Island the British were discovered in possession, with a battery of artillery and backed by a large force of Indians. Another battle took place. The Americans were partially successful, but Maj. Taylor, finding his force insufficient, also withdrew down the river. He halted at the

present site of Warsaw and built Fort Edwards. The Americans were compelled to retire from this point, also, and returning home, were discharged at Fort Russell October 18, 1814. In the frontier wars of 1812-4 the Illinois troops were not greatly successful, as shown above, in their aggressive campaigns, and at the close of the war the Indians had retained complete possession of northern Illinois. Still the Rangers had rendered good service, under Gov. Edwards' command, in protecting the southern settlements and in preventing any serious raids into their home territory by the British and Indians from the north.

Among the Ranger officers who bore themselves gallantly during these border conflicts were William B. and Samuel Whiteside, William Jones, James B. Moore, Joseph G. Lofton, Jacob Short, John Murdock, William and Nathan Boon, William, Nelson and Stephen Rector, Nathaniel Journey, Willis Hargreave, Jacob and Samuel Judy, Benjamin Stephenson and William Henry. These served as colonels or captains, the majority of them being residents of Madison. Other commissioned officers from this county, under the rank of captain, were Lieutenants Titus Gregg, John Suagart, John Springer, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel G. Moore and Ensigns Henry Taylor and Thomas Finley. Fort Russell was the headquarters of the troops for the several campaigns and a rallying point for settlers seeking protection from Indian raids.

#### GOVERNOR EDWARDS AND MADISON COUNTY

Says Judge Moses, in his valuable "History of Illinois: "Although the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, the formal treaty with the latter's Indian allies was not concluded until the following year, when articles between the United States and the hostile tribes were signed at a point on the Mississippi (in Madison county) below Alton. The

American commissioners were Governor Edwards of Illinois, Gov. William Clark of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau of St. Louis. Most of the northern tribes, including the Pottawatomies, were represented."

After the close of the war, in 1815, the inhabitants of the territory entered upon a new era of peace and prosperity, under the wise guidance of Governor Edwards and legislatures guiltless of graft or "job pottery." Executive and legislatures worked together for the common good. An unprecedented growth set in and no county advanced more rapidly than Madison. When the state was admitted to the Union the number of organized counties had increased to fifteen, covering the southern one-fourth of the state. Shadrach Bond was elected the first governor. The first general assembly elected Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas as United States senators. The latter was the author of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Governor Edwards, in the senate, voted for this measure, but his son-in-law, the brilliant Daniel P. Cook, voted against it in the house, of which he was a member. The town of Edwardsville was laid out in 1815, on the site named by the governor in his proclamation organizing the county, as the seat of government, viz: "the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick." It was named in honor of the governor and later became his residence. At the first senatorial election Governor Edwards had drawn the short term, which would expire March 3, 1819. There was a strong opposition to his election for a second term, considerable hostility having been engendered against him during his ten years of public service. In the anti-slavery contest of 1824 Senator Edwards took no active part on either side. His real position on that great question has been variously stated. One writer asserts that "no one knew where he stood," but the late Rev. Thomas Lippincott cleared the matter up in one of his papers on "The Conflict of the Century." Mr. Lippincott and the senator

were both at that time residents of Edwardsville. Mr. Lippincott had been secretary of the senate in the legislature which passed the convention resolution. He writes as follows, in reply to a statement in Governor Ford's history: "I had opportunity, very frequently, during the time occupied by the contest, which Senator Edwards spent at home, to see him and hear his sentiments. He was opposed to the introduction of slavery into Illinois—not active, it is true, but free in his conversation to make his influence felt among his personal friends, and I am not mistaken if there was not a communication or two in the *Edwardsville Spectator* setting forth the impropriety of the act. The mistake of Governor Ford, if I am right, grew naturally out of the fact that Governor Edwards was a slave owner, and not under any strong anti-slavery influence. He had, in the United States senate, voted for the admission of Missouri with slavery. His language in our contest was: 'I have no scruples against holding slaves, but I will not consent to bring the curse of slavery on the state for my accommodation. If I cannot live without them I will go to a slave state.' Such and similar statements I heard him make during the contest; and there are others still living who heard him speak in the same strain more frequently than I did."

This unbiased statement clears the Senator's record in that great contest. Governor Edwards was, in 1824, appointed minister to Mexico by President Monroe, and resigned his seat in the senate, but in an unfortunate controversy with William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, in regard to the deposit of public funds in the Edwardsville bank, which institution had proved a defaulter in the sum of \$40,000, Governor Edwards claimed that he had informed the secretary of the insolvent condition of the bank and the latter claimed that he had not. The congressional committee vindicated both parties, it being proved that Governor Edwards had written

such a letter, but it was not proved that the secretary had received it. But the controversy had been so bitter that Governor Edwards resigned his mission, to avoid embarrassing the administration, refunded all the money he had drawn for expenses of his trip, and returned to Illinois. In 1826, in order to hold himself before the people, he became a candidate for governor. His opponent was Thomas C. Sloo, Jr., an able and popular man, a former state senator. The campaign was a bitter one, but Edwards won by a vote of 5280 to 4857. Of the Governor's method of campaigning Judge Moses says, in his "History of Ill.," "Consulting only the policy pursued by himself, and soliciting aid from some of the leading politicians, he conducted his campaign with the boldness of a Jackson, the assistance of an Adams and the eloquence of a Clay. Despising the arts of the demagogues of that day, who went about electioneering in old shabby clothes, to ingratiate themselves with the poorer classes; who drank whiskey with the crowd and went about unshaven and unshorn—he, on the contrary, arrayed himself in the style of an old-fashioned country gentleman, in his broadcloth coat, ruffled shirt and high-topped boots, and traveled over the state in his carriage, or on horseback, attended by his colored servant, notwithstanding the prejudices engendered by the recent agitation. The people who, it was supposed, would be driven away by his aristocratic appearance, were really attracted to him and deemed it an honor to vote for 'such a high-toned, elegant old gentleman.'"

The Governor delivered his inaugural in person, and, true to the instincts of propriety which distinguished him, appeared before the joint session of the assembly arrayed in a gold laced coat. An exciting incident of his administration was the charge of mismanagement brought against the officers of the bank at Edwardsville. An investigation followed, and the legislative committee reported that "noth-

ing was proved against the officers of the bank—Shadrach Bond, Thomas Carlin, Abraham Prickett, Elijah Isles and Theophilus Smith—which would justify the belief that they had acted corruptly, or in bad faith in the management of said bank."

The administration of Governor Edwards, while a stormy one, closed with expressions of good feeling and satisfaction. In 1832 he became a candidate for congress. There were four candidates in the field besides himself and he was defeated, Charles Slade receiving a plurality. The Governor then proceeded to his home in Belleville whence he had removed from Edwardsville and where, on July 20, 1833, he fell a victim to cholera, in consequence of his humane exertions for the relief of his stricken neighbors. "In person he was large and well-made, with a noble and princely appearance, a magnificent specimen of a man physically and intellectually. In private life he was kindly benevolent and hospitable." He served the territory and state as governor, thirteen years, piloted it safely through the perils of its formative period, and guided its later affairs with fearlessness and wisdom. He organized the original Madison county, ruled over the destinies of an empire in territorial extent, and was one of the greatest men and most striking characters of an eventful epoch. His residence in Edwardsville extended from 1818 to 1825.

We have dealt with Governor Edwards, so far, entirely as his public service affected the destinies of Madison county, but there was another phase of his career not without interest. He was a great and successful business man and accumulated a large estate. Judge Moses says of him: "Governor Edwards was the foremost merchant of his day. Abandoning the practice of law after his removal to the territory, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in addition to his farming interests, on the most extensive scale. He established saw and grist

mills, and stores in Kaskaskia, Belleville, Carlyle, Alton and Springfield, Illinois, and at St. Louis, Chariton and Franklin, Missouri. He gave them his personal attention, so far as his official duties would permit, himself purchasing the immense stocks of goods required."

Thus we see that, in addition to his public services, he did a great work in developing the farming, manufacturing and commercial interests of the state.

#### INDIAN MASSACRES IN MADISON

The early settlers in Goshen, the outpost of civilization in Madison county, had lived for years in dread of raids by their savage foes of the forest. In 1802, Turkey Foot, the cruel chief of a band of the Pottawatomies, and his party, returning home from Cahokia to their village in northern Illinois, fell in with two men named Dennis and Van Meter, at the foot of the bluff, about five miles southwest of the present site of Edwardsville. Turkey Foot, seeing the Americans extending their settlements towards his country, was filled with wrath, and with savage ferocity wreaked his vengeance on the first white settlers who crossed his path. No further acts of hostility were committed at this time and the murders seem rather to have been acts of individual enmity with which the tribe, as a whole, had nothing to do.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812 with Great Britain the hostility of the Indians along the border became more pronounced, and resulted in several murders of isolated pioneers. One of these occurred on the site of the present city of Alton. A man named Price had opened a farm, on a piece of land at the foot of what is now Spring street. On the Twentieth of June, 1811, Price was engaged with his son, a mere boy, in plowing the land, when they saw the Indians approaching them at the spring where stood a small cabin. As the Indians came near the spring the Amer-

icans asked them if they came in peace. In reply the leader, a man of great size and strength, laid down his gun and extended his hand to Price, who took it unsuspectingly, when he was held fast in the Indian's grasp and immediately tomahawked by the other savages. During the struggle Price's son leaped upon the plow horse, and made the animal jump the brush fence around the field. At this instant the Indian shot at him. The ball struck the middle of the horse's back, between the horse and the rider, and missed the boy entirely, while he was in the air, due to the jump. Maj. Frank. Moore, in his reminiscences, tells the story as told to him by his father: "The boy rode out to my father's house between the forks of Wood river, to give the alarm. All the neighbors went in pursuit of the Indians. Among them were my father, Abel Moore, Solomon Pruitt, William Montgomery, James Pruitt, John Vickery, a Mr. Dobbs and several others. They went to the spring and found Mr. Price dead, as the boy had stated. They pursued the Indians by following the trail through the grass. They followed it two or three miles above the mouth of Piasa creek. There they killed one Indian. The other Indians made their escape by crossing the creek into the brush, and night coming on prevented further pursuit. Every man, woman and child took an active part in the resulting Indian war. After the Price murder and its penalty the Indian would shoot at every white man he saw, and vice versa. The white people found it necessary to build a fort and also to organize a company of Rangers. My father was chosen captain and served in that capacity all through the war of 1812. A number of hard battles were fought over at Portage des Sioux, in St. Charles county, Missouri."

This Price murder also led to the organization of a company of mounted riflemen at Goshen, fifteen miles southwest of Alton, of

which William Whiteside was captain. The spring where this murder occurred, one hundred and one years ago, is still flowing at the northeast corner of Second and Spring streets, and throws out quite a large stream which now discharges under Second street into a sewer.

#### THE WOOD RIVER TRAGEDY

The most startling and cruel atrocity ever committed by the Indians within the present limits of Madison county was what is known as the Wood river massacre, in which a woman and six children were butchered. It occurred on the Tenth of July, 1814. Various versions of this tragedy have been published. We prefer the one given by the late Maj. Frank Moore, as written by his father, Capt. Abel Moore, for the *Alton Spectator*, the first paper published in Alton, this version appearing about 1835: "This tragedy took place at the forks of Wood river, two miles east of Upper Alton. The victims were the wife and two children of Reason Reagan, two children of William Moore and my two brothers, William and Joel, sons of Abel Moore. At the beginning of the War of 1812 the citizens of the county who lived in exposed locations, sought refuge in the forts and block houses, but as no Indians made their appearance, and the Rangers were constantly on the alert scouting the country, they began to feel so secure that in the summer of 1814 they began returning to their farms and homes. There were eight or ten families residing then in the forks of Wood river. The men were nearly all absent from home in the Ranger service. At the home of George Moore, on the east fork of Wood river, a block house had been built to which the women and children could flee should danger be apprehended. The massacre occurred on a Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Reagan had gone two or three miles to church, leaving his wife and two children at the home of Abel

Moore, about a mile from the Reagan home and half way between it and the block house. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Reagan started home, intending to return to Abel Moore's in a short time. She was accompanied by her two children, two of William Moore's and two of Abel Moore's. When it began to grow dark uneasiness was felt at the absence of the Moore children. William Moore came to his brother's and, not finding them there, passed on to Reagan's, while his wife started in a direct line, not following the road, for the same place.

"William Moore came back with the startling intelligence that some one had been killed by the Indians. He had discovered a body lying on the ground, which, by reason of the darkness and his haste he had been unable to identify. The first thought was to find refuge in the block house. Mr. Moore desired his brother's family to go directly by the road to the block house, while he would pass by his own house and take his family to the fort with him. The night was dark and the road passed through a heavy forest. The women and children chose to accompany William Moore, though the distance to the fort was thereby nearly doubled. The feelings of the party as they groped their way through the dark woods can be more easily imagined than described. Sorrow for the supposed loss of their relatives and children, was mingled with horror at the manner of their death and fear for their own safety. Silently they passed on till they came to the home of William Moore, when he exclaimed, as if relieved from strained apprehension, 'Thank God, Polly is saved.' The horse that his wife had ridden was standing at the gate. As they let down the bars I gained admission to the yard, when his wife came running out, exclaiming, 'They are all killed by the Indians, I think!' The whole party hastily departed for the block house.

"It will be remembered that Mrs. Moore and

her husband had gone in search of the children by different routes. They did not meet on the way, or at the place of the massacre. Mrs. Moore, on horseback, carefully noted as she went every discernible object, till at length she saw a human figure lying near a log. There was not sufficient light to tell the size or sex of the person, and she called the name of her children, again and again, thinking it might be one of them asleep. At length she alighted from her horse and examined the object more closely. What must have been her sensations when she placed her hand on a naked corpse, and felt the quivering flesh from which the scalp had recently been torn. In the gloom she could indistinctly see the figure of the little child of Mrs. Reagan, sitting so near the body of its mother that it sometimes leaned its head on one side and then on the other of its insensible mother. As Mrs. Moore leaned over the little one it said: 'The black man raised his axe and cut them again.' She saw no further, but thrilled with horror and alarm, she hastily remounted her horse and hurried home, where she heated water, intending to defend herself from the savage foe. The wounded child died next day.

"There was little rest that night at the fort. The women and children of the neighborhood, with the few men who were not absent with the Rangers, crowded together, not knowing but that at any time the Indians might begin an attack. Seven were missing, and their bodies lay mangled and bleeding within a mile of the fort in the dark forest. At three o'clock in the morning a messenger was dispatched with the tidings to Fort Russell. At dawn of day the scene of the tragedy was sought and the bodies collected for burial. They were all buried in the same grave, with boards laid on the bottom and the sides, and above the bodies. There were no men to make coffins.

"The Indians had built a large fire and blazed the way to make the whites think there was a

large party. The news soon spread and it was not long before George Whiteside and nine others gave pursuit. Among them were James Pruitt, Abraham Pruitt, James Starkden, William Montgomery, and Peter Waggoner, whose descendants still live in Wood River and Moro townships. The weather was extremely hot and some of their horses gave out entirely. Their order was to keep up the pursuit. It was on the evening of the second day that they came in sight of the Indians near the Sangamon river, on the dividing ridge. There stood on the ridge, at that time, a lone cottonwood tree. Several Indians climbed this tree to look back. They saw their pursuers from that tree. They separated and went in different directions, all making for the timber. When the whites came to the tree they, too, divided and pursued the Indians separately. James and Abraham Pruitt, taking the trail of an Indian, soon came in sight of him, and the former, having the fastest horse, soon came in range of him. He rode up to within thirty yards and shot him in the thigh. The Indian fell, but managed to get to a fallen treetop. Abraham soon came up and they concluded to ride in on the Indian and finish him, which Abraham did by shooting and killing him where he lay. In this Indian's shot-pouch was found the scalp of Mrs. Reagan. The Indian tried to raise his gun to shoot but was too weak. His rifle is supposed to be in the Pruitt family yet. The place where the Indians were overtaken was near where Virden now stands. The remaining Indians hid in the timber and the drift of the creek. It was learned, afterward, at the treaty of Galena, that only one Indian escaped.

"Mr. Solomon Pruitt, who was not in the pursuit, assisted in the burial of the victims.

He hauled them on a small one-horse sled to the burying ground south of Bethalto. There were no wagons in those days. There a stone slab marks their resting place.

#### BARBARITY OF RANGERS

"Buried in the same cemetery is an Indian girl, who was captured by Abraham Pruitt during one of the campaigns of the war of 1812. The Indians had been pursued to the Winnebago swamps and Pruitt heard firing in a distant part of the swamp and went in search of the cause thereof. On nearing the spot he found David Carter and another man shooting at the child, about six years old, who was mired in the mud, and so closely were the Indians pursued that they had to leave her there. Mr. Pruitt called them cowards and ordered them to cease firing at the helpless child. Mr. Pruitt then, noble-hearted man that he was, went in and rescued the child from the swamp. He placed her on the horse behind him and brought her home with him and raised her to the age of about sixteen when she died. She was of a very mild disposition." We remarked, in another place, that the deeds of some of the Rangers were no better than those of the savages, and the attempt of Carter and companion to shoot a helpless child, illustrates the fact.

The feeling of the people towards the aborigines was reflected in a law passed by the territorial legislature in 1814, which offered a reward of fifty dollars for each Indian taken or killed in any white settlement, and of one hundred dollars for any "warrior, squaw or child, taken prisoner or killed in their own territory."

## CHAPTER VII

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONTEST

COLES, A KNIGHTLY FIGURE—EARLY OPPOSED TO SLAVERY—MADISON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY—JEFFERSON ALSO AN ABOLITIONIST—COLES FREES HIS SLAVES—"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN ILLINOIS—COLES "CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION"—SUED FOR FREEING SLAVES—LEAVES ILLINOIS FOREVER—ANTI-SLAVERY WORK REVIEWED—MADISON COUNTY'S SPECIAL PART—DEVELOPED BY CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

What Rev. Thomas Lippincott calls, in his reminiscences, "The Conflict of the Century" was fought to a finish in Illinois in the notable campaign of 1823-4, and Madison county was the storm-center, with Gov. Edward Coles, of Edwardsville, as leader and director of the anti-slavery forces. The election in 1824, the main issue of which was to obtain a public expression for or against the calling of a convention, the object of which was to adopt a new constitution admitting slavery to the state, witnessed the first contest at the polls in the west to resist the aggressions of the slave power and the extension of its dominion. It was the forerunner of the great Kansas-Nebraska contest of 1854-8 to resist the extension of slavery into the territories, but, unfortunately, the actors in the earlier contest do not stand out on the hilltops of history as prominently as they deserve; yet their success made possible the triumph of freedom in the later contest. The story of this great campaign, one of the most momentous the country has ever known, involves the career of Edward Coles as the chief actor therein to such an extent that the story is most understandingly told in a sketch of his career. The sketch is an extended one but, as the campaign in which he was the leading actor, was the most important in the history of the State, and

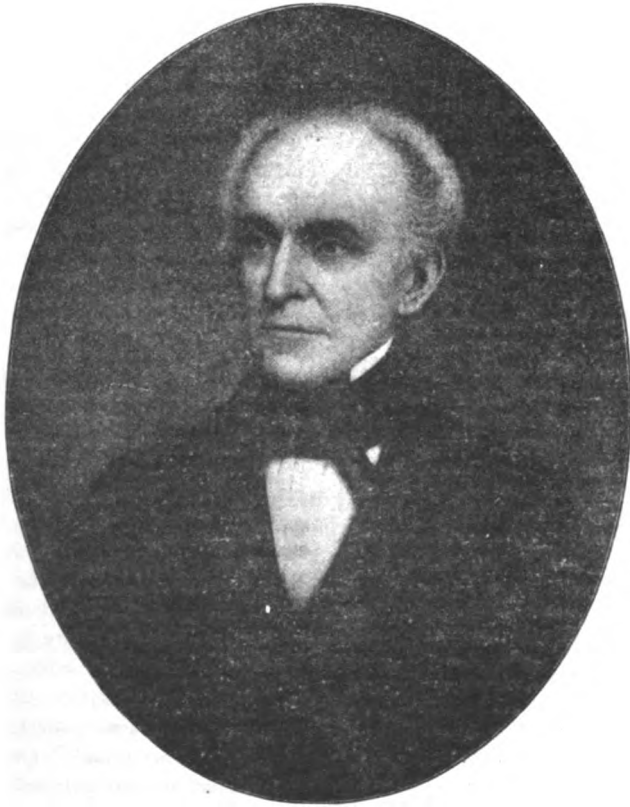
involved its destiny for all time, it is worthy the prominence we give it below, especially as the whole contest centered about Madison county.

The long line of Illinois governors, from the admission of the state into the Union in 1818 to the present time, is a galaxy of splendid names. Nearly all of the state's executives have been men of exceptional talent, devoted to the service of the people; but there are two of the early governors whose names shine with special lustre in the retrospect of history and whose works do follow them. They are Edward Coles, of Edwardsville, the second governor, who saved the state from the blight of slavery, and Thomas Ford, the seventh governor, who rescued it from the almost equally blighting curse of repudiation and dishonor. To both of them, men of opposing policies but both Democrats, the state of Illinois owes a debt of perennial gratitude. Other men were linked with Coles and Ford in their great accomplishments, but they were the leaders, the self sacrificing representatives of those issues whose triumph became the vindication and the glory of those who championed them in days of stress and turbulence.

The first of these, Edward Coles, after a brilliant career of thirteen years in Illinois, became an exile from the state which had been



HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY



GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES

made famous by the fruition of his labors, and removed to Philadelphia, where he lies buried, far away from the sunlit prairies he had rescued from the covetous clutches of the slave driver. But before his eyelids closed in death another generation had come upon the stage and he beheld the whole nation delivered from the dominion of slavery by another Illinoisan just as he had saved the Prairie State from the same impending calamity.

The second of these early benefactors, Thomas Ford, after a turbulent career as governor, succumbed to disease and misfortune and died in want and obscurity. He who saved the state from financial disgrace and destruction and placed it on the high plane of prosperity and good repute, whose acts as governor were worth untold millions to the state, came to this untoward end. Of late years Illinois, with a faint glimmering of its obligation, has erected a monument over his lowly grave at Peoria, upon which it has squandered the princely sum of twelve hundred dollars. Ford was a resident of Edwardsville for several years, and was married there.

#### COLES, A KNIGHTLY FIGURE

But it is of Governor Coles that I wish to write, and a character more inspiring cannot be found in our western annals. Easily the most knightly and notable figure in the early records of this great commonwealth is that of its second governor. The records of chivalry and philanthropy display nothing more daring or self-sacrificing than his career from early manhood to the culmination of his labors. Like Governor Edwards, but unlike most of the pioneer governors of the state, who had struggled up from the obscurity and privations of life on the border to honor and distinction—Edward Coles was born to the purple, reared in luxury and refinement in the most exclusive and aristocratic circles of the old Dominion. His father was Col. John Coles, a soldier of the Revolution and a Virginia slave owner,

whose wealth for those days was so great that when his estate was divided among several heirs, the portion falling to his son, Edward, was twenty-five slaves and one thousand acres of land.

Edward Coles was born December 15, 1786, on the family estate, called "Enniscorthy," in Albemarle county, Virginia, which was also the native county of Thomas Jefferson. Young Coles received his boyhood education from private tutors, and later pursued his studies at William and Mary College. But more advantageous and inspiring perhaps than his college course was the intimacy he enjoyed with the great Virginia statesmen of that era. Such patriots as Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and other great men of the epoch succeeding the Revolution, were frequent visitors at the family mansion, and intercourse with such notables, at an impressionable age, doubtless had much to do with forming his character.

#### EARLY OPPOSED TO SLAVERY

A year after young Coles had completed his college course his father died, leaving him owner of a large plantation and a retinue of slaves. Nature had been kind in bestowing on him a handsome personality. To this were added the attractions of liberal culture, courtly address and kindly characteristics. During his college days he had become imbued with the conception or belief, that no man had a legal right to property in his fellow men, and that no such right existed morally. Such opinions, in the atmosphere in which he was brought up, were not only radical but revolutionary. He studied the question from an independent standpoint, and finally came to the decision that he would neither hold slaves nor live in a state which tolerated and protected involuntary servitude. To this conviction he remained steadfast through a storm of opposition from those of his own household, and never knew shadow of turning. But to carry

his views into practice, in a state where he could not legally free them (and he refused to sell them), was a problem impossible of elucidation in Virginia, but which he solved later in a dramatic manner.

#### MADISON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

In 1809, when young Coles was a man of twenty-three, President Madison appointed him his private secretary, which position he accepted and filled with great credit for six years, during which period occurred the war of 1812. It is interesting to note in this connection that his elder brother, Col. Isaac Coles, filled the same office a few years previously, as private secretary to President Jefferson, and was known as "the most perfect gentleman in America." His position at Washington brought young Coles in contact with the great men of the nation. He acquired there the knowledge of public affairs, the tact and diplomacy which so greatly distinguished his later career. But the subject of slavery was ever uppermost in his thoughts and in 1814 he opened the correspondence with Ex-President Jefferson, on that topic, which became famous in history, Jefferson, though a slave owner himself by force of circumstances, being a bitter enemy of the institution. In his first letter Mr. Coles urged the "Sage of Monticello" to take the lead in the cause of emancipation, but Jefferson, in his reply, which expressed the fullest sympathy with his correspondent's views and recounted his own early efforts in behalf of the abolition of slavery, argued that in his advanced years (he was then seventy-one) prevented his undertaking the task, but urged his young friend to assume the leadership as one fitted therefor by his talents, his position and his enthusiasm.

#### JEFFERSON ALSO AN ABOLITIONIST

This put Jefferson on record as a conscientious abolitionist—not of the anarchistic, revolutionary brand, but an advocate of abolition

by peaceful and educational means, just such an Abolitionist as Lincoln was at the date of delivering his second inaugural message in which he advocated compensated emancipation. After the cession of the so-called Northwest territory by Virginia to the national government in 1784, Jefferson then a delegate in congress, introduced a bill providing for the organization and government of the new territory. One of its provisions was that neither slaves, nor involuntary servitude should exist in the territory after 1800, except in punishment for crime. This bill did not become a law until 1787 and then in a modified form. The anti-slavery provision, however, was not only retained, but made effective on the passage of the bill, instead of in 1800, in exchange for which concession it was provided that fugitive slaves, escaping into the new territory should be returned to their masters.

No more notable letters than those passed between Jefferson and Coles exist in the archives of anti-slavery literature. They revealed the mutual adherence of the writers to principles which, even at that time, had forced Coles to exile himself, for conscience's sake, from his native state, and sever the ties of home and kindred.

After the conclusion of the war of 1812 Mr. Coles thought he saw his way clear to liberate his slaves by removing them from the state. Accordingly he determined to make a tour of the new Northwest territory, which, under the "Ordinance of 1787," had been dedicated to freedom, for the purpose of finding a suitable location. He resigned his position in Washington and traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, reaching St. Louis by way of Kaskaskia and Shawneetown; thence by river to New Orleans; by sea to Savannah and back to Virginia.

Immediately subsequent to the close of the war with Great Britain grave diplomatic differences arose between this country and Rus-

sia which made it necessary to send a special envoy, with dispatches to St. Petersburg, and President Madison induced his young secretary to undertake the delicate mission. To give emphasis to the mission and dignity to the official envoy Coles was dispatched on a man-of-war, the "Prometheus." After various delays Mr. Coles concluded his negotiations with the czar in a manner which proved highly satisfactory to President Madison and the state department. Leaving St. Petersburg he made the tour of Europe, visiting all the leading capitals, his credentials as the special envoy of the United States being the "open sesame" to the chancelleries of the old world. In Paris he was received with special distinction, and was the guest at times of the Marquis La Fayette, little dreaming that a few years later, as governor of a sovereign state, he would have the honor of welcoming the renowned soldier to the soil of Illinois. After a stay of three months in Paris he visited Great Britain and Ireland, thus returning home.

#### COLES FREES HIS SLAVES

But his prolonged absence in foreign lands had not shaken the young diplomat's purpose to liberate his slaves. In furtherance of this object, he made the exploration trip to the western country, spoken of heretofore, and decided upon Illinois as his future home and Edwardsville as the place where he would locate with his slaves. Returning to Virginia, he made the necessary preparations for removal, and in the spring of 1819, gathering all his slaves together, he started on the long journey. The trip was made from Albemarle county in emigrant wagons to the Ohio river. There he purchased two flat boats and loaded the whole party thereon. The slaves knew nothing of their master's intentions—only that they were removing to a new country—but when the boats were below Pittsburg Mr. Coles called the company together and made them a short address, in which he announced

his sentiments in regard to slavery, and then declared them all unconditionally free—at liberty to proceed with him or go ashore as they pleased.

The scene which followed was indescribable. The slaves from whom the shackles had thus suddenly fallen were hysterical in their happiness and their expressions of gratitude were so heartfelt and profuse that no portrayal thereof would be adequate. With tearful eyes and tremulous voices they implored Heaven's blessings on their benefactor. All elected to stay with their old master until he was "fixed" in his new abode. But this Mr. Coles would not agree to; they were free to work for themselves and make the most out of their lives. Still, he assured them, they would always remain under his friendly care and protection. This scene of emancipation is fittingly portrayed in a magnificent historical painting at the head of the main stairway in the state capitol at Springfield. Arrived below Louisville the emigrants disembarked and proceeded overland in wagons to Edwardsville.

Arrived at their destination Mr. Coles purchased a large tract of land and deeded to each head of a family, or adult of twenty-four years, one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw that others obtained employment suited to their capacities. It should be premised here that this seemingly Utopian experiment succeeded, the negroes developing into industrious citizens. In addition to the general certificate of freedom given them, before reaching Illinois, Mr. Coles, on arriving at Edwardsville, found that, in order to make them secure in their freedom, it would be necessary to comply with certain provisions of the barbarous black laws of the state. This he did, and issued a certificate of emancipation to each individual and had it recorded at Edwardsville. These freedom papers were issued July 4th, 1819. The instrument recited, in preamble, that his father had bequeathed to

him certain negro slaves, and added that "not believing that man can have of right property in his fellow man, but that, on the contrary, all mankind are endowed by nature with equal rights, I do, therefore, by these presents, restore to (naming the party) that inalienable liberty of which he (or she) has been deprived."

The greatness of this chivalric act on the part of Mr. Coles, in that age, can hardly be fittingly appreciated. For the sake of the principle above enunciated he deliberately stripped himself of wealth, and violated all the traditions of his family and the society in which he had been brought up. He gave up his ancestral home; severed the ties of kinship; gave up a life of luxury and the assurance of a brilliant career in his native state, and, in brief, sacrificed to his conscience all that a young man looks forward to as represented by ambition, wealth or fame. How different the record of this practical anti-slavery man to that of many ranting abolitionists of a later age who were anxious to abolish slavery at some one else's expense. Mr. Coles abolished slavery, as far as he was concerned, at his own material cost and at the sacrifice of all that he held dear.

#### "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN ILLINOIS

Mr. Coles had been appointed by his friend, President Monroe, register of the Government Land Office at Edwardsville, a position at that time of importance, which, in connection with his previous public career, brought him at once into prominence in his adopted state. He had, also, on his previous visit in 1818, borne letters of introduction from the president to Gov. Ninian Edwards, then United States senator, which opened to him the doors of private and official hospitality. All these influences combined to give him, almost at once, a wide acquaintance, not only with the prominent people of the state, but with the humblest settlers in search of a new

home by the entry of government lands. All who met the new register felt the charm of his rare personality. So rapid was the popularity he acquired that three years after his arrival in the state (1822) he was brought forward by those sympathizing with his views as a candidate for governor. The opposing candidates were Chief Justice Joseph Phillips, Judge Thomas C. Browne and Gen. James B. Moore. While the slavery question did not figure as a direct issue in the campaign the sentiments of the candidates were well known. Phillips and Browne were strongly pro-slavery, while Coles' record was as strongly anti-slavery. Moore was also classed as mildly opposed to slavery.

At the election Coles received 2,854 votes; Phillips, 2,687; Browne 2,443, and Moore 662—Coles thus receiving a bare plurality of 167, a close margin; but upon which hung events of transcendent moment. The result was a surprise, it being supposed that the election lay between Phillips and Browne. But while Coles was elected by a small plurality the pro-slavery vote, as represented by Phillips and Browne, cast 5,130 votes, while the opposition, as represented by Coles and Moore, cast only 3,476 votes, a pro-slavery majority of 1,654. The legislature elected at the same time returned a pro-slavery majority, a premonition, at once, of trouble for the new governor.

As regards the right to hold slaves in Illinois there was room for difference of opinion. Slavery already existed to a limited extent among the old French residents. In 1720 Philip Renault, manager of "the company of St. Phillips" holding a grant from the king of France to the mines of gold and silver in the Illinois country, brought to Illinois five hundred African slaves bought in St. Domingo, with whom to work the mines supposed to exist in Illinois. He founded the village of St. Phillips, in what is now Monroe county, and proceeded to develop the country. After a long and desperate struggle his schemes of ex-

plotation collapsed, and he returned to France, in 1744, after selling his slaves to the French residents. When the Illinois country was ceded by France to England, in 1763, the French inhabitants were confirmed in their property rights by treaty. In 1784 the Northwest territory (which had been a county of Virginia since its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778) was ceded by Virginia to the national government, under a similar guarantee of the rights of property. In 1787, when congress adopted the ordinance for the government of the territory, the sixth article, heretofore referred to, read: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818 as a free state, under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, but there was a strong element in the state which contended that said ordinance could not abrogate the rights of property guaranteed by the treaty in 1763, and by the Virginia cession of 1784, and that "property" included the slaves. Of course this contention put the power of the state above that of the national government and the claim was ignored by congress when the state was admitted. The pro-slavery adherents being thus balked now changed their tactics and contended that while the constitution of 1818 might not permit slavery still it was within the province of the people to adopt a new constitution and admit slavery. Their scheme, therefore, was to have the legislature provide for submitting to the electors at the next election a proposition for or against a convention to revise the constitution.

This was the situation which confronted Governor Coles on his inauguration December 5, 1822. He found himself opposed by a strong and bitter majority of the legislature, which took emphatic exception to his appeal, in his inaugural address, for the abolition of

the "black laws" passed by the first legislature and for wiping out the remnants of slavery which still existed in the state in defiance of the "ordinance of 1787." This address marked the line of demarcation between the executive and the pro-slavery element and thereafter to the end of his term the war waged against him was fierce and unrelenting. But the man who had sacrificed all he held dear for the sake of principle was not to be intimidated by threats. And "the irrepressible conflict" was on in Illinois.

The resolution introduced in the legislature providing for submitting the question of calling a constitutional convention to a vote of the people, required a two-thirds vote of the assembly, and upon lining up their forces the pro-slavery men found that while they had the requisite two-thirds vote in the senate they lacked one vote of two-thirds in the house. How to obtain the additional vote was the question. The anti-slavery minority was firm and determined, there was not a break in the ranks—but it happened that there was a contested election case at the opening of the session, and it was discovered that the contestant, who had been seated, Gen. N. Hansen, of Pike county, was opposed to the convention. The pro-slavery majority thereupon conceived a scheme to obtain an additional member by reconsidering their previous action in seating Hansen, and passed a resolution declaring the other contestant, John Shaw, who was known to favor the convention, to be entitled to the seat. By thus unseating Hansen and admitting Shaw, in violation of their own record, they obtained the necessary two-thirds majority and the resolution submitting the question of a convention to a popular vote was passed.

The contest in the legislature was prolonged; excitement rose to fever heat throughout the state. After the agreement for the expulsion of Hansen had been made, but the night before the final passage of the resolu-

tion, the wildest demonstrations of delight were indulged in by the pro-slavery element. A riotous procession paraded the streets of Vandalia, then the capital, and halted before the residence of Governor Coles and other anti-slavery leaders, and heaped upon them vituperation and insults. Governor Reynolds, a pro-slavery man, in his history, "My Own Times," holds that the illegal unseating of Hansen was an outrage and that "the saturnalia of indecent rejoicing which followed gave the death blow to the convention." No doubt they weakened the pro-slavery cause in the minds of conscientious men.

The heavy combined majority cast for the two pro-slavery candidates for governor, at the state election, and the subsequent action of the legislature cast a gloom over the anti-slavery element in the state. Their cause seemed hopeless and the adoption of a pro-slavery constitution a foregone conclusion, but Governor Coles neither quailed nor faltered, but faced the issue with wisdom and courage.—determined, although he represented a minority of the voters, to convert that minority into a majority and defeat the proposed convention. It will naturally be asked why the governor did not interpose his veto to the action of the legislature, and the answer is that he had no such power, the existing constitution providing that a new convention, to revise the constitution, could be called at any time that two-thirds of the legislature decided to submit the question to a vote of the people. In this matter then the governor had no veto power.

#### COLE'S "CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION"

The campaign that followed was the most bitter and vituperative in the history of the state. Families were separated, brothers opposed brothers, churches were divided—the opposing leaders went armed on the hustings. Personal encounters were frequent. The intensity of feeling developed came perilously

near to civil war. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of Illinois at that time were from slave states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas. Some had moved to Illinois because opposed to slavery on moral grounds; some because not being able to own slaves they could not compete with slave labor, on its own ground, in the struggle for a livelihood; but the majority were pro-slavery by heredity and choice, and dreamed of ease and luxury for themselves while negroes tilled the fertile soil of Illinois and enriched their masters with the fruits of unrequited toil.

Although the convention men were arrogant and confident of victory and included nearly all the leading statesmen, they were opposed by a band of heroic men headed by Governor Coles, who conducted a campaign of education.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, in his life of Governor Coles, says: "As soon as the legislature adjourned Governor Coles invited all the principal anti-convention men of the state to meet with him in Vandalia, to consult upon the course to be adopted in view of the action of the legislature. Fully appreciating the supreme importance of the question thrust upon them, they determined upon an immediate organization and to resist at the very threshold the conspiracy to make Illinois a slave state. The first thing was to have the members of the legislature, who voted against the convention, issue an address to the people. This appeal, undoubtedly drawn by Governor Coles, unmasked the purpose of the conspirators to make a slave constitution, and exposed all the nefarious means employed to accomplish the purpose."

After dwelling on the moral aspects of slavery, the address argued against its introduction on the grounds of economic expediency, and closed with this eloquent appeal: "In the name of unborn millions who will rise up after us, and call us blessed or accursed according to our deeds—in the name of the in-



jured sons of Africa, whose claims to equal rights with their fellow men will place their own cause against these usurpers before the tribunal of eternal justice, we conjure you, fellow citizens, to ponder upon these things."

There were fifteen members of the legislature, brave and noble men who signed this eloquent appeal to the people. They were: Risdon Moore, William Lowery, William Kinkade, James Sims, George Cadwell, Daniel Parker, Andrew Bankson, George Churchill, Jacob Ogle, Gilbert T. Pell, Curtis Blakeman, David McGahey, Abraham Cairnes, Stephen Stilman and Thos. Mather. Three other members voted against the convention—Robert Frazier, Raphael Weden and J. H. Pugh—but for some reason their names are not attached to the appeal. Churchill and Blakeman were from Madison county. The convention men likewise called a meeting at Vandalia and issued an address to the people prepared by some of their ablest men, such as John McLean, afterwards United States senator; Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West; Thomas Reynolds, afterwards governor of Missouri; William Kinney, Col. A. P. Field and Jas. A. Beaird. This address, in advocacy of a convention to alter the constitution, was weak and sophistical, unworthy of men of their ability.

Governor Coles as the leader of the anti-convention forces threw himself into the contest heart and soul. There were eighteen months before the election, time enough, the Governor thought, to effect a revolution. Necessarily it must be a campaign of information and enlightenment, and that was what he inaugurated. His chief lieutenant on the stump was Hon. Daniel P. Cook, son-in-law of Senator Ninian Edwards, who, in congress, voted against the admission of Missouri as a slave state, while his father-in-law, Senator Edwards, voted for it. In the literary field his chief of staff was Morris Birbeck, an English scholar and philanthropist residing in Edwards

county, whose economic pamphlets and newspaper articles, signed Jonathan Freeman, exerted a powerful influence.

In the ecclesiastical field the greatest good was accomplished by Rev. John M. Peck, the famous Baptist preacher and author, who organized the religious element of all denominations against the convention with all the skill of an adroit politician.

There were five newspapers published in the state at that time: The *Illinois Intelligencer* at Vandalia, of which Governor Coles obtained control; the *Spectator* at Edwardsville, edited by Hooper Warren, both anti-convention; the *Republican-Advocate* at Kaskaskia, the *Illinois Gazette* at Shawneetown and the *Republican* at Edwardsville, which were strongly pro-slavery and favored the convention.

Under Governor Cole's inspiring direction all elements of opposition to slavery, political, moral, social and economic were combined throughout the state into a solid phalanx. The Governor not only gave himself unreservedly to the cause, but devoted to its extension his entire salary for the four years and much of his private fortune. In addition to the lieutenants named above, he had able assistants in the persons of such men as David Blackwell, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Hooper Warren, J. H. Pugh, George Forquer, Thomas Lippincott, George Churchill, Curtis Blakeman, Thomas Mather, Jeremiah Abbott and others. The Governor's energy and zeal were untiring. In speeches, messages, pamphlets and newspaper articles he was unceasingly busy in educating the public mind. Not content with the help he was receiving at home he enlisted the sympathy of such friends as Richard Vaux and Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, who either from their own pens or those of prominent writers supplied the Governor with tracts, pamphlets, addresses, etc., which he scattered broadcast over the state. As the canvass progressed it was evident that the anti-convention



party was gaining ground, but the pro-conventionites were not idle, for, outside of Governor Coles and Congressman Cook, the ablest politicians in the state championed the convention cause, among them being six leaders who afterwards became United States senators, two or three justices of the supreme court and one subsequent governor.

Thus the campaign developed until the election on the first Monday of August, 1824. The election passed off with unexpected quietness, but the vote polled was twice as large as at the election of 1822. The vote stood, against convention 6,822; for convention, 4,950; majority against convention, 1,872. Thus Gov. Coles and the cause of freedom triumphed over what, two years previous, seemed unsurmountable obstacles.

But while the anti-slavery advocates were victorious on the one great issue of freedom or slavery for Illinois, they were unsuccessful in carrying the legislature. It was a presidential year and while the anti-convention men were divided between Adams, Clay and Crawford, the convention men were solid for Jackson. And the latter element obtained a majority in the legislature which elected two pro-slavery United States senators, Kane and McLean.

Thus Governor Coles found himself again confronted by a hostile legislature and, in addition, an unfriendly judiciary and adverse representatives at Washington. His success in carrying the state against the convention had embittered all opposing elements against him. He stood alone, but while many of his projects for the improvement of the state's financial condition, for internal improvements, such as the canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and other economic and upbuilding projects were blocked by a hostile legislature, still his wise, humane and far-sighted suggestions profoundly impressed and directed public senti-

ment and bore fruit in the subsequent development of the state.

#### SUED FOR FREEING SLAVES

But the malice of the enemies of Governor Coles knew no bounds. The persecutions and insults to which he was subjected were innumerable. He was even sued in the Madison Circuit Court by his opponents for \$2,000 damages for emancipating his slaves in the state without giving bond that they should not become a public charge. The suit was brought under a law which had not been published when he came into the state and of which he had not been informed. This malicious suit caused him great expense and annoyance. He was made the victim of the prejudices of knavish judges and it was not until the legislature intervened and his case reached the supreme court that he was vindicated. Other malevolent suits on similar grounds, were brought against him, but he rose superior to his enemies.

Governor Coles' closing message to the legislature ranks as the most masterly, statesmanlike and far-seeing paper ever issued by an Illinois executive. It has never been surpassed.

One pleasant episode breaks the monotonous turbulence of his stormy career as governor, and that was the visit of his old friend, Gen. La Fayette to Illinois. As chief executive of the state Governor Coles, accompanied by a delegation from Edwardsville welcomed the distinguished guest of the nation at Kaskaskia in an admirable address and the reunion of the two great men was to them a delightful incident, both personally and officially.

After the expiration of his term as governor, in which office he was succeeded by Senator Ninian Edwards, Governor Coles retired to his farm near Edwardsville, although he spent much time in eastern cities, and engaged in

agricultural pursuits. He organized the first State Agricultural Society in Illinois. In 1831 he made his last appearance in politics in the state, being induced to become a candidate for congress in opposition to Sidney Breese and Joseph Duncan. But the Jackson sentiment was overwhelmingly strong in the state and Duncan was elected. As is often the case after a period of intense political excitement, there had come a slump in public sentiment on the questions at issue which had been successful; and the change in Illinois was an illustration thereof. The victory being won, interest in the anti-slavery cause declined. Men who had voted against introducing slavery in Illinois became indifferent to its existence elsewhere, and ceased aggressive opposition. The governor was aware of this change and after his unsuccessful campaign for congress seems to have concluded that his work in Illinois was done. It had been glorious and successful—perhaps beyond his hopes—and had saved Illinois to freedom, but in that attainment had reached its culmination.

#### LEAVES ILLINOIS FOREVER

In the fall of 1832 Governor Coles closed up his affairs and took his departure for the east. He was a bachelor and then forty-seven years of age—having resided in Illinois thirteen years. In November of the year 1833 he was married to Miss Sallie Logan Roberts, of Philadelphia, and made that city his future home—never returning to Illinois to reside.

Of Governor Coles' life in Philadelphia little is known in Illinois. He had ample means and probably engaged in no special avocation. He was an invalid the last eight or ten years of his life, suffering from chronic neuralgia, but lived until 1868, when he passed away at the age of eighty-two years. Of his immediate family a daughter, Miss Mary Coles, and two granddaughters, were still living in Philadelphia in 1911. He lost one son,

some years before his own death. His remaining son, Edward Coles, Jr., was killed at Bar Harbor, Maine, in the summer of 1906, in a runaway accident.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY WORK REVIEWED

In 1856 Governor Coles read an elaborate paper on the "History of the Ordinance of 1787" before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in which occurred this pregnant retrospection: "I trust I shall meet with indulgence from the zeal I have always felt in the cause, for adding that it has ever since afforded me the most delightful and consoling reflections that the abuse I endured, the labor I performed, the anxiety, I felt, were not without their reward: and to have it conceded by opponents, as well as supporters, that I was chiefly instrumental in preventing a call of a convention, and in making Illinois a non-slave holding state."

The last known deliverance on this subject by Governor Coles, was a letter addressed to Rev. Thos. Lippincott, about September, 1860, in reply to a statement published by Mr. Lippincott to the effect that when the first constitution was adopted, in 1818, the subject of slavery was not prominent. Mr. Lippincott was secretary of the state senate in 1823 when it passed the resolution submitting the convention question to a vote of the people, and was an active worker against it in the succeeding campaign. The letter addressed to Mr. Lippincott reads:

"You are mistaken in supposing that the subject of slavery had not been a prominent topic in the political discussions of Illinois previous to its becoming a state. On the contrary at a very early period of the settlement of Illinois the question was warmly agitated by zealous advocates and opponents of slavery. This state of things was increased by the country having been made the abode of the white and black races, in the relation of masters and slaves, from its first settlement by Christians to 1787, when slavery was prohibited by law, but tolerated by custom, aided by ignorance. Before the separation of Illinois from

Indiana congress was petitioned by the territorial legislature to repeal the "ordinance of 1787." It was on a petition of this kind that the celebrated John Randolph of Virginia, as chairman of a committee of congress, made his memorable report adverse to the prayer for the repeal of the ordinance and the toleration of slavery. The report was adopted by congress with little or no opposition. Finding from this and other indications that there was no prospect of congress repealing this fundamental law, the advocates of slavery had to content themselves with retaining in servitude, in violation of the ordinance, what were called 'French slaves,' and in extending bondage to a limited extent to other negroes under the denomination of 'indentures.' During the existence of this state of things the slavery agitation was lulled but not extinguished, as was seen by its mingling itself so actively both in the election and conduct of the members of the convention which made the constitution in 1818. I am the more conversant with the character of that convention from having attended it during my visit to Illinois, and made the acquaintance and learned the opinions, views and wishes of its prominent members. Many, but not a majority of its members, were in favor of making Illinois a slave state."

"(Signed)

"EDWARD COLES."

Among the "old guard" of the anti-slavery contest which culminated in 1824 was the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, to whom the writer has previously referred. This gentleman, in his old age, published in one or two papers of limited circulation his reminiscences of the contest of 1824, under the title of the "Conflict of the Century," to which the author has had access, and from which he makes the following extracts in regard to Gov. Coles:

"There were those who wrote more in the newspapers, but there was no one more indefatigably nor more disinterestedly engaged in the effort to keep out the curse of slavery than Edward Coles, then governor of the state. He had been rich, was still possessed of a competence, perhaps considerable wealth, but he had diminished this wealth whatever it was, by the voluntary emancipation of the slaves that fell to him by heirship and this he had done against the earnest protest of his family, who proposed to purchase the slaves by giving him an equivalent in other property. Instead of this he brought them to Illinois, emancipated them and settled them on land he pur-

chased for them as theirs. When the effort was put forth to make Illinois a slave-holding state, he united with its opponents with a zeal worthy of a noble-hearted Virginia gentleman. His home since has not been in Illinois, and his associates in that great contest have not seen him in many years. His head has, doubtless, become whiter, as well as that of him whose unsteady hand traces these recollections; but the heart of the writer must cease to throb before it will cease to feel grateful to Edward Coles for his efficient agency in procuring that decision which has brought Illinois, within her first half century to rank as the third or fourth state of this great Union. His chief efficiency was perhaps, in procuring and circulating, in pamphlet form mainly, any popular work on slavery that could be got by an extensive correspondence. His daily counsels and hints, however, to a little band of men in Edwardsville suggested and encouraged many an article which he saw not and knew not of until he saw it in print. \* \* \* The election was a hot time. The weather was warm enough being early in August, and the people were heated with excitement. Yet it is believed that as few excesses occurred on that day as on any general election since, in which there was special interest. And when the votes were counted and it was ascertained that the people had decided not to call a convention for the purpose of opening our state to slavery, there was a great calm. The defeated party submitted quietly; the triumphant party rejoiced without noise or show. The only demonstration I remember was a day of religious thanksgiving, held by a few of those who had been most actively engaged in which an address was delivered, and praise and prayer to God were the prominent exercises. The joy was too deep for noisy clamor. The strife had been too momentous, the triumph too sacred for mirth or levity."

The above reminiscence was written by Mr. Lippincott in 1858, but did not come under the notice of Governor Coles until later, when it was sent to him by Mr. Lippincott and the Governor made the following rejoinder from Philadelphia:

"I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my obligations to you for the kind and gratifying notice you take of me in your publication. At the same time allow me to add, if you had been aware of the extent of the labors of my pen you would not have said I had not written much. The hostility imbibed by Mr. Warren against me, prevented my contributing to his paper (the *Edwardsville Spectator*) but I contributed to other papers, over various signatures,

and published several pamphlets, and caused many to be published, several of which I assisted in circulating, particularly those you allude to from the enlightened and philanthropic pen of my friend, Roberts Vaux of this city (Philadelphia). My labor in the cause was so great that during the several months which passed between my purchasing the *Illinois Intelligencer*, there were but few numbers of that paper which did not contain some article from my pen, either original essays—the most methodical and lengthy of which were contained in nine numbers over the signature of 'One of Many'—or numerous extracts from the writings and speeches of the most celebrated men of America and Europe, many of which were published under the title of 'The Voice of Virtue,' Wisdom and Experience on the Subject of Negro Slavery.' "

To this letter Mr. Lippincott appended this note: "Of the manifold labors of Governor Coles in other respects I was aware and have endeavored to do him justice in regard to them. But I confess I was not aware of the amount of writing for the papers on the subject which he performed. In addition to what I did know it must be called immense."

The late Judge Joseph Gillespie of Edwardsville was a friend and associate of Governor Coles in his early manhood and of Abraham Lincoln throughout the latter's public career and this mutual association links, through him, the lives of the two great emancipators together in our local annals. The following letter from Judge Gillespie to Hon. E. B. Washburne was published in the latter's history under date February 28, 1881: "I knew Governor Coles well. He lived in this place (Edwardsville) while a citizen of Illinois. He was a remarkable man, and devoted himself to the propagation of the sentiments of freedom. He was the most unrelenting foe of slavery I ever knew. His time, money, everything belonging to him, was expended in the cause so dear to his heart. He brought his slaves here from Virginia and liberated them, and gave to each head of family a tract of land within four miles of this place where they settled and lived for many years. He

was unmarried while he lived in Illinois, and when in Edwardsville boarded in the family of James Mason. His character was without spot or blemish in all the walks of life."

With this tribute from Judge Gillespie is closed this inadequate sketch of one of Illinois greatest statesmen and noblest of philanthropists. Unappreciated during his tempestuous career, like most reformers who labor ahead of their generation, history will do him justice, though it has not yet risen to its opportunity.

#### MADISON COUNTY'S SPECIAL PART

And now as to Madison county's direct part in this great contest. She had at that time, as members in the general assembly, Theophilus W. Smith in the senate and Curtiss Blakeman, George Churchill and Emanuel J. West in the house. Two of these voted against the convention and signed the stirring appeal noted above—they were Blakeman and Churchill. Another member, who voted with them and also signed the appeal was George Cadwell, who served in the first and second assemblies as senator from Madison, and in the third as senator from Greene and Pike, which had been set off from Madison. He was a physician and a native of Connecticut. He came to Illinois in 1802 and settled near Fort Chartres, later moving to the American Bottom, near where Granite City now stands, where he practiced medicine for some years, ultimately removing into what was later a part of either Greene or Pike county.

Dr. Cadwell, while a member of the state senate in 1823, secured the passage of a bill for the establishment of medical societies, which provided for the division of the state into four medical districts, making the physicians in each district a body corporate, and making it their duty to meet at stated intervals to examine students and grant diplomas to such as were qualified to practice medicine. The act also provided that no one could prac-

tice except those possessed of a diploma from one of these societies, or from some respectable university of the United States. The act also required physicians to keep a record of all births and deaths. Section 2 provided that the board might examine all physicians' bills which any patient considered exorbitant, and make such deductions as to the board seemed reasonable; that the physician could not collect the excess and was required to refund the money if it had been paid.

Hon. Joseph Gillespie contributed to Mr. Washburne's biography of Governor Coles the following sketches of the other four members of the assembly who took such leading parts in this contest in the legislature: "Capt. Curtiss Blakeman migrated from New York in 1817, and, along with several other sea captains, made a settlement in Madison county, to which they gave the name of Marine. They displayed great taste in the selection of a location. It is my deliberate opinion that for beauty of scenery and fertility of soil it has no equal. Captain Blakeman was always an outspoken abolitionist and became a member of a society that was formed at Edwardsville as early as 1820 in aid of the anti-slavery cause. Opposition to slavery was his ruling passion, and he felt it his duty to strike at it whenever it showed its head. He took no part in politics except for the purpose of fighting slavery. He commanded the ship that took General Moran back to Europe, in 1813, when that great commander returned, after his exile in America, to join the allied armies against Napoleon. He said he took the liberty to ask the officer who was the greatest General in Europe, and Moran answered that 'Napoleon was the greatest general that ever lived.' In August of the same year Morran was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden."

"George Churchill, another member from Madison, a Whig in politics, was a thorough paced Abolitionist all his life. He came from

an eastern state. By profession he was a printer and was connected with the first paper published in St. Louis. Coming to Illinois he carried on farming the rest of his life. He was frequently elected to the Legislature and was accounted the best working member we ever had. (He served sixteen years as representative and senator). He toiled like a dray horse, but never made a speech of more than five minutes' length, but that contained all that needed to be said. He entered into no rings or cliques, and was never out of his seat when he ought to be in it. He was never a candidate and never wanted office. If elected he would serve, and that was all there was about it. He was a perfect encyclopedia of political knowledge. He was never married. In person he was badly formed and unprepossessing in appearance; his complexion was sallow, his eyes lustreless and expression dull; but he possessed great knowledge and sense."

"Theophilus W. Smith was senator from Madison and favored the calling of a convention. He was an able lawyer and soon obtained a seat upon the bench of the supreme court of Illinois, where he would have figured preeminently if he had kept aloof from politics; but this he would not. He was up to his eyes in every political intrigue of the day. He was from the city of New York, got his political education in Tammany Hall, and must have been an adept in the trickery for which that institution was famed even in that early day. Everything done in our political affairs that was rash, reckless and unprecedented was laid to Judge Smith's charge.

"Judge Smith was one of the most vociferous of the pro-slavery leaders in the campaign of 1824, although from a free state. He figured discreditably on the circuit bench, in the suit brought at Edwardsville against Governor Coles for emancipating his slaves without giving bond for their support—as related elsewhere."

"Emanuel J. West," writes Judge Gillespie, "was something of a character. He was a Democrat and in favor of slavery. He was a splendid conversationalist and possessed of fine manners, and to these qualities he owed his election at that time when public opinion ran so strongly in opposition to his political professions. West was born, I think, in Delaware, but went to the island of Teneriffe. He reached Illinois about 1818 and settled on a beautiful farm about seven miles northwest of Edwardsville, which he christened 'Glorietta.' He was appointed minister to Mexico by General Jackson, but died before reaching his post. He was passionately fond of politics, and was, consequently, not a success as a farmer. Mr. West had few superiors in conversation. He was absolutely charming in that line. If he had lived he could have figured in public life. I think the department of diplomacy suited him."

#### DECIDED BY CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

At the time of the campaign of 1824 there were thirty organized counties in the state. Of these Madison county cast 914 votes—351 for the convention and 563 against; a majority against of 212. St. Clair cast 427 votes for the convention and 543 against; majority against, 114. Sangamon cast 153 votes for the convention and 722 against; majority against, 569. But Sangamon then extended north as far as what is now Putnam county and west to the Illinois river, a vast territory; while Madison and St. Clair were confined, practically, to their present boundaries. These were the largest three counties in the state in point of population. Central and southern

Illinois decided the slavery conflict in the state. The northern counties were then unorganized and had nothing to do with the contest beyond a few scattering votes. It has been claimed that to northern Illinois, settled by eastern men, belongs the honor of winning this contest in favor of freedom, but this is erroneous. The immigration into northern Illinois did not take place until after the question was settled, in fact, not until after the Black Hawk war of 1832. The southern and central counties of Illinois, settled mainly (exclusive of the French), by emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas, decided the contest against slavery. Further, of the eighteen members of the legislature who voted against the convention resolution in the general assembly, ten were from slave states, one from Holland, and seven from free states; and the leader of the opposition was Governor Coles, a Virginian. Those citizens of Madison county most prominent in opposition to the convention were Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, later of the supreme court; Hooker Warren, Curtis Blakeman, Thomas Lippincott and George Churchill. The controversy over the convention between the two Edwardsville papers—the *Spectator*, edited by Hooper Warren, and the *Republican*, managed by Judge T. W. Smith, E. J. West and Judge Samuel W. Roberts (afterwards United States senator), was exceedingly bitter. "At one time," says Mr. Washburne, "Judge Smith undertook to cowhide Warren. Failing in this, he drew a dirk on him. Warren then drew a pistol, when the combatants were separated, and nobody hurt."

## CHAPTER VIII

### EARLY GLIMPSES OF THE COUNTY

GOVERNOR COLES' VIEW OF 1815—GOVERNOR REYNOLDS IN 1861—PECK'S GAZETTEER—CLIMATIC COMPARISONS.

The most interesting; as well as the most authentic, historical and descriptive matter is that which is "written on the spot," or what may be termed current literature. Madison county is fortunate in being able to present several specimens of such material drawn from historical personages and reliable sources, as witness what follows.

#### COLES' VIEW OF 1815

Gov. Edward Coles made his first visit to Illinois in 1815, four years prior to his settlement here. Following is an extract from a letter he wrote in 1861 from Philadelphia to Hon. W. C. Flagg: "Although peace had been declared for some months with England, it had not been made with the Indians on my first visit to Illinois in October, 1815. I was assured, at Vincennes, that there were no houses of accommodation on the way, and, moreover, it was not safe from Indian massacre to go from there direct to St. Louis, but that I would have to go by way of Shawneetown and Kaskaskia. This I did and passed up from the latter town through the comparatively old and thick American settlements to Madison, then a frontier county which had but recently been laid out, and its seat of justice (Edwardsville) located on Thomas Kirkpatrick's farm. There was but one small log cabin on the site of the old town of Edwardsville, and that having no person in it when I passed, and seeing no

marks to show the town had been laid out, I passed on the road over the site without knowing I had done so. At the creek, at the north end of the intended county town, was a mill which, together with its dam, was in such a dilapidated state as not to admit of its being used. I passed on through Rattan's prairie, where there resided several families, to the banks of the Mississippi river, where there was a small improvement at the outlet of a rivulet at the south of where Alton was afterwards located. I was told there were then but four or five families residing to the north of that. From this point I descended through the American Bottom to St. Louis. After examining the surrounding country and making a purchase of land, I proceeded to New Orleans, and thence through the seaboard country to my mother's home on my native spot in Virginia."

#### GOVERNOR REYNOLDS IN 1861

In answer to inquiries from Hon. W. C. Flagg, as to some early data concerning Madison county, Gov. John Reynolds wrote from Belleville, under date of March 11, 1861: "I first saw Goshen, now Madison county, in February, 1807, and I lived there until the close of the War of 1812 (*i. e.*, 1815). I have been in it and about it down to the present time. I was in and saw Camp Russell, on various occasions, and was at times a resident of it in 1813. I first saw it in the fall of 1812. It was

an acre or more surrounded by a stockade, with several small block houses within. I do not recollect definitely the size or form of the camp. I think the original limits of Madison county when Governor Edwards and company formed it, were bounded on the south by the line dividing townships two and three north, and on the west by the Mississippi river. The northern limits, I think, reached the north pole, and on the east was the Wabash river. John Messenger, in 1806 or 1807, surveyed Madison county, or the country that made Madison into townships, and by them the county was formed as above stated."

"PECK'S GAZETTEER" (1834)

*Peck's Gazetteer*, published in 1834, has the following notes on Madison county as it appeared at that time, which we have condensed: "Madison county is watered by Silver and Cahokia creeks and their branches, and by Wood river. Coal and building stone are abundant. Around Alton and along Wood river and Cahokia creek is one of the finest bodies of timber in the state.

"Cahokia creek rises in Macoupin county, runs in a southeasterly direction through Madison and empties into the Mississippi two miles below the ferry at St. Louis. Along its borders are fifty or sixty mounds of various shapes and sizes.

"Canteen creek rises in Ridge prairie, in the south part of Madison, runs in a western course and enters Cahokia creek in the American bottom.

"Chouteau's island is in the Mississippi river, in the southwestern part of Madison county. It is four miles long and a mile and a half wide and has several families living on it.

"Clifton—On the banks of the Mississippi four miles above Alton. Here is a landing, a steam saw-mill, an excellent free stone quarry and a quarry of water cement limestone.

"Collinsville—A village, postoffice and settlement, in the south part of Madison county. Here is a store, a large mill for sawing and grinding and several mechanics. A Presbyterian church of fifty members, a large Sabbath school, and a body of sober, moral, industrious citizens, render this an interesting settlement.

"Edwardsville, the seat of justice for Madison county, is situated in township four, in range eight west, twenty-one miles northeast of St. Louis on the Springfield road and twelve miles southeast from Alton. It has a court house and jail of brick, a land office, four stores, two taverns, two physicians, four lawyers, a castor oil factory, various mechanics and about seventy families. Here is also a female academy taught by a lady. The Baptists and Methodists each have houses of worship. The inhabitants are generally industrious, intelligent, moral and a large proportion professors of religion. The location of Edwardsville is pleasant, on high ground, healthy, and in the centre of a fertile, well watered and well-timbered country settled with enterprising farmers.

"Goshen is the oldest settlement in Madison county, along the bluffs west and southwest of Edwardsville.

"Howard's settlement in Madison county, on the borders of Looking Glass prairie, is thirteen miles southeast of Edwardsville.

"Hoxey's settlement on the west fork of Silver creek, nine miles northeast from Edwardsville.

"Indian creek—A small stream between Edwardsville and Alton that enters Cahokia creek.

"Looking Glass Prairie—A large, rich, beautiful and undulating prairie. It commences near the base line, in range six west, extends north into Madison county, and is from six to ten miles in width.

"Macoupin settlement lies upon Macoupin creek and prairie in Greene county, nine miles south of Carrollton. This settlement was com-



menced in December, 1816, by Daniel Allen and John and Paul Harriford, and was then the most northern white settlement in the Illinois territory. Kane postoffice is in this settlement.

"Marine—A flourishing settlement, between the east and west forks of Silver creek and twelve miles east of Edwardsville. This settlement was commenced by Captains Blakeman and Allen in 1819. The settlement is large and is spread over an undulating, rich and beautiful prairie.

"Milton was once a town site, situated on Wood river, two miles southeast of Alton.

"Piasau—A small stream that rises in a beautiful tract of country near the line of Greene and Macoupin counties and enters the Mississippi ten miles above Alton.

"Ridge Prairie is situated near Edwardsville and extends south to St. Clair county. It is on the dividing ridge between the waters that fall into the Mississippi on the west and those that flow to the Kaskaskia east. Its surface is generally undulating, the soil is rich, has many fine farms. Ridge Prairie postoffice was established in 1833, George Churchill, postmaster.

"Silver creek rises in the northern part of Madison county and runs south into St. Clair and enters the Kaskaskia. It is named from the supposed existence of silver, not far from Rock Spring, where the early French explorers made considerable excavations.

"Six Mile prairie is in the southwestern part of Madison, a rich alluvion with fine farms and surrounded by a heavy body of timber. Rather unhealthy.

"Sugar Creek runs through the eastern border of Madison and into Clinton. Empties into the Kaskaskia.

"Wood river in Madison county enters the Mississippi nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri. It rises in Macoupin and runs through a fine country."

We publish the above excerpts for the purpose of giving opportunity for the reader to compare the present with the past, and to note that while some places have advanced others have declined, and names have changed.

#### CLIMATIC COMPARISONS

The matter of changes of climate has always been a subject of interest, but the following observations by Dr. Peck indicate that there has been no radical change in this respect since the first settlement of the county. His record recites: "The mean climate of the different seasons is as follows, the figures being in degrees Fahrenheit: spring, 54.74; summer, 74.34; autumn, 60.77; winter, 34.53. The greatest extreme of heat and cold during my residence in the country of seventeen years in the vicinity of St. Louis is as follows: Greatest heat in July, 1820, and in July, 1831, 100 degrees. Greatest cold January 3, 1834, 18 degrees below zero. There was a great proportion of clear days throughout the year. Dr. Beck, who resided in St. Louis during the year 1820, made observations on the changes of the weather with the following results: Clear days, 245; cloudy, including all variable days, 110. The results of my own observation, kept for twelve years with the exception of 1826, do not vary in any material way from the above statement." This is so near what the record would show for any year of late that it might well be taken as a report of current conditions.

On the 24th and 25th of April, 1910, destructive frosts visited this county, killing the leaves on the forest trees and utterly destroying the fruit crop. That this was not unprecedented is shown by the following old record: "Destructive frost—On the night of April 26, 1834, this county was visited by a frost which killed the leaves on the white mulberry, black locust, honey locust, catalpa, walnut, hickory, ash, persimmon and other trees. The foliage of the apple trees was not injured

but their fruit, as well as of all other kinds of fruit, was generally destroyed."

It will be noted that these two killing frosts in 1834 and 1910 occurred about the same

date in the month of April. The lowest summer temperature known in this county since 1836 was August 30, 1863, when the thermometer registered 45 degrees above zero.

## CHAPTER IX

### KILLING OF LOVEJOY

CONSEQUENCES TO ALTON—LOVEJOY IN ST. LOUIS—RISE OF BITTER FEELING AT ALTON—  
LOVEJOY DEFENDS HIMSELF—STORY OF RIOT AND DEATH—THE DEFENDERS OF THE PRESS  
—ALTON TRIALS—ALFRED COWLES.

The most far-reaching event in the history of Madison county, the one of greatest national importance, was the tragedy of the killing of Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob in the city of Alton, on the night of the 7th of November, 1837. The horror that untoward event inspired throughout the country advanced the anti-slavery cause, it is safe to say, at least a generation. It inspired the eloquence of Wendell Phillips, increased the denunciation of Garrison and lighted a flame of indignation over the land. Notwithstanding the fact that sixty volunteers enrolled themselves to defend Lovejoy and his cause the fact that the mob triumphed made the city a "bye-word and a hissing." The men enrolled were organized under the laws of the state and elected M. G. Atwood captain. The prospects of Alton at the time were as bright as those of any city of similar advantages, but the tragedy cast a blight over the young municipality that the passage of two generations hardly sufficed to efface. Emigration from the New England and Middle States which was then pouring into Alton ceased at once, but it is only fair to say that at that period no man could have expressed himself against slavery with the same boldness as did Lovejoy without causing an outbreak of the mob spirit.

#### CONSEQUENCES TO ALTON

Lovejoy, before coming to Alton, had suffered mob violence in St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri. In the latter place his office was destroyed and he was compelled to move to Alton where St. Louis hostility followed him. Yet St. Charles and St. Louis suffered no detriment for their course towards him—perhaps because nothing better was expected from them—but Alton was in a Free state and was made to suffer in reputation, in wealth and in population because the mob spirit was not successfully curbed by the law-abiding citizens who made unavailing efforts in that direction but were not upheld by the authorities. Not only did immigration to Alton cease as a sequence of the riot, but many men who had settled there who held anti-slavery views, or who foresaw a shadowed future for the city, sought new homes. Many, especially business and professional men, moved to Chicago or St. Louis. Not for nearly two generations did the city rally from the blow. But in 1896-7 the state of Illinois and citizens of Alton erected a stately monument in memory of the martyr. Since that time the city has grown and prospered remarkably. Is there anything in this fact to encourage the theory

that atonement for a wrong must precede absolution? (I describe the monument elsewhere.)

Several histories of the tragedy have been written: One by Mr. Lovejoy's brothers; one by Rev. Edward Beecher, and one by Henry Tanner, one of the defenders of the press. I condense from the last two and other sources a sketch of Lovejoy's life and their account of the riot and the occurrences preceding it.

#### LOVEJOY IN ST. LOUIS

Elijah Parish Lovejoy was born at Albion, Maine, November 8, 1802. He would have been thirty-five years old the day after he was murdered. He was a graduate of Waterville



ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY

college and soon after receiving his diploma removed to St. Louis, where he taught school several years, and then became editor of the *St. Louis Times*. In a revival of religion in St. Louis, in 1832, he was converted and soon after entered Princeton Theological Seminary and, on completing his studies there, was licensed to preach. He returned to St. Louis and became editor of the *St. Louis Observer*. His fearless editorial course in denouncing public wrongs made him many enemies and he was denounced as an Abolitionist, although not holding such views at the time.

Matters reached a climax when a negro named McIntosh, a deck hand, was chained to a stump by a mob and burned to death for killing a white man who had grossly abused him. The act of the mob was justified by the city judge, one Lawless. Mr. Lovejoy unsparingly denounced the barbarity of the mob and the apologetic charge of the judge. This so exasperated the mob element that the cry of Abolitionist was again raised against him and his office destroyed. He then decided to move to Alton and continue his fight for law enforcement and the right of free speech. On being interrogated as to the course his paper would pursue there he replied that his object was to publish a religious paper, but that he claimed the right to discuss the question of slavery, or any other subject of public moment if he saw fit. This was well understood and Mr. Lovejoy was welcomed as a citizen of Alton.

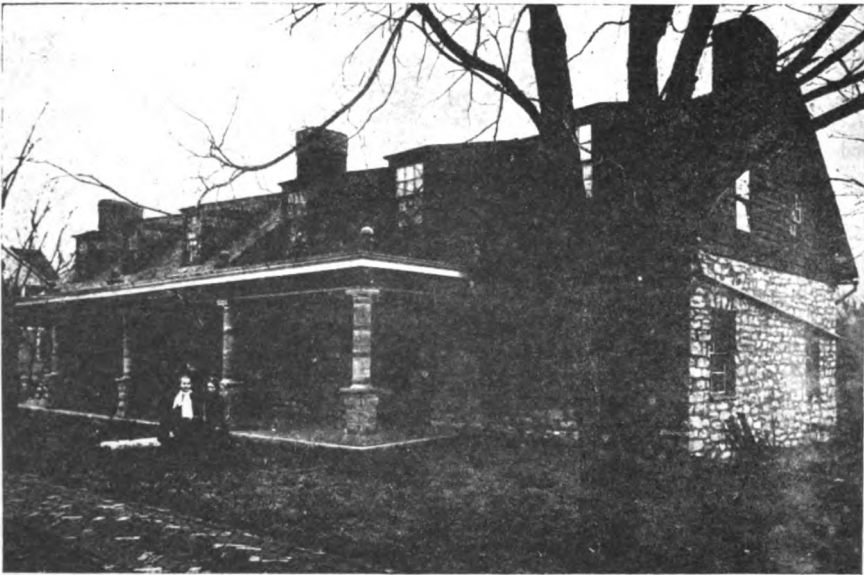
Another press was bought, to take the place of the one destroyed in St. Louis. The paper was called the *Alton Observer* and it soon aroused opposition by its course on the slavery question in which Lovejoy manifested an increasing interest, although he was then what was known as a colonizationist. But the old cry of Abolitionist was raised against him and on the 22nd of August, 1837, his office was wrecked and the press destroyed. The authorities made no serious attempt to prevent this outrage.

#### RISE OF BITTER FEELING AT ALTON

This action brought Lovejoy to the front as an avowed Abolitionist, pledged to oppose the further aggressions of slavery. He at once issued a call for a convention to organize an Anti-Slavery Society. The convention met at Upper Alton, October 26, 1837, with a large attendance, including many citizens bent on defeating the objects of the meeting. They were led by U. F. Linder, attorney general, and Rev. John Hogan, a Methodist minister,

rabid pro-slavery men, who succeeded in defeating the effort of the meeting to effect an organization. The next day, however, the friends of the cause met at the residence of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, in Upper Alton, and organized the "State Anti-Slavery Society of Illinois," with an enrollment of sixty members. Another meeting of leading citizens and anti-slavery men was held August 30th, at the store of Alexander & Company, at which it was ad-

ment of the law in such protection and resistance to lawless mob elements. These resolutions were referred to a committee of which Hon. Cyrus Edwards was chairman (Mr. Edwards was then a member of the state senate and the Whig candidate for governor). This committee reported what was called a compromise series of resolutions, the gist of which was that while Mr. Lovejoy had the right to entertain and promulgate anti-slavery views it



HOUSE WHERE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED, ALTON

vised that Mr. Lovejoy re-establish the press and that it was the duty of the friends of free discussion to stand by him in defense of it. At a subsequent meeting the same day in the Riley building there was a much larger attendance, and the opposition to Lovejoy was again led by Linder and Hogan, who denounced all Abolitionists in bitter terms in order to stir up the mob spirit. A series of resolutions offered by Rev. Edward Beecher, asserting the right of free speech, the duty of officials to protect individuals in this right, the enforce-

ment of the law in such protection and resistance to lawless mob elements. These resolutions were referred to a committee of which Hon. Cyrus Edwards was chairman (Mr. Edwards was then a member of the state senate and the Whig candidate for governor). This committee reported what was called a compromise series of resolutions, the gist of which was that while Mr. Lovejoy had the right to entertain and promulgate anti-slavery views it

#### LOVEJOY DEFENDS HIMSELF

Mr. Lovejoy then took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolutions and in defense of his course. With a tranquil air he went to the bar within which the chairman sat and in a tone of deep and tender feeling addressed the meeting. He repelled the charges and in-

sinuations made by the principal opposing speakers, Linder and Hogan, saying it was not true he held in contempt the feelings and sentiments of the community in reference to the great question that was agitating it. He respected the feelings of his fellow citizens and it was one of the most painful duties of his life to differ from them. If they supposed he had published sentiments contrary to those generally held in the community because he delighted in differing from them, they had entirely misapprehended him. But though he valued the good opinion of his fellow citizens as highly as any man could, he was governed by higher considerations than either the fear or favor of man. He was impelled to the course he had taken because he feared God. He told the meeting he had not asked any compromise; he had asked for nothing but to be protected in the rights which God had given him and which were guaranteed by the constitution of his country. He asked: "What infraction of the law have I been guilty of? When and where have I published anything injurious to the reputation of Alton? Have I not, on the contrary, labored to promote the best interests of Alton? What is my offense? If I have been guilty, you can easily convict me. You have public sentiment in your favor. You have your juries and you have your attorney (looking at Linder) and I have no doubt you can convict me, but if I have been guilty of no violation of law, why am I hunted up and down perpetually as a partridge upon the mountain? Why am I threatened with the tar barrel? Why am I waylaid from day to day and from night to night, and my life put in jeopardy every hour?" He planted himself upon his unquestionable rights; said the question was not whether a compromise could be effected but whether he should be protected in the exercise of those rights. "This is the question: Whether my property shall be protected; whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night

without being assailed and threatened with tar and feathers and assassination; whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy from continued alarms and excitements, shall, night after night, be driven from a sick bed into the garret to save her life from the brickbats and violence of the mob. That, Sir, is the question." There his feelings overcame him and he burst into tears. Many others in the room also wept, and for a time, the sympathies of the meeting were with him. He apologized for having betrayed any weakness; it was the allusion to his family that overcame him. He assured them it was not from any fears on his part; he had no personal fears. Not that he felt able to contest the matter with the whole community—he knew perfectly well that he could not—but where should he go? He had been made to feel that if it was not safe in Alton he would not be safe anywhere. He had recently visited St. Charles for his family and had been torn from their embrace by a mob. He had finally come to the determination after consulting his friends and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to remain in Alton, and here insist upon protection in the exercise of his rights. If the civil authorities failed to protect him he must look to God for protection.

Lovejoy concluded his address in these words: "Sir, I dare not flee away from Alton. Should I attempt it I should feel that the angel of the Lord with his flaming sword was pursuing me wherever I went. It is because I fear God that I am not afraid of all who oppose me in this city. No, Sir, the contest has commenced here and here it must be finished. Before God and you all, I here pledge myself to continue it, if need be till death. If I fall my grave shall be made in Alton."

Mr. Lovejoy had his audience with him, but when he retired Hogan and Linder arose, in turn, and denounced his speech as hypocritical cant; held him up as a fanatic and a dangerous man in the community, and flayed all

who sided with him as Abolitionists. The chairman, Mr. Edwards, arose and in very decided manner expressed himself as dissenting from the sentiments of Hogan and Linder. He urged the importance of maintaining peace and good order, and said he wished to take his stand before the country on that. But the meeting was carried on the side of Linder and Hogan and their followers adjourned with the evident intention to ruin Lovejoy or pursue him to the death.

#### STORY OF RIOT AND DEATH

In the meantime events moved rapidly. Agreeable to the decision at the Alexander store meeting another press had been bought and arrangements made with the steamboat company to have it arrive at night. The boat, on board of which was the press, arrived on the night of November 6th. Here follows Mr. Tanner's statement: "A company of about sixty volunteers had enrolled themselves under the laws as a military company and tendered their services to the mayor to keep the peace of the city. This number of men had met for drill that evening, at the store where the press would be landed, and they were armed with good rifles, all well loaded with ball. The sixty men inside had concluded to prolong their drill till the press was stored, so they were divided into companies and stationed at points overlooking the boxes and all had received orders that if any unauthorized person should attempt to handle the boxes, they were to shoot at the boxes, and if anybody was in the way it would appear to be the fault of the intruder. A committee of two were sent to call the mayor and have him at the store, that, at least, he might see it well done. To the first summons he promised to come, but was so long in doing it that a second was sent. This was effective, and the committee and mayor came in together. The press was soon transferred from the boat to the fourth story of the warehouse

belonging to Godfrey & Gilman, and our military company was left to continue their drill till morning or go to sleep as best they could.

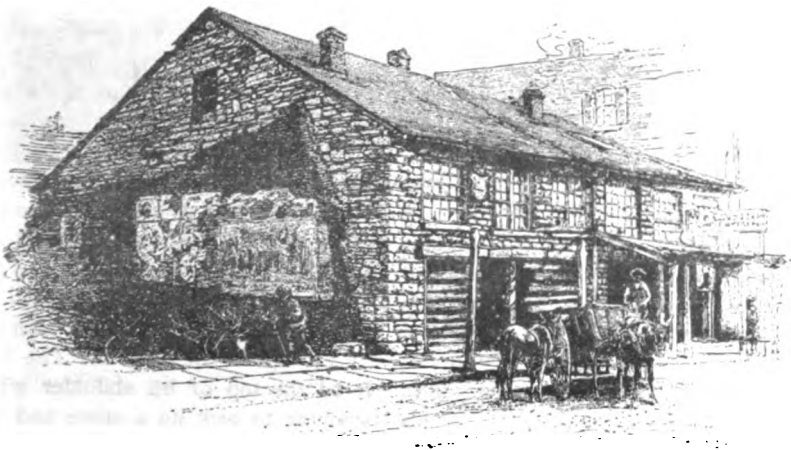
"This brings us in detail to the morning of the 7th of November, 1837. All was quiet in the city, the press was out of harm's way in the keeping of responsible men. As night approached nearly all of the men who had given their names to form that military company went to the building containing the press, one loft of which was our drill room, and were drilled there, until nine o'clock. Then, as no one apprehended any trouble, the company was dismissed, when Mr. Gilman, one of the owners of the store, asked if some few of the number would not volunteer to remain through the night, and he was intending to stay himself as a precaution against any one breaking into the store and committing any depredation. Nineteen men volunteered to stay, who with Mr. Gilman made twenty in all. Within a short time appearances seemed to indicate that the mob were gathering, but no one thought of any serious trouble till Edward Keating, a lawyer, and Henry W. West, a merchant, came to the building and asked to be admitted to see Mr. Gilman, the owner. Some one not possessed of much judgment (for they were both known to favor the mob), allowed them to come in. They, of course, soon took in the small number left to guard the building and press, and they then informed Mr. Gilman that unless the press was given up to the 'gentlemen' outside, the building would be burned over our heads and every man killed. Consultation was had inside and they were promptly given to understand that the press and the store would be defended.

"Early in the night, after the main body had left, the twenty men remaining in the building had elected Deacon Enoch Long to act as their captain, and as he had seen service in the War of 1812-15 we supposed him the most fit man for such a case. About as soon as the mob

## HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY



ALTON HOME OF LOVEJOY IN 1837



LOVEJOY'S ALTON PRINTING OFFICE IN 1837

(After a photograph in possession of the Lovejoy Monument Association)



could get their report, we understood by the wild shouts among them that our numbers were satisfactory to that side, at least, and that we would have work to do. A council was called by the inside party to take measures for defense, and some advised most vigorous defense; but our captain overruled, saying our course would be a useless sacrifice of human life, and if the mob, whose shot and stones had begun to come, should persist in their attack, after being counseled of the consequences, then he would select some one man to fire into the mob and no doubt they would instantly disperse. He was promptly told by some that they would not be so selected; that if they fired into that mob, which they were anxious to do, they should fire with all present. And some took themselves to different parts of the building to defend on their own account, but there was thereafter no concert of action by the defenders. The building was of stone, over one hundred feet long at the side toward the vacant lot. The attacking party were covered by this stone wall. The ends of the buildings would show three stories on the street and four at the river end, owing to the formation of the land. The two upper stories were lofts or garrets, the roofs of each resting on the middle wall, and no communication between them without going down the stairs of one and up those of the other. In the loft of one of these stores was stored stone jugs and jars. Reuben Gerry had stationed himself in this loft, while the writer was in the other. The mob were working in the street in front of both, but more particularly under Gerry's part, for the door they were trying to force was more directly under him. In his room, and my own also, were doors fronting the street under the roof with small glass windows in the doors, but no other windows. Mr. Gerry had opened the door in his room over the head of the mob, and was amusing himself and them by rolling the jugs and crocks out of

the door down on their heads. The mob for a time tried throwing up stones, but they did not go up with the same effect that the jugs went down, and one of their number was selected to cross the street and shoot whoever might be throwing down the jugs. By the time the party had got to his appointed place where he could command Gerry's door, my rifle was through the glass forming the top of my door and resting on the sash, perfectly covering the man in the street. I knew him well and saw him clearly, for it was a beautiful moonlight night. Two men had come up to the room where I was to get a good sight of the mob, and the street was full. They were asking me not to shoot, for we were getting the worst of the fight already. My promise was readily given not to shoot unless the man raised his gun to shoot Gerry; if he did, he could never perform the act. But Gerry knew of the preparations to shoot him, and did not know of my position, neither could I let him know; so he kept out of sight and saved the life of one who bragged the next day that he was the one who shot Lovejoy, perhaps not one hour later. I soon heard Mr. Gerry going down stairs and immediately went down myself and we met on the floor below; and while we were discussing the situation with the view of returning to our stations, he to roll jugs and I to cover him, we heard the report of a gun close to us from the inside and the exclamation that a man on the outside was shot. Our captain had put in force his saving theory and had selected one man to fire, and that shot had killed a man by the name of Bishop on the outside. The ball had entered the top of his shoulder while he was stooping to pick up a stone and gone nearly through him lengthways. I heard one call and ask 'Who fired that gun?' and — answered 'I did.' I went to the window and saw four men pick up Bishop, and carry him to Dr. Hart's office nearly opposite, but I subsequently learned the man was dead when they



THE PRO-SLAVERY RIOT OF NOVEMBER 7, 1837, ALTON, ILL. DEATH OF  
REV. E. P. LOVEJOY. FROM WOODCUT MADE IN 1838.

reached the office with him. The shooting of this man seemed to have the effect contemplated by our captain, and the mob withdrew. But the lull was short; they soon returned reinforced, and with savage yells threatened to fire the building and shoot every 'd——d Abolitionist,' as we were all then called, as we might leave the building. Even at this time no orders were given for any concentrated fire on the mob; but many shots were fired, but with poor effect. The mayor came into the building and we asked him to take us outside to face the mob and order them to disperse, or else in their hearing order us to fire, and we would pledge our lives to clean them out, but he prudently and cautiously declined, saying he had too high a regard for our lives to do that, but at the same time he justified our right of defense. When he returned to the mob from us he could do nothing.

"About this time the mob had approached the building with a long ladder and operating on the side of the house next the vacant lot, where there was no opening in the long wall, they had got the ladder to the roof and a man on the ladder with material to set the house on fire on the roof. When volunteers were called to go out and shoot the man off the ladder, the men on the lower floor—Mr. Lovejoy, Amos B. Roff and Royal Weller—stepped out of the door towards the river, and as they stepped clear of the door to get at the side of the building, Mr. Lovejoy received five bullets in his body and limbs from behind a pile of lumber near by where men were concealed, probably for the purpose. Mr. Roff was also shot in the leg; and Mr. Weller was shot in his leg, and had a bullet through his hat that just cleared his head. Mr. Lovejoy walked in and up stairs one story to the office, saying as he went, "I am shot! I am shot! I am dead!" He was met at the door of the room by all on that floor, and died without a struggle and without speak-

ing again. The two that were wounded also got back up stairs to the same room. Very soon there appeared on the river side of the building the same two men who were in the beginning admitted and let out of the building—Keating and West—and calling the attention of whoever was in sight, displayed a white handkerchief and called for Gilman, and said that the building was on fire, but the boys would put it out if he would give up the press; that was all they wanted, and would not destroy anything else, nor hurt any one if the building was surrendered.

"Mr. Gilman then concluded that inasmuch as there was great value in the building of goods, and also the interests of many firms all over the state were jeopardized, and Mr. Godfrey, his partner, not present, that to save all these interests it was his judgment that the buildings and press had best be abandoned to the mob. Others, under the circumstances, could say nothing, and so it was resolved to give it up and the spies were so ordered to notify their fellows. Accordingly our guns were secreted in different places, and all of the number left the building in a body, except Lovejoy, dead; Roff and Weller wounded, and S. J. Thompson, who remained till the mob entered; and as the men passed by that vacant lot, it seemed as if a hundred bullets were shot at them from the mob congregated at the other and higher end of the lot, and being thus elevated the balls sung harmless by to the river. The escaped congregated in a hardware store on Second street, a little removed from the scene of action, and after a time went to their several homes, and the work of destruction was completed on the press.

"The next morning, on returning to the scenes of the night, the dead body of Lovejoy lay where it fell and the dead body of Bishop in Dr. Hart's office. Friends procured a hearse and removed the body of Mr. Lovejoy

to his late residence, his wife being stricken by the blow to utter helplessness. Owen Lovejoy met the corpse of his brother at the door."

Mr. Lovejoy was buried, I think, the day following. Rev. Thomas Lippincott made the prayer at his funeral, and never a word or intimation but that the death was a natural one. It was a rainy, drizzly day—fit one for such a funeral. No word or allusion to mob violence, and so Lovejoy was buried without inquest or word to tell the manner of his death. After the body was taken home from the place of death, Owen Lovejoy, the brother of the martyred, standing over the dead body, vowed that from henceforth he would fight the cursed



OWEN LOVEJOY

[From photograph in possession of wife]

institution that had killed his brother. The country knows well how that vow was kept.

The names of the twenty men that night in the building, according to Mr. Tanner's record, were: Elijah P. Lovejoy, killed; Royal Weller, wounded; Amos R. Roff, wounded; William Harned, James Morse, Jr., John S. Noble, Edward Breath, George H. Walworth, J. C. Woods, George H. Whitney, Reuben Gerry, W. S. Gilman, Enoch Long, Geo. T. Brown, Samuel J. Thompson, D. F. Randall, H. D. Davis, D. Burt Loomis, Thaddeus B.

Hurlburt and Henry Tanner. "I also find elsewhere," he says, "the names of R. D. Farley and J. N. Brown, who are credited with having been among the defenders, but perhaps incorrectly. They were at least among those enrolled for the defense."

#### THE DEFENDERS OF THE PRESS

"Many of the defenders of the press, named by Mr. Tanner, lived to old age, but few of them remained in Alton. The last survivor was D. Burt Loomis, who died in 1897. He served through the Civil war and was later a member of the Minnesota legislature. Joseph Brown, brother of George T., a lad of sixteen, molded the bullets for the defenders at the request of his employer, Royal Weller, and took them to the building early in the evening. I find the names of a few more of the sixty men enrolled to defend the press in the following order, issued to the captain of one squad of men in the building at the time the press was received on the night of November 6th, when the mob was expected to make an attack:

"Order—The first story, Mr. Tanner, captain: Your men are George Kelley, Owen Lovejoy, Royal Weller, J. W. Chickering, William T. Temple, David Horner, A. F. Lindsley and T. Guild. You will hold fire until the second and third stories have fired and don't waste a single charge. Have a light and other preparations to reload.

"J. W. CHICKERING, O. S."

Perhaps this warlike order is the most significant document extant as showing the determination and deliberation of the defenders. It is time justice was done to those men of Alton who rallied to the defense of the liberty of the press at the risk of their lives. The "shot heard 'round the world" was fired as truly at Alton as at Concord.

#### ALTON TRIALS

Although no inquest was held to inquire into the death of Lovejoy the grand jury of

the municipal court of Alton took cognizance of the riot and found indictments against twelve of the defenders of the press and eleven of the rioters. A report of these trials was written out in full, at the time, by William S. Lincoln, then resident in Alton, with his brother John. They were sons of Governor Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts. His report makes a volume of one hundred and fifty-eight pages. It was printed in New York in March, 1838. The title page of this volume is a curiosity. It reads as follows:

"ALTON TRIALS

of

"Winthrop S. Gilman,

"Who was indicted, with Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, George H. Walworth, George H. Whitney, William Harned, John S. Noble, James Morse, Jr. Henry Tanner, Royal Weller, Reuben Gerry, and Thaddeus B. Hurlburt,

"For the Crime of Riot Committed on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, while engaged in defending

"A Printing Press From an Attack Made Upon it at that Time By an Armed Mob.

"Written Out from Notes Taken at the Time by a Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Court.

"Also

"The Trial of

"John Solomon, Levi Palmer, Horace Beall, Josiah Nutter, Jacob Smith, David Butler, William Carr and James M. Rock

"Indicted with James Jennings, Solomon Morgan and Frederick Bruchy,

"For a Riot Committed in Alton, Nov. 7, 1837, in unlawfully and Forcibly Entering the Warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. and Breaking Up and Destroying

"A Printing Press.

"Written Out from Notes of the trial taken at the Time of Trial

"by William S. Lincoln, A Member of the Bar of the Alton Municipal Court."

It will be noticed that the indictments made no mention of the death of Lovejoy on the one side or of Bishop on the other. Neither was any additional indictment found against "Dr.

Jennings of Virginia," who, Hon. Joseph Brown in his "Reminiscences of Alton" asserts was the man who shot and killed Lovejoy. One of the witnesses at the trial added to the probability of this statement being correct by stating that "Jennings had skipped out." Neither was Jennings ever arrested or brought to trial, as were the others indicted, except Morgan and Bruchy, who had perhaps followed Jennings.

At the opening of the court on the 16th day of January, 1838, Hon. William Martin, judge, the case of the defenders of the press came on for trial. The prosecuting attorneys were F. S. Murdock, city solicitor; U. S. Linder, attorney general, and Samuel G. Bailey. The attorneys for the defense were G. T. M. Davis, Alfred Cowles, and G. W. Chickering.

The clerk proceeded to impanel a jury. The regular panel having been exhausted talesmen were returned by the sheriff and at last a jury was obtained, sworn to try the issue, consisting of the following persons: James S. Stone, Timothy Terrill, Stephen Griggs, Effingham Cock, George Allcorn, Peter Whittaker, Horace Buffum, Washington Libby, Luther Johnson, George L. Ward, Anthony Olney and Jacob Rice.

Upon the first calling of the jury W. S. Gilman, through his counsel, moved for a separate trial from the other individuals included with him in the indictment. This petition was granted by the court and a plea of not guilty was entered. The indictment presented by the prosecution was endorsed upon the back, "A true bill, Thos. G. Hawley, foreman." Murdock, for the government, maintained in his opening speech that the offense committed by the defendants, consisted "not in defending their property but in doing it in a manner not sanctioned by law." At the close of the opening speech by the prosecution the following witnesses were presented who testified severally and in detail: Edward Keating, Henry W. West, Sherman W. Robbins, Anson B.

Platt, Samuel Avis, John H. Watson, Joseph Greeley, for the people; William L. Chappell, John M. Krum (mayor), and Samuel J. Thompson, for the defense.

The defense also introduced the record of the common council, showing that certain individuals had called upon the mayor, representing that the peace of the city was at stake, and that he (the mayor) believed their representations to be true, and submitted to the council "the propriety of authorizing him to appoint special constables to aid in the maintenance of order." The record does not show that any action was taken on the mayor's suggestion. The testimony of the witnesses, the cross examinations, the speeches of counsel and the rulings of the court take up seventy-nine pages of Mr. Lincoln's report. The addresses of the counsel for the defense, in such a ridiculous indictment, were necessarily far-fetched and sophistical, but that of the attorney general was in addition, very unnecessarily bitter in its vituperation of "the damnable doctrine of Abolitionism." At the close of his address the case was given to the jury, which after fifteen minutes' absence, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" against the defendant, Mr. Gilman.

At the opening of the court, the next morning, the prosecution, in view of the verdict acquitting Mr. Gilman, entered a *nolle prosequi* with the court's permission, as to the other defendants, and they were discharged.

On the 19th of January the case of the People vs. the defendants indicted for riot was called in the same court. The attorneys for the people were F. B. Murdock and Alfred Cowles; for the defendants, U. S. Linder (attorney general), Seth T. Sawyer and Junius Hall. It seems decidedly incongruous, in this day, that the attorney general of the state should appear in defense of men charged with riot—but so it was. At the calling of the case the counsel for defendants presented a demurrer reciting that the matters contained

in the indictment were not sufficient, and praying that the defendants be dismissed. The motion was argued, at length, affirmatively, but the court overruled the demurrer. The defendants then entered a plea of "Not guilty." The following individuals were then accepted as jurors: Timothy Terrill, John P. Ash, William S. Gaskins, George Allcorn, John Clark, William T. Hankinson, Richard P. Todd, Alexander Botkin, — Wheeler, Daniel Carter, Samuel W. Hamilton and Walter LaChelle.

A jury having been obtained City Solicitor Murdock opened the case for the People. The witnesses who testified were — Broughton, Henry W. West and Mayor John M. Krum for the People. The report here seems a little involved. It says: "Winthrop S. Gilman was then called by the defense," which does not seem logical. Other witnesses called by the prosecution were Sherman W. Robbins, Samuel Miller, Aaron Corey, Joseph Greeley, Edmund Beall, John H. Watson and Webb C. Quigley.

On the part of the defendants Seth T. Sawyer, Alexander Botkin, Judge William Martin and — Shemwell were called and sworn.

Following the testimony came the addresses of the counsel, Messrs. Sawyer and Linder closing for the defense and Cowles for the prosecution. The jury, after considerable delay, returned a verdict of "Not guilty;" Alexander Botkin, foreman.

The verdict was contrary to all the facts and evidence in the case and was a travesty on justice. The closing words of Alfred Cowles to the jury, in pleading for a verdict against the rioters, are so prophetic that they are worthy of preservation. He said: "I am no Abolitionist. I have no sympathy with their party, no communion with their creed. But I am a friend to law, an enemy to mobs and an advocate of good order. I am opposed to the lawless acts of an unprincipled, an in-

furiated and a licentious mob. I am opposed to any resort to brute force, much more when it is resorted to to break down the barriers which the constitution throws around us all. Put down the freedom of thought! Suppress the freedom of speech! Restrain the freedom of the press! Lawless force cannot do it. The effort will be useless, the trial will be as idle as was that when Canute, the Dane, planted his throne upon the seashore and commanded the waves to roll back. The effort was idle but not more so than this one. The press still speaks out in tones of thunder and it will continue to speak out in tones which cannot be resisted and in a language not to be misunderstood or disregarded. You cannot put down the press by force! I warn you! I warn you all against such inconsiderate acts. Let Abolitionists think if they please; let them speak if they choose; let them print if they will. Freedom of thought is the birthright and freedom of speech the charter of every American citizen. Let him use his privileges; let him exercise his rights responsible to his peers and the laws of the land."

This last clause is almost a quotation from Lovejoy's last speech in which he said: "I have the right to speak freely and publish my sentiments subject only to the laws of the land and the abuse of that right."

Mr. Cowles continued: "This verdict will determine, for weal or for woe, the fate of this community. If lawless force can be restrained; if it is ascertained that mobs shall not rule over us; if it is determined that licentiousness shall not prevail; that crime shall not be legalized among us, then all shall be well; but if the verdict of this jury is to sanction the deeds of violence and murder which have disgraced this city, then who will stay or who will come among us?" (The jury sanctioned them.) "Remember that the eyes of this community, of the whole country, are upon you; that the record of this trial will go to the world, and that upon yourselves it de-

pends whether you are honored through coming ages as men who, in an hour not without its dangers, fearlessly asserted the province of the law; or whether your names shall go down to all after time as fixed figures for the hand of scorn to point his unerring finger at. I have an unyielding hope, an unshaken confidence that this jury will apply the law and the evidence as they should be applied. I have a firm belief that you will act well your duty to yourselves, your country and your God: and that you will, as far as lies in you remove the stain which now rests upon this community. I throw the responsibility upon you. I have faithfully laid before you the law and the testimony. I have discharged with what ability I ought, the duty which devolved upon me. I wash my hands of the consequences. I throw from my shoulders the weight of responsibility which has rested till now upon them, and lay it, where the law places it, upon your heads. In your hands is the fate of the accused, the cause of good order, the interests of society and the maintenance of the laws."

The publisher of the book, "Alton Trials," John F. Trow of New York, said in his preface: "There has rarely been an occurrence that has produced as intense an interest throughout the whole country as the disgraceful and murderous affair at Alton, Illinois, on the night of November 7th last. But the indictment of the defenders and the trial of the owner of the warehouse for the crime of riot in attempting to defend his property from mob violence, together with the singular verdict of the jury in the case of those of the mob that were tried, has, if possible, increased this feeling and created in the public mind a great desire to know the facts in the case.

"To gratify the public, and, at the same time correct the contradictory reports that have been circulated, by giving the facts, without comment, as they were drawn out in evidence, is deemed sufficient apology for spreading the 'Alton Trials' before the public."

## ALFRED COWLES

A word as to Alfred Cowles, whose peroration in prosecuting members of the mob is given above. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1787. On coming to Illinois when a young man, he settled first at Belleville and removed thence to Alton when of middle age. He possessed acknowledged legal ability and was considered a very safe and reliable lawyer. He, at one time, served as acting, or assistant attorney general of the state. He figured in important trials, the most noted of which was that of P. H. Winchester for the killing of Daniel C. Smith of Pike county. The trial took place at Edwardsville in 1824. Cowles and Benjamin Millis prosecuted the case, and Henry Starr of Edwardsville and that eminent criminal lawyer, Felix Grundy of Tennessee, appeared for the defense. The prisoner was acquitted. Brink's "History of Madison County" says that Cowles spent the later years of his life in Oregon. This is erroneous. On removing to Alton Cowles formed a law partnership with Hon. John M. Krum. Mr. Cowles was a man of high standing and character, and was a member of the first board of elders of the Upper Alton Presbyterian church. He had acquired quite a large property for those times, some \$50,000, but the panic of 1837 and the disastrous aftermath of the proslavery riots, which depressed business and caused the value of real estate to shrink almost to the vanishing point, dissipated the greater part of his fortune. His partnership with Krum continued until 1844, when it was dissolved. Mr. Krum moved to St. Louis and became mayor of that city, having also been mayor of Alton. Mr. Cowles moved with his family to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with the celebrated William H. Brown.

Mr. Cowles was a Whig in politics and in 1849 was appointed register of the land office in Chicago, a position he filled until 1853,

when he moved to California to join his eldest son who had located in that state. He resided first at San Francisco, then at San Jose, and finally in San Diego county. At the age of ninety-three he presided over a Republican convention in San Diego. His career in the Golden State was a successful one. He died in San Diego city, November 16, 1887, aged one hundred years and two months, and retained his physical and mental powers unimpaired to the last.

To return to the aftermath of the riot. Where many were heroes it seems invidious to discriminate, but it appears that the cool bravery of Winthrop S. Gilman animated and dominated his comrades. In reply to the threats of the mob to blow up or burn his building if the press was not delivered up he replied that he and his associates had "assembled to defend the press and would do so, if necessary, with their lives." Another intrepid spirit was Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, associate editor of Lovejoy's paper, the *Observer*, who, after the defenders of the press had been driven out, remained all night with the body of his friend and associate. It is related of one of the mob as he surveyed the body of Lovejoy, that he remarked: "Good enough for you. You should not have set yourself up against the people!" It is a curious fact that M. de Tocqueville who, in his great political work on "American Institutions" selects the murder of Lovejoy as a typical illustration, ascribes precisely the same motive to the rabble, denying, in effect, that their resentment in such cases arises from a horror of heterodox sentiments, but asserting that they resent the presumption of a few in contemning the judgment of the many. There is manifest truth in this as a review of the cases of martyrdom in all ages will attest.

The closing inquiry of Mr. Cowles as to "who would stay or come among us" if the jury sanctioned the deeds of violence and murder which had disgraced the city, had the



fulfilment he prophesied. In connection with the panic of 1837 and the riots came a slump in prosperity and a decrease in the population of the city. Mr. Cowles himself, as we have seen, left the city. So did W. S. Lincoln, the reporter of the trials, and his brother John Lincoln, both lawyers. Likewise followed W. S. Gilman, who went to New York and became one of its most eminent bankers. Likewise removed James S. Stone, foreman of the jury that acquitted the defenders of the press and became one of the merchant princes of Boston. G. T. M. Davis, a brilliant lawyer and editor, moved eventually, to New York. John W. Chickering located in Chicago in 1843. F. B. Murdock, city solicitor, settled in St. Louis in

1841. Junius Hall, an accomplished lawyer, became discouraged after the slump in prosperity and returned to his former home in Boston. Thus of the eleven attorneys engaged in the trial only two remained permanently in Alton. These were Samuel G. Bailey, who died in 1846, and Seth T. Sawyer, who continued until his death one of the most prominent lawyers of the county. I cite these instances simply to illustrate the hegira from the city which followed the riots and in which many leading business and professional men of Alton joined those mentioned above. Truly the riots were a costly experience for Alton. "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."

## CHAPTER X

### POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE

FIRST COUNTY ELECTION—IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1818-1912)—JUDGE JOHN Y. SAWYER—LINCOLN AND GILLESPIE—VETERAN OF THE LEGISLATURE—OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS—"SONS OF THEIR FATHERS."

As stated heretofore, the territory of Illinois was at first organized without representation of the people in governmental affairs, but in 1812 a representative legislature was organized consisting of a legislative council and a house of representatives. Prior to that the governor and judges formed the legislative body which enacted all the laws and the governor appointed all territorial and local officials, but it having been provided in the law of congress, dividing the territory of Indiana into two separate governments that "so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein shall be in force and operate in the Illinois territory whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the wish of a majority," and the governor having received several petitions from citizens praying for the organization of a general assembly—that official, on the 14th of March, 1812, issued a proclamation directing that an election be held on the second Monday of April of that year and continue three successive days at the court house of each county, at which the freeholders of each county would have an opportunity of expressing their wishes on the subject mentioned.

#### FIRST COUNTY ELECTION

The said election resulted in a majority of the electors expressing their opinion in favor of going into what was known as the second grade of territorial government, and the governor thereupon, on the 14th of September, 1812, at Kaskaskia, issued his proclamation ordering that elections be held in the several counties of the territory, on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October following, for the purpose of electing a delegate to congress, members to the council and representatives to the assembly. The election in Madison county was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick. There were then five organized counties in the territory and the governor assigned one representative to Madison, two to St. Clair, one to Randolph, two to Gallatin and one to Johnson counties. It is interesting to note that the county of Madison was organized on this same date, September 14, 1812, and therefore was just in time to be represented in the first general assembly. The centennial anniversary of the county, therefore, and the institution of judicial procedure therein, is also the centennial anniversary of its obtaining the right to representation in the legislature, making the date doubly significant and worthy of commemoration.

The election was held on the aforesaid dates in October, 1812, and resulted in the election of Shadrach Bond as the delegate in congress, and the following members of the legislative council: From Madison county, Samuel Judy; from St. Clair, William Biggs; from Randolph, Pierre Menard; from Gallatin, Benjamin Talbott; from Johnson, Thomas Ferguson.

House of representatives: From Madison, William Jones; from Randolph, George Fisher; from Gallatin, Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson; from Johnson, John Grammer; from St. Clair, Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short.

These members constituted the first general assembly of the territory of Illinois, the legislative council corresponding to the state senate. This first general assembly was convened at Kaskaskia, November 25, 1812. Pierre Menard was elected president of the council and George Fisher, speaker of the house. Thus Randolph county secured the honor of furnishing both presiding officers.

In the second territorial assembly Madison county was represented in the council by Samuel Judy and in the house by William Rabb. At a second session of the legislature, in December and January, 1815-16, John G. Lofton appears as the representative of Madison county. Benjamin Stephenson, of Madison, was elected delegate to congress.

The third general assembly of the territory was elected in 1816 and convened December 2d at Kaskaskia. John G. Lofton represented Madison county in the council, being promoted from the house. The name of the member of the house of representatives at this session I have not been able to ascertain. Nathaniel Pope was elected delegate to congress in 1816.

#### IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1818-1912)

In 1818 congress passed an enabling act for the proposed new state of Illinois. A state

constitution was adopted in August, officers were elected and on December 3rd, Illinois was formally admitted to the Union.

Following is a list of members of the general assembly from Madison county from 1818 to 1912.

First general assembly, 1818-20: Senate, George Cadwell; house, John Howard, Abraham Prickett, Samuel Whiteside.

Second general assembly, 1820-2: Senate, George Cadwell; house, Joseph Borough, Nathaniel Buckmaster and William Otwell.

Third general assembly, 1822-4: Senate, Theophilus W. Smith; house, Curtis Blakeman, George Churchill and Emanuel J. West.

Fourth general assembly, 1824-6: Senate, Theophilus W. Smith, first session, (resigned); second session (senate), Joseph Conway; house, Curtis Blakeman, George Churchill and William Otwell.

Fifth general assembly, 1826-8: Senate, Joseph Conway; house, George Churchill and David Prickett.

Sixth general assembly, 1828-30: Senate, Joseph Conway; house, George Churchill and William Jones.

Seventh general assembly, 1830-2: Senate, Joseph Conway; house, John B. E. Canal (died), John Y. Sawyer (vice Canal) and George Churchill.

Eighth general assembly, 1832-4: Senate, Joseph Conway; house, Cyrus Edwards and James Semple.

Ninth general assembly, 1834-6: Senate, Cyrus Edwards; house, James Semple, Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. (resigned) and Nathaniel Buckmaster.

Tenth general assembly, 1836-8: Senate, Cyrus Edwards; house, John Hogan, James Semple (speaker), and Robert Smith.

Eleventh general assembly, 1838-40: Senate, George Churchill; house, William Otwell, George Smith and Robert Smith.

Twelfth general assembly, 1840-2: Sen-

ate, George Churchill; house, Cyrus Edwards, Joseph Gillespie and James Reynolds.

Thirteenth general assembly, 1842-4: Senate, George Smith; house, Robert Aldrich, John Bailhache and Curtis Blakeman.

Fourteenth general assembly, 1844-6: Senate, George Smith; house, George Barnsback, George Churchill and N. D. Strong.

Fifteenth general assembly, 1846-8: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, Curtis Blakeman, William F. DeWolf and William Martin.

Sixteenth general assembly, 1848-50: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, Edward Keating and Curtis Blakeman.

Seventeenth general assembly, 1850-2: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, Andrew Miller, Nelson G. Edwards and Samuel A. Buckmaster (vice Edwards, resigned).

Eighteenth general assembly, 1852-4: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, S. A. Buckmaster and Thomas Judy.

Nineteenth general assembly, 1854-6: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, George T. Allen and Henry S. Baker.

Twentieth general assembly, 1856-8: Senate, Joseph Gillespie; house, Louis Ricks and Aaron P. Mason.

Twenty-first general assembly, 1858-60: Senate, S. A. Buckmaster; house, Z. B. Job and Joseph H. Sloss.

Twenty-second general assembly, 1860-2: Senate, S. A. Buckmaster; house, Cyrus Edwards and Garrett C. Crownover.

Twenty-third general assembly, 1862-4: Senate (unrepresented); house, Samuel A. Buckmaster (speaker). Legislature prorogued by Governor Yates.

Twenty-fourth general assembly, 1864-6: Senate, Andrew W. Metcalf; house, Julius J. Barnsback and Hiram Drosser.

Twenty-fifth general assembly, 1866-8: Senate, Andrew W. Metcalf; house, John H. Yager.

Twenty-sixth general assembly, 1868-70: Senate, Willard C. Flagg; house, Daniel Kerr.

Twenty-seventh general assembly, 1870-2: Senate, Willard C. Flagg; house, Daniel B. Gillham, A. F. Rodgers and Theodore Miller.

Twenty-eighth general assembly, 1872-4: Senate, John H. Yager; house, Henry Weinheimer, Benjamin R. Hite and Thomas T. Ramey.

Twenty-ninth general assembly, 1874-6: Senate, William H. Krome; house, Franklin Pike, George A. Smith and George H. Weigler.

Thirtieth general assembly, 1876-8: Senate, William H. Krome; house, John S. Dewey, S. A. Buckmaster and Francis M. Pearce.

Thirty-first general assembly, 1878-80: Senate, Alfred J. Parkinson; house, William R. Prickett, John M. Pearson and John S. Dewey.

Thirty-second general assembly, 1880-2: Senate, Alfred J. Parkinson; house, Henry O. Billings, John M. Pearson and Jones Tontz.

Thirty-third general assembly, 1882-4: Senate, Daniel B. Gillham; house, John M. Pearson, Henry O. Billings and R. D. Utiger.

Thirty-fourth general assembly, 1884-6: Senate, D. B. Gillham; house, William R. Prickett, William W. Pearce and Jones Tontz.

Thirty-fifth general assembly, 1886-8: Senate, W. F. L. Hadley; house, John W. Coppinger, Isaac Cox and John Wedig.

Thirty-sixth general assembly, 1888-90: Senate, W. F. L. Hadley; house, David R. Sparks, Thomas T. Ramey and Henry H. Padon.

Thirty-seventh general assembly, 1890-2: Senate, John W. Coppinger; house, Henry C. Picker, William H. Faires and William McKittrick.

Thirty-eighth general assembly, 1892-4: Senate, John W. Coppinger (president pro tem); house, Michael J. Gill, Conrad A. Ambrosius and Thomas T. Ramey.

Thirty-ninth general assembly, 1894-6: Senate, Charles A. Herb (died in office); house, Thomas P. McFee.

Fortieth general assembly, 1896-8—Senate, David R. Sparks; house (unrepresented).

Forty-first general assembly, 1898-1900: Senate, John J. Brenholt; house, William McKittrick.

Forty-second general assembly, 1900-2: Senate, John J. Brenholt (president pro tem); house, Louis E. Walter.

Forty-third general assembly, 1902-4: Senate, Louis E. Walter, house, William Montgomery.

Forty-fourth general assembly, 1904-6: Senate, Louis E. Walter; house, William Montgomery and Amos E. Benbow.

Forty-fifth general assembly, 1906-8: Senate, George M. McCormick; house, William Montgomery (died in office), and Michael S. Link.

Forty-sixth general assembly, 1908-10: Senate, George M. McCormick; house, Joseph G. Bardill, Norman G. Flagg and M. S. Link (seat unsuccessfully contested by J. T. Callahan).

Forty-seventh general assembly, 1910-12: Senate, Edmund Beall; house, Norman G. Flagg, Jos. G. Bardill and William Dickman (seat unsuccessfully contested by J. P. Thomas).

#### JUDGE JOHN Y. SAWYER

One of the notable men of the early days of the county was Judge John York Sawyer, who, as lawyer, judge, member of legislature, schoolmaster and editor was a prominent figure. He was born at Reading, Vermont, March 7, 1788 son of Benjamin and Sally York Sawyer. He studied law with Judge Aiken of Windsor, but his legal education was interrupted by the War of 1812 in which he served as ensign and lieutenant of the Thirty-first Infantry, and acting judge advocate. After the war he was admitted to the bar and

in 1816 moved to Illinois and located at Edwardsville in the practice of his profession. He became successively justice of the peace, judge of probate, recorder of deeds and in 1824 was elected by the legislature judge of the First Judicial circuit, an office he filled with credit until the legislature repealed the circuit court system in 1826. Judge Sawyer then moved to Wisconsin where he remained a short time and then returned to Edwardsville where he engaged for a short time in teaching school. He was elected to the legislature in 1830-2. He established the *Illinois Ploughboy* in 1830 and later combined it with the *Illinois Advocate* which he purchased. In 1832 Mr. Sawyer was elected state printer by the legislature and removed the *Advocate* to Vandalia, then the capital. He died March 18, 1836, aged forty-eight years. He was an older brother of Hon. S. T. Sawyer of Alton.

#### CYRUS EDWARDS

Cyrus Edwards was a member of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twentieth assemblies, serving in both senate and house. He was one of the most distinguished men connected with the history of Madison county.

Mr. Edwards was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and was born June 17, 1793. He was the ninth of fourteen children born to his parents, Benjamin and Margaret Beall Edwards and was a younger brother of Ninian Edwards, territorial and state governor. The Edwards family removed to Kentucky in 1800 where the elder brother had preceded them six years earlier. Cyrus Edwards was educated mainly at a private academy and at the age of nineteen began the study of law with his brother, Presly Edwards. He was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1815. He then located at Potosi, Missouri, and began the practice of law, but in 1819 returned to his former home in Elkton, Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Nancy Reed, a beautiful and accomplished young

woman then in her sixteenth year. He remained in Kentucky and Missouri until 1820, when he removed with his wife and five children to Edwardsville, Illinois, named after his brother. He served in the legislature from 1832 to 1840; in 1838 was the Whig candidate for governor and was defeated by Thomas Carlin by the small margin of 996 votes. This was the nearest the Whigs ever came to carrying Illinois. Edwards was defeated by illegal votes cast by foreign laborers on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was twice the minority candidate of his party for United States senator, in the legislature. He did not reenter public life until 1847, when he was a member of the constitutional convention. After a period of retirement on his estate at Woodland, near Upper Alton, he was again induced to become a candidate for the legislature, and was elected on the Republican ticket. This was his closing public service. Only the fact of his belonging to the minority party prevented his receiving the highest honors the state could bestow.

Mr. Edwards was a warm friend of public education. He was long interested in Shurtleff College, made it a donation of lands valued at \$10,000, and was for thirty-five years chairman of its board of trustees. In the legislature he gave special attention to the interests of educational and charitable institutions and was greatly instrumental in establishing the first Normal school at Normal, Illinois. He was ever a firm believer in Christian doctrine and in his eighty-second year confirmed his faith by uniting with the Baptist church of Upper Alton. In 1852 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Shurtleff College. Mr. Edwards' first wife died in 1834. She was the mother of eight children, none of whom survive but have left numerous descendants. In 1837 he married Miss Sophia Loomis, a daughter of Rev. Hubbel Loomis and a sister of the famous astronomer and mathematician, Professor Elias Loomis, of

Yale College. By his second wife he had four children, three of whom survive: Mrs. Mary Beall Hopkins, of Alton; Mrs. Margaret G. Lea, of Atchison, Kansas, and William Wirt Edwards, of Jerseyville, Illinois.

In person Mr. Edwards was of commanding and dignified presence, six feet two inches tall, and of genial personality. He lived to a good old age and left behind him a record of distinguished service and of philanthropic endeavor. He was one of the grand characters that made Madison county famous, for all history is but the biography of the great men who made its several epochs eventful.

Joseph Conway was a prominent man in the early history of the county. He was a Senator in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Assemblies. In 1834 he received inducements to remove to the newly organized county of Rock Island and thereupon transferred his residence and disappears from the annals of Madison, but had a long and honored career as a citizen and official of Rock Island.

#### LINCOLN AND GILLESPIE

Joseph Gillespie, the eminent jurist and statesman, the friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, had a long and honorable career in the legislature from this county, as shown in the above record. He was a Whig in politics and subsequently a Republican. He was a candidate for reelection to the senate of the Twenty-first assembly, but was defeated by Col. S. A. Buckmaster in a contest which had national significance. It was the memorable campaign of 1858 which Lincoln and Douglas made famous by their joint debates in their contest for United States senator. Their campaign was for the control of the legislature, and each of the two great disputants took a keen interest in the result in every senatorial district. Before recounting the connection of Madison county with this campaign I wish to quote, as an introduction, a tribute to Judge

Gillespie by Hon. E. B. Washburne in his book, "Sketch of Governor Coles," published in 1882. It bears the following dedication:

"TO THE HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE,

One of the connecting links between the earlier and later Illinois, who in his career as a lawyer, a magistrate and a citizen, has illustrated the history of Illinois for more than half a century, this paper is dedicated, as a slight token of the profound respect and high esteem in which he is held by the Writer."

Lincoln has been ably portrayed in numberless biographies as the ideal patriot and statesman; the great emancipator, the vivifier of the constitution and the savior of the Union, but little has been written of him as the keen, sagacious, practical politician, and yet he was one of the most adroit politicians in the land. His finger was ever on the pulse of the people. He knew when the body politic needed a stimulant and when a febrifuge. An interesting instance of his political painstaking is furnished in two letters written to Judge Gillespie during the campaign of 1858. Mr. Lincoln had been nominated for United States senator by the Republican convention that met at Springfield January 16, 1858. Of course he was naturally desirous of being elected. His nomination was only a recommendation and his success depended not on the popular vote, but on securing the election of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. This fact explains the situation under which the appended letters were written:

SPRINGFIELD, July 16, 1858.

HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE:—My dear sir: I write this to say that from the specimens of Douglas Democracy we occasionally see here from Madison, we learn that they are making very confident calculations of beating you and your friends for the house in that county. They offer to bet upon it; Billings and Job have been up here and were each, as I learn, talking largely about it. If they do so it will be only by carrying the Fillmore vote of 1856. Very differently from what they seem to be doing in the other part. Below is the vote of your district in 1856:

Counties.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Bond .....	607	163	659
Madison .....	1,454	1,111	1,658
Montgomery .....	992	162	686
	3,053	1,430	3,003

By this you will see, if you go through the calculation, that if they get four-fifths and you get one-fifth you beat them 179. In Madison, alone, if our friends get 1,000 of the Fillmore votes and their opponents the remainder, 658, we win by just two votes. This shows the whole field on the basis of 1856. Whether since then any Buchanan or Fremont votes have shifted ground, and how the majority of new voters will go, you can judge better than I. Of course you, on the ground, can better determine your tactics than any one off the ground, but it behooves you to be wide awake and actively working. Don't neglect this and write me at your first leisure.

Yours as ever,

A. LINCOLN.

There seems to be no copy of Judge Gillespie's reply, but it is evident from Lincoln's rejoinder that the judge had the blues when he replied to the first letter and must have intimated to Mr. Lincoln that Messrs. Billings and Job had figured the situation correctly in their representations at Springfield. Lincoln's reply was prompt and is given below:

SPRINGFIELD, July 25, 1858.

HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE:—My dear sir: Your doleful letter of the 18th was received on my return from Chicago last night. I hope you are worse scared than hurt, though you ought to know best. We must not lose the district. We must make a job of it and save it. Lay hold of all the proper agencies and secure all the Americans (Fillmoreites) you can at once. I do hope on closer inspection you will find they are not half gone. Make a little test. Run down one if the poll books of the Edwardsville precinct and take the first hundred of known American names. Then quietly ascertain how many of them are actually going for Douglas. I think you will find less than fifty. But even if you find fifty make sure of the other fifty; that is, make sure of all you can, at all events. We will set other agencies to work which shall compensate for the loss of a good many Americans. Don't fail to check the stampede at once. Trumbull, I think, will be with you before long. There is much that he

can do and some he can't. I have reason to think there will be other help of an appropriate kind. Write me again.

Yours, as ever,  
A. LINCOLN.

The Fillmore men in 1856 had cast over one third of the total vote of the district and carried Madison county, but they had no ticket in the field in 1858 and the problem Lincoln was trying to solve was what they would do with their votes. The sequel showed that while a small majority of them went to the Republicans in this county enough went to the Democrats to give the district to the latter. The interest shown by Lincoln in this county was an illuminating illustration of his methods as a politician. At the general election in November the Democrats carried the district by a small majority and Colonel Buckmaster was elected over Judge Gillespie. The former carried Madison county by a majority of 184 votes, receiving 2,221 to 2,037 for Gillespie. The Democratic candidates for the House, Z. B. Job and Jos. H. Sloss, received about the same majority over the Republican candidates, Isaac Cox and the veteran legislator Curtis Blakeman. In the legislature Douglas had 54 votes to 46 for Lincoln. Had this district gone Republican Douglas would have had but two majority. Two of the legislative candidates in this campaign lived to a great age; Z. B. Job died October 20, 1907, aged ninety years and six months—honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens. Jos. H. Sloss died in 1910, also aged over ninety years. When the war broke out he went south to his native state, Alabama, and entered the southern army, but during the reconstruction period he espoused the Republican cause and served as a representative from Alabama in the national congress.

Hon. H. W. Billings, who is spoken of in Lincoln's first letter, was a distinguished lawyer, and judge of the city court of Alton for a number of years. He was a member of the

constitutional convention of 1870. His son, Hon. Henry O. Billings, was a member of the general assemblies of 1880-2 and of 1882-4.

Col. S. A. Buckmaster, Judge Gillespie's opponent for state senator in that historic campaign, was a leader of his party in the state for many years. He was a representative in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Thirtieth assemblies and senator in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second. He was a speaker of the house in the Twenty-third assembly which Governor Yates prorogued in June, 1862. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor in the conventions of his party, and was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic conventions. He was an early settler of Alton and was for some years warden of the State Penitentiary. At the time of his election as speaker of the house he was characterized by a local newspaper as possessed of the *suaviter in modo et fortiter in res* requisite in the accomplishments of a presiding officer.

Hon. Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, had a career that was an honor to Madison county. He was an almost life-long friend of Lincoln and his political confidant. They served together in the Black Hawk war, were associated in the legislature in their still early manhood, and were closely related thereafter. Judge Gillespie was one of the notable men of his generation and left a notable impress on the legislation of the state and its judicial records. He was born in New York August 22, 1809, of Scotch-Irish parents and grew to manhood on a farm. He studied law with Hon. Cyrus Edwards and subsequently served in the legislature with his preceptor. In the Eighteenth general assembly he was the Whig candidate for United States senator. He presided over the Republican state convention of 1860 which nominated Richard Yates for governor. He rounded out his career on the circuit bench where he presided from 1861 to 1867, having served fourteen years in the legislature.



## VETERAN OF LEGISLATURE

George Churchill served longer in the legislature than any other member from this county, his service in the house and senate covering sixteen years. In the Third assembly he voted against the resolution for a convention to revise the constitution in favor of slavery, and was burned in effigy at Troy, this county, by his pro-slavery constituents, as was his associate Risdon Moore of St. Clair. But notwithstanding his strong anti-slavery views he was elected as senator to the next assembly. Further notes of his career appear elsewhere.

## OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS

Curtis Blakeman, an early settler of Marine and prominent anti-slavery leader, served ten years in the general assembly, beginning with the Third.

Gen. James Semple, of Alton, served in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth assemblies and was speaker of the last two. He was attorney general in 1833 and was subsequently justice of the supreme court, minister to a South American state and United States senator. He died in 1867 at his estate on the bluffs above Elsay.

George Cadwell served as senator from Madison in the First and Second assemblies and also a senator from Greene and Pike (daughters of Madison) in the Third. A notice of him appears elsewhere.

George Smith was another prominent pioneer resident of Upper Alton. He was a representative in the Eleventh assembly and senator in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Willard C. Flagg, one of the most eminent men Madison county ever produced, was a prominent Republican senator in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh assemblies.

Daniel B. Gillham, one of the leading agriculturists of the state and a descendant of the noted pioneer family of that name, served with distinction in the house of the Twenty-seventh assembly and in the senate of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth assemblies.

John M. Pearson, of Godfrey, a leading farmer and manufacturer and one of the best equipped men Madison county ever sent to the legislature, served with great usefulness in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third assemblies. He was also an efficient member of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. He was a leader in Masonic circles, and at one time was the head of the order in the state. He was a son-in-law of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, the founder of Monticello Seminary.

W. F. L. Hadley, a brilliant young lawyer, was a senator in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth assemblies. He was later a member of congress. His early death cut short an eminently notable career which is spoken of elsewhere.

Nathaniel Buckmaster, a pioneer settler and a relative of Col. S. A. Buckmaster, was a member of the Second and Ninth assemblies, and filled many local offices of distinction.

David Rhodes Sparks, a soldier of the Mexican and Civil wars and the leading miller of Illinois, was a member of the house in the Thirty-sixth and of the senate in the Fortieth assemblies.

Col. A. F. Rogers, representative in the Twenty-seventh assembly, also a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, still survives in an honored old age. Sketches of the careers of these two patriotic soldiers appear in the biographical section of this work.

George M. McCormick, of Collinsville, senator in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth assemblies, also filled various county offices. He served in an Ohio regiment during the war, was wounded at Chickamauga and left for dead on the field. When he returned to consciousness he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy and suffered much in southern prisons. His comrades wrote home that he had been killed and his funeral sermon was preached at his home church in Ohio.

Charles A. Herb, of Alton, was a senator in

the Thirty-ninth assembly. He died in office. He was mainly instrumental in the legislature in procuring an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars from the state in aid of the Lovejoy monument. He had been mayor of Alton and filled other local offices. He was likewise a soldier, having enlisted at the age of fifteen and served through the Civil war.

John W. Coppinger, of Alton, was senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh assemblies and was president pro tem of the latter. He had been mayor of Alton and was United States consul to Toronto under Cleveland.

Col. John J. Brenholt, of Alton, was a senator in the Forty-first and Forty-second assemblies, and was president pro tem of the latter. During the absence of both the governor and lieutenant governor from the state he was acting governor for a few days. He had also been mayor.

Edmund Beall, a wealthy manufacturer who had served six years as mayor of Alton, was elected to the state senate in 1910.

Among the distinguished men who were sent to the legislature before the war were Robert Smith, later member of congress; Newton D. Strong, brother of William Strong, associate justice United States supreme court; W. F. DeWolf, Edward Keating and William Martin. There were also Judge John Bailhache, editor of the *Alton Telegraph*, who met a tragic death in a runaway accident and John Hogan, a Methodist minister and later a member of congress from St. Louis.

Among other prominent figures after the war were A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville, an eminent lawyer and state senator; Hon. John H. Yager, of Alton, state senator, whose career is noted elsewhere; Daniel Kerr, of Alton, member of the house, and later member of congress from Iowa.

Also William H. Krome, of Edwardsville, state senator, lawyer and banker, and Hon. W. R. Prickett, also of Edwardsville, a leading banker, both of whom rendered distin-

guished service in the legislature and whose careers are spoken of elsewhere.

Hon. George Alton Smith, an Alton merchant, also served with distinction in the legislature, as did Hon. George H. Weigler, a pioneer German resident of Alton, who filled many local offices and died in 1910, being over ninety years of age.

Louis E. Walter, a leading representative of Union labor and a glass blower by trade, served creditably in the house in the Forty-second assembly and in the senate during the Forty-third and Forty-fourth.

One of the most notable events which ever occurred in the legislature having a national bearing, was the contest for United States Senator in 1855. Abraham Lincoln was the nominee of the Whigs, James Shields of the straight Democrats and Lyman Trumbull of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. No candidate had a majority. The Trumbull men who numbered five, included H. S. Baker and Dr. George T. Allen, of Alton. These five Anti-Nebraska Democrats stood solidly for Trumbull, and finally, to prevent the election of a pro-slavery Democrat, Lincoln advised his supporters to vote for Trumbull and he was elected. Had the five Anti-Nebraska Democrats voted for Lincoln he would have been elected. In that event the joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, would not have taken place. That debate gave Lincoln national prominence and gained him the nomination for president in 1860. The defeat of 1855 was the gateway to the victory of 1860 and the five Anti-Nebraska Democrats, among whom were two from this county, without foreseeing the result of their votes, thus changed the personnel of the national administration.

Hon. Henry S. Baker was a distinguished lawyer and for many years, judge of the city court of Alton. He was a man of brilliant intellect and a fine orator. He was a leading Republican but declined more political hon-

ors than he accepted. He presided over the Republican State Convention of 1880. He was a son of former United States Senator David J. Baker, Sr.

Hon. George T. Allen was an early settler of Madison county and a prominent physician. He was descended from the famous Vermont family of that name, of whom Gen. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary annals was the most prominent representative in history. Dr. Allen served through the Civil war as a division surgeon and medical inspector with the rank of colonel, and made a notable record. After the war he was appointed United States consul at Moscow, Russia, and filled that important diplomatic position with great success. Later he was placed in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis. His career was an honored and useful one in all its varied activities.

Physicians seldom consent to serve in the legislature owing to the absorbing character of their profession, but Dr. John S. Dewey, of Troy, found time to serve, and with great credit, in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first assemblies.

William Montgomery, a prominent merchant of Moro, was three times elected to the legislature, beginning with 1902, and died in office.

Senator Edmund Beall and Representatives N. G. Flagg, Jos. G. Bardill and William Dickman, present members of the legislature, are active and influential in the discharge of their public duties and are doubtless destined for still higher honors.

#### "SONS OF THEIR FATHERS"

The sons of Madison county legislators do not seem to have followed in the footsteps of their fathers to any great extent, in seeking legislative honors. Why this is so is hard to explain. The early legislators left many able and influential descendants, but few of them seem to have had any taste or desire for this

branch of the public service. In the early days the electors sent their ablest and brainiest men to the general assembly, but, with the lapse of time and changes in views in regard to office holding, the personnel of the legislatures as a whole, has deteriorated. Of course there are many shining examples of individual worth and talent among our later legislators, but in the main the legislatures do not, of late years, average well with the earlier representative bodies in unselfish devotion to the public good. Personal ambition and greed have gradually supplanted the higher virtues of patriotic devotion to the welfare of their constituents. Graft and greed, formerly but little known, have intruded into the halls of the capitol to the detriment of the public service. But of this taint the legislators of Madison county have been free. There seems to be but one exception on record and over that we draw the mantle of charity. An honest man by nature and of an honorable private life, he was tempted beyond his strength to resist.

But of sons who succeeded their fathers in the legislature from this county the examples we have are of those where the Roman virtues of the sires descended to the sons and have been exemplified in equally useful lives. An instance of this kind, I find is where Nelson G. Edwards, of Alton, succeeded his father, Cyrus Edwards, in the general assembly in 1850-52. He was a young lawyer of brilliant talents, but resigned his seat on account of ill health and died at the early age of thirty-two.

Another instance is that of George Alton Smith, of Alton, who succeeded his father, Senator George Smith, a man of sterling worth who was one of the pioneers of the county. The junior Smith inherited the noble qualities of his father.

One of the most talented, scholarly and useful men ever sent to the legislature from this county was Senator Willard C. Flagg.

His work in advancing the cause of agriculture and agricultural education, as well as education in general, has never been equaled. Himself a farmer, a graduate of Yale and a close student of economics, his work was invaluable. He was succeeded in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh assemblies by his son, Hon. Norman G. Flagg, whose career is equally honorable and useful.

MADISON COUNTY LEGISLATORS, LINCOLN'S  
CONTEMPORARIES

Ninth general assembly: Cyrus Edwards, Nathaniel Buckmaster, James Semple and Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.

Tenth general assembly: Cyrus Edwards, John Hogan, James Semple and Robert Smith.

Eleventh general assembly: George

Churchill, William Otwell, George Smith and Robert Smith.

Twelfth general assembly: George Churchill, Joseph Gillespie, Cyrus Edwards and James Reynolds.

All these men served with Lincoln in the several assemblies noted. Lincoln was also elected to the Nineteenth assembly, but refused his credentials in order to become a candidate for United States senator. Joseph Gillespie, George T. Allen and H. S. Baker, of Madison, were members of this assembly.

The Robert Smith, of Alton, named above, also served in the Thirtieth congress (1847-9) with Lincoln, during the latter's one term in the house at Washington. Lincoln was a Whig and Smith a Democrat, so they probably advocated different policies, and were not kindred spirits.



LYMAN TRUMBULL



GEN. JAMES SEMPLE

## CHAPTER XI

### POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OFFICERS—ON STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS — CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION  
—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—MEMBERS OF  
SUPREME COURT.

Six governors of Illinois have, at one time or another, had their residence in Madison county, but only one of them was a resident when elected, and that was Edward Coles, whose home was in Edwardsville. Governor Edwards resided in Edwardsville from 1818 to 1825, when he removed to Belleville and was a resident of that city when elected governor in 1826. Thomas Ford was a resident of Edwardsville for several years and married there, but when elected governor in 1842, resided in Ogle county. John Reynolds resided in Madison county from 1807 to 1815, and when elected governor in 1830 was a resident of St. Clair. John M. Palmer lived in Madison county, at Upper Alton, when a youth and young man, but when elected governor in 1868 was a resident of Springfield. Charles S. Deneen was born in Edwardsville but was brought up in St. Clair. When a young man he taught school at Godfrey, this county. When elected governor in 1904 and 1908, he was a resident of Chicago.

No citizen of Madison county has ever filled the office of lieutenant governor by election, but in 1852 George T. Brown, of Madison, received 113 votes in the Democratic convention to 132 for Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair. At that time a Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election.

Samuel D. Lockwood, of Edwardsville, was

appointed secretary of state in 1822, the only citizen of Madison to fill that position.

Levi Davis, of Alton, was appointed auditor of public accounts in 1835, but at that time was a resident of Fayette county.

Four citizens of Madison have filled the office of attorney general. Samuel D. Lockwood, appointed in 1822; James Semple, 1833; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835; George W. Olney, 1838.

No citizen of Madison has ever filled the office of state treasurer, or that of superintendent of public instruction.

#### ON STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

The following citizens of Madison county have been elected members of the State Board of Equalization since the creation of that body in 1867: Irwin B. Randle, Alton, 1868; John E. Coppinger, Alton, 1880; Joseph C. Ammann, Highland, 1888; Joseph F. Long, New Douglas, 1892 and 1896; James T. Tartt, Edwardsville, 1900; Utten S. Nixon, Alton, 1904 and 1908.

Following are present members of state boards and commissions: John S. Culp, Bethalto, vice president State Board of Agriculture and trustee Eastern Illinois State Normal School; Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey, trustee Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children; E. W. Burroughs, Edwardsville,

director Illinois Farmers' Institute; Walton Rutledge, Alton, inspector of mines, Eighth district; John A. Cousley, Alton, member State Civil Service Commission; Judge Benjamin R. Burroughs, Edwardsville, member State Board of Administration; Ralph E. Niedringhaus, M. D., Granite City, member State Board of Health; Fridolin Oswald, Alhambra, member of State Board of Examiners of Architects.

#### CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

The representation of Madison county at Washington during the last century has been meager compared with its deserts. In the United States senate it has been represented as follows: Ninian Edwards, of Edwardsville, from 1819 to 1824, Democrat; Jesse B. Thomas, Edwardsville, 1823 to 1829, Democrat. Both these statesmen served previous terms when residents of Kaskaskia.

Gen. James Semple, Alton, 1843 to 1847, Democrat. His career noticed earlier in this chapter.

Lyman Trumbull, Alton, 1855 to 1873, three terms. When first elected he was a resident of Belleville, but soon after removed to Alton. Resided there until near the close of his second term when he removed to Chicago. When first elected he was an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, but became a Republican.

Another citizen of Madison county, Judge David J. Baker, of Alton, also served a fractional term, by appointment—from November 24 to December 11, 1830, but was then a resident of Kaskaskia. He was then a Democrat, but became one of the pioneer leaders of the Republican party in the state.

Senator Baker was the father of five sons, all of whom became famous, viz: Judge Henry S. Baker, of Alton; Hon. E. L. Baker, journalist and United States consul at Buenos Ayres; David J. Baker, Jr., chief justice of the supreme court; Col. John P. Baker, U. S. A., and Joseph Baker, U. S. Marine service.

All of these senators were prominent figures in the senate during their terms of office.

Jesse B. Thomas was the author of the celebrated Missouri Compromise.

Lyman Trumbull was a national figure for many years, especially during the war. He was a profound lawyer and was chairman of the Judiciary committee. He became a Liberal in 1872 and was a candidate for the presidency before the convention of that party, but was defeated by Horace Greeley, whose candidacy was afterwards endorsed by the Democrats.

In the lower house of congress, Madison county has not fared as well as in the senate. Benjamin Stephenson, of Edwardsville, was the delegate in congress from Illinois territory from 1814 to 1816, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys. He was a Democrat. Madison was then without representation in congress until 1843, when Robert Smith, of Alton, was elected. He served three consecutive terms until 1849, when he was succeeded by Col. William H. Bissell, of Belleville, who also served three terms until he was elected the first Republican governor of Illinois, in 1856, having previously been a Democrat. Robert Smith was again elected and served from 1857 to 1859. He was also a Democrat, but became a Republican and served in the Union army as paymaster.

The county was then unrepresented in congress by one of its own citizens until 1895, when W. F. L. Hadley, of Edwardsville, was elected vice Frederick Remann, deceased, and served until 1897.

This gives a total of but twelve years when the county has had one of its own Representatives in Washington during the century.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The representation of Madison county in the Electoral college for choosing the president and vice president of the United States

has been, in part, as follows: William Martin, Alton, Democrat, 1848; Henry S. Baker, Alton, Republican, 1864; Charles F. Springer, Edwardsville, Republican, 1868; Cyrus Happy, Edwardsville, Republican, 1876; Wilbur T. Norton, Alton, Republican, 1880; William R. Prickett, Edwardsville, Democrat, 1892.

#### MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

The first convention for framing a state constitution convened at Kaskaskia August 3, 1818. It consisted of thirty-three members. The constitution adopted in convention was not submitted to a vote of the people, but was approved by congress December 3, 1818. The members from Madison county were Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough and Abraham Prickett.

The second constitutional convention convened at Springfield, June 7, 1847. The instrument it adopted was ratified by the people, March 6, 1848, and became effective April 1st following. It was composed of 162 delegates. Those from Madison county were Cyrus Edwards, E. M. West, Benaiah Robinson and George T. Brown.

The third constitutional convention consisted of seventy-five delegates. It convened at Springfield March 24, 1862. The constitution it framed was rejected by the people at an election held June 17th following. The delegates from Madison were Samuel A. Buckmaster and Solomon Koepfli.

The fourth constitutional convention met at Springfield, December 13, 1869. The constitution prepared was ratified by the people July 3, 1870, and is still in force. It con-

tained the innovation of minority representation which has since been a medium of political corruption and will doubtless be repudiated by the people whenever it again becomes an issue at the polls. The delegates from Madison were H. W. Billings, Democrat, and Charles F. Springer, Republican. Judge Billings died April 19, 1870, nearly a month before the adjournment of the convention.

#### MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT

Samuel D. Lockwood, of Edwardsville, served as a judge of the supreme court from June 19, 1825, to November 3, 1848, when he resigned after an honorable service of twenty-three years. No abler man ever sat upon the supreme bench of the state.

Theophilus W. Smith, also of Edwardsville, served from January 19, 1825, to December 26, 1842, when he died in office after a service of seventeen years.

Gen. James Semple, of Alton, served from January 16, 1843, to August 10th of same year.

Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., of Edwardsville, served on the supreme bench from August 23, 1843 to August 8, 1845 (when he resigned) and from January 26, 1847, to December 4, 1848.

Lyman Trumbull served from September 4, 1848, to July 4, 1853, when he resigned.

David J. Baker, Jr., of Cairo, formerly of Alton and son of David J. Baker, Sr., former United States Senator, was a member of the supreme bench from July 9, 1878, to June, 1897, a period of nineteen years, a portion of the time as chief justice of the court.



## CHAPTER XII

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

FOREST TRAILS—FIRST ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES—STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION—ALTON, ST. LOUIS' RIVAL—THE EAGLE PACKET COMPANY—REVIVAL OF THE RIVER TRADE—EARLY AND LATE RAILROAD BUILDING—ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The handsomest passenger trains in the world are some of those running between Chicago and St. Louis and passing through Madison county. It is a far cry back to the primitive days when sledges were used as means for transportation in the county, but away back in 1814 the bodies of the seven victims of the Wood River massacre were taken to the cemetery on a sled because, the narrative says, "there were no wagons in those days." Of course this means none in that settlement. There must have been wagons in the county, as the first settlement within the present boundaries was made at Goshen in 1802, and that there were none in Wood River settlement seems almost incredible.

#### FOREST TRAILS

In aboriginal days the Indians had trails through the forest and over the prairies, almost invisible to the eyes of the white man but plain to the ancient denizens of the land, and the early white settlers soon had their own pathways through the wilderness, marked by barked trees or bent branches and by other indications on the open prairie. These were known as "the trace," over which came the pioneers on foot or on horseback. "The trace" soon became a roadway, over which the emigrant wagons made their toilsome way.

The streams were forded at shallow places, or oftentimes crossed by swimming. It was over obscure trails that the army of Geo. Rogers Clark passed on its march from the Ohio river to Kaskaskia. There was "a trace" across the country from Vincennes to Kaskaskia in those days, and some historians claim that Clark followed this "trace" on his march the following spring from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Later writers claim that he did not follow it, for fear that swift Indian runners, along that route, would detect his approach and give information to the enemy whom he planned to surprise. Hence, it is now held by some, that he blazed a trace of his own farther south, and was thus able to conceal his march and effect the surprise and capture he contemplated.

#### FIRST ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES

The first roads in the new country were those along the most direct routes between new and scattered settlements. After the county had been laid out into townships a more advanced road system was adopted, to a great extent along township lines.

After the organization of the county the first duty entered upon by the court of common pleas was the improvement of the roads, as was evidenced at the first meeting of the court at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick on the site of Edwardsville, in April, 1813. At

this meeting Joseph Newman was appointed overseer of the road leading from the town of Cahokia to Indian Ford on Cahokia creek, beginning at the bridge on the Canteen creek. Anthony Cox was also appointed overseer of the lower section of the same road. At the same meeting John Kirkpatrick was appointed overseer of the road "leading from Mr. Samuel Judah's to Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill on Cahokia creek, keeping in good repair the banks of said Cahokia creek." By the records of the court it appears that, in March, 1815, there were six road districts, and the court listed from twelve to twenty-four persons as subject to road labor in each district as follows:

From Edwardsville by Thomas Good's. to Samuel Judy's 17 men.

From the new bridge on Cahokia to Indian creek, 24 men.

From Edwardsville to Isom Gillham's bridge on Cahokia, 27 men.

From David Moore's old place to Indian Ford, 12 men.

From David Moore's old place to Canteen bridge, 12 men.

From Isom Gillham's ferry to Indian creek, 19 men.

Six road districts—Number of hands, 111.

Thus was the system of road labor, under superintendents, inaugurated in this county. It probably supplied as good country roads as we have at present under the Road Commissioner system. Certainly they could not have been much worse where no paving material is employed. Ferries over the Mississippi were made subject to taxation in 1813. The court named the following rates: William Baker's ferry, \$1.00; Samuel Gillham's \$1.00; William B. Whiteside's \$1.00; Walker's, \$3.00.

The rivers were, in those days, the main avenues of approach to the new territory and roads radiated from the ferry and boat land-

ings into the interior. For many years the main improvements in transportation through the county consisted in building bridges over the streams at the old fords or at some other favorable points, and also in the building, to some extent, of plank or MacAdam turnpikes with toll gates at which fees were collected for driving over them. These were generally private enterprises acting under charter, but in time became obsolete. In the early days ox teams were much used upon the country roads and in bringing produce to market, while cattle and hogs were driven to market on the hoof. Along in the forties and fifties it was a common thing to see huge droves of hogs being driven along the country roads to the extensive packing houses at Alton, some of them coming from long distances. There were country inns or taverns all along these stock routes for the accommodation of the drovers and cattle dealers.

#### STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION

When steamboats replaced the keel boats and barges on the Mississippi a great impetus was given to the trade and commerce of the county and shipments to the cities on the lower and upper river of the products of Madison's fields, farms and orchards rapidly increased. The increase of available markets and the resultant heavy demand for grain, flour and stock from the county made the river ports and landings lively centers of business. The beginning of steamboat communication was in 1818, a year after the General Pike landed at St. Louis on the first trip of a steamboat up the Mississippi. From 1818 to 1820 Col. James Johnson shipped supplies from Alton, or rather the site of Alton, to Fort Osage on the Missouri, under contract with the government. It was not, however, until 1834 that the steamer "Tiskilwa" commenced making regular trips between Alton and St. Louis. The years between 1840 and 1860 were the

golden age of steamboating on the Mississippi and Madison county shared in the general prosperity induced thereby. While much of the trade of the county was drawn to St. Louis, especially from the eastern and southern sections and the adjacent American Bottom, Alton was the great receiving and shipping point of the county and also of Macoupin and Jersey.

#### ALTON, ST. LOUIS' RIVAL

Of these piping times of steamboat prosperity before the advent of railroads, much might be written. It was a prosperous era for the river towns before the railroads wrested from the rivers the supremacy in trade. I know of nothing which better illustrates this than some side lights thrown on the picture in the reminiscences of Hon. Joseph Brown, one of the most successful steamboat captains on the river in the early days. He relates that in 1835-6 the river trade of Alton was abreast of that of St. Louis. Of course the trade of St. Louis soon forged far ahead, but, for a time, Madison county's commercial capital was a close rival of St. Louis in that particular line.

As an illustration I quote a few passages from Captain Brown's reminiscences which give an idea of the extent of that trade in his personal experience, and such contemporaries of his as Capt. W. P. LaMothe, John A. Bruner and the Mitchell Brothers could tell similar tales of old times on the river. Captain Brown writes: "At that time (1836) Alton was considered the head of navigation for New Orleans boats and many of the upper-river boats turned back up the river from Alton, and Ohio river boats came to Alton and turned back from there. Among the New Orleans boats of that day were the 'Alton' and 'Vandalia,' and of the Ohio river boats the 'Paul Jones' and the 'Champion,' the latter being a low pressure boat brought from Lake

Champlain to beat the 'Paul Jones,' which up to that time was considered the fastest boat on the river. A boat called the 'B. I. Gilman' was considered the finest boat on the upper Mississippi. About this time (1846) I was running a mill at Alton and to show the freaks of fortune, of which I have had many, flour was very low in New Orleans, and I had held back my flour until I had the entire mill and warehouse full. So I went to St. Louis and chartered a steamer, the 'North Alabama,' to come to Alton for a full load of flour. She came and I loaded her with 18,000 barrels and she started for New Orleans, and didn't stop at St. Louis, having all the freight she could carry. It was in the fall of 1846, the water was low in the river and she grounded below Memphis. When I heard of it I nearly went wild, for I had drawn bills of credit on the flour and I feared they would become due and the flour not there to meet them, and knew there was no profit in the flour anyway at the quoted price; for superfine flour was quoted at only \$2.60 a barrel in New Orleans. The boat laid aground twelve days and in the meantime the Mexican war broke out and flour went up \$2.00 a barrel, so that I cleared over \$18,000 on that one boatload of flour.

"Alton had quite a number of St. Louis and Alton packets, beginning in 1836. Among them were the 'Winnebago,' the 'Tiskilwa,' the 'Omega,' the 'Pearl,' which later ran to St. Charles and then the 'Little Eagle' which was built for the Alton trade. She was only ninety feet long, painted black and took about seven hours to come from St. Louis to Alton. You could hear her screaming for an hour before she reached the landing. If anyone at that time had said the river would ever be bridged and that a train would ever reach Alton from St. Louis in half or three quarters of an hour, he would have been thought to be crazy. The 'Little Eagle' had but one engine, like all boats of that day. W. P. LaMothe was her captain.

He afterwards built the 'Luella' and controlled the trade for some years. Later on I bought him out because I wanted the boat to carry my flour promptly to St. Louis to ship south. That caused dissatisfaction with the Wises, who also had a flour mill at that time, and the result was that the steamer 'Tempest' was put in opposition. I then cut the fare from seventy-five cents to ten cents and gave supper. We ran that way for nine months and then compromised and I finally bought them out of the trade.

"Afterwards I built the far-famed 'Altona,' which has probably never been beaten for speed. She frequently ran from Alton to St. Louis inside of an hour and came up from St. Louis to Alton in an hour and thirty-seven minutes. She paid for herself in one year and on the finishing of the railroad from Alton to Springfield I sold her to the railroad company for just what she cost me to build her. She was commanded by Captain LaMothe after I had sold her to the Chicago & Alton. Then I bought the big 'St. Louis,' a boat that was 350 feet long with immense power and was expected to come from New Orleans to St. Louis inside of three days, but she proved a failure for speed on account of her model and never came inside of seven days, but was the biggest carrier on the river. She was built ahead of her time and carried so much that she was never loaded to the guards until I bought her. Soon after the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans and all the other boats laid up on account of it, but I owed half the purchase money of the boat and dared not lay up; besides the price of freight went up to an enormous rate. So I loaded the boat to the guards, it being the first time I ever had freight enough to load her, and went into New Orleans when one hundred persons were dying a day. I cleared \$10,000 on that trip and think I earned it, for if I had not been in debt for

half the boat I would not have gone into New Orleans at that time for the whole city.

"After that I built the 'Mayflower.' She was a very fine boat, three hundred feet long, and was one of only two boats that had three decks. I was commodore of the fleet of twenty-eight steamers that came to Alton in 1866 to welcome President Johnson. He and General Grant were going 'round the circle,' so-called. They came down from Alton to St. Louis on the 'Ruth,' and I can assure you that to manoeuvre twenty-eight steamers in front of Alton was no easy matter, but fortunately we had no accidents."

These excerpts from Captain Brown's reminiscences give a vivid picture of what the river business was before the war, and before and prior to the advent of the railroads. Fifty years ago as many as ninety steamers had been known to leave St. Louis in a single day bound for ports on the Upper Mississippi, Lower Mississippi, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Osage, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the White, the Red, the Washita and the Arkansas. Now it is a red letter day when a half dozen steamers cast loose from that port within twenty-four hours. The extension of the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Chicago & Alton railroads from Alton to St. Louis, signaled the decline of the river traffic between those two ports and transferred the greater part of Madison county's river trade to St. Louis.

Other steamers engaged in the Alton and St. Louis trade were the "Alpha" in 1837, and in 1845 the "Gov. Briggs," Captain James E. Starr. When the railroad company, then the Chicago & Mississippi, bought the "Altona" in 1852 she was commanded by Capt. D. C. Adams. The company also bought the "Cornelia" and the boats made two trips a day to connect the railroad with St. Louis. Other steamers in the trade were the "Reindeer," the

"St. Paul," and the "Winchester." The boats not proving profitable to the company were sold to J. J. and W. H. Mitchell, W. P. La Mothe and Joseph Brown of Alton, and Gaty, McCune & Company of St. Louis, who contracted to do the railroad business between Alton and St. Louis. Up to 1865 there were many different steamers in the Alton-St. Louis trade, among them the "Baltimore," "York State," "David Tatum," "B. M. Runyan," "City of Alton," "May A. Bruner," "Southwestern" and others. In addition to those mentioned other noted steamboat men of those times were Capt. George E. Hawley, William Barnes, James S. Bellas, Thos. G. Starr, John A. Bruner, S. J. Owings and Leander Mitchell. Of these the most prominent were Captains Brown, Bruner and La Mothe. All the steamboat men named above were residents of Alton.

After the war and the extension of both the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois & St. Louis railroads to St. Louis both business and competition were less lively. The "Southwestern" continued in the trade until 1868 and was succeeded by the "Comet." In 1869 the "Belle of Alton," Captain Bruner, came out and remained in the trade until 1871 when she was sent south and was destroyed by fire at New Orleans. She was succeeded in the Alton trade by the "Schuyler," which steamer was followed by the "Illinois" and the "DeSmet." After two months of rivalry between these steamers, the former, owned by the Illinois River Packet Company, was withdrawn, leaving the "DeSmet," Capt. Bruner, alone in the field.

In 1869 the Alton packets extended their daily trips to Grafton. Other steamers engaged in the trade were the "Imperial," the "Jennie Baldwin," the tug boat "Jack Robertson," and for short periods, the "Atlantic," "Josie," "Eagle" and "Cherokee."

#### THE EAGLE PACKET COMPANY

Capt. J. T. Dodge, of Alton, an old soldier, was connected with the Alton-St. Louis trade for twenty-five years after the war and is now the only survivor of those engaged in the business prior to the advent of the Eagle Packet Company, with the exception of Capt. George E. Hawley, of St. Louis, a veteran of the period before the war. The steamers named above soon had a rival in the "Spread Eagle," owned by the Eagle Packet Company of Keokuk and Warsaw which concluded to enter a new field. The rivalry between the DeSmet and The Eagle Packet Company was ended by consolidation in 1874. The Eagle Packet Company, from small beginnings on the upper river continued to grow in business and importance after its removal to Alton. In 1880 its officers were as follows J. R. Williams of Warsaw, president; G. W. Hill, secretary and treasurer; Henry Leyhe, superintendent; William Leyhe, assistant superintendent. All of these became residents of Alton except Captain Williams. Captain Hill survived to the good old age of eighty-six, dying at his home in Alton in 1910. Captains William and Henry Leyhe are still residents of Alton and among its most prominent citizens.

The Eagle Packet Company is now the most powerful and important steamboat line on the Mississippi. Since it entered the Alton-St. Louis trade in 1874 it has owned and operated many steamers including four "Spread Eagles" which have succeeded each other in the Alton, Grafton and St. Louis trade. The last of the name was launched in 1911 and commenced regular trips in September of that year. The company now owns and operates the following steamers: "Alton," "Spread Eagle," "Bald Eagle," "Grey Eagle" and "Cape Girardeau." The officers of the company in 1911 were: President, Capt. William Leyhe; secretary and treasurer, Capt. H. W.

Leyhe; general superintendent, Capt. Henry Leyhe. The company also has a controlling interest in the Cape Girardeau Transportation Company which owns the steamers "Little Eagle," "Echo" and numerous barges.

Capt. Hill retired from the company a short time prior to his death and his heirs now operate the new steamer "G. W. Hill," named after the Captain, in the St. Louis-Calhoun county trade.

#### REVIVAL OF THE RIVER TRADE

Of course Alton has always been a shipping and receiving point for the various upper Mississippi and Illinois river lines, but I have confined my review to lines and steamers owned and operated by Alton rivermen.

Mississippi river steamers in the spacious days before the war were short-lived. They fell early victims to fire, explosion and flood. One stretch of river, near the mouth of the Missouri was, in early times, known as "the grave yard" from the large number of steamers that there met with disaster and whose bones now line the bottom of the stream. Of course this is all changed now and, with government regulations and inspection, the outlining of the channel with buoys and lights, and with the practical elimination of racing, safety of steamers and security to passengers have been attained to the highest degree possible and accidents have become rare. While this is true it is also true that the type of vessels, in speed and carrying capacity, has not advanced in conformity with the progress of the age. The greatest improvement is in the handling of gang planks by steam or electricity, instead of by stevedores, and in the use of derricks, to a large extent, in the loading and unloading of freight. With the introduction of such innovations as are in use on the great lakes the revival of the river trade, which had been almost eliminated by railway competition, seems assured.

#### EARLY AND LATE RAILROAD BUILDING

The historic Internal Improvement scheme was at its height in Illinois in 1836. The legislature which met in December of that year appropriated \$10,200,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of the state and for building a network of railroads. The scheme included a railroad from Alton to Mt. Carmel, passing through Edwardsville, and Highland, with a branch from Edwardsville to Shawneetown; a road from Alton, via Upper Alton, to Terre Haute, Indiana; and one from Alton to Springfield. The first two roads were located and considerable work done thereon in the way of grading and bridging, traces of which can yet be seen east and north of Alton and between Alton and Highland. The road from Alton to Springfield was surveyed and considerable stock taken. After the improvements had made considerable progress came the great financial crash of 1837 and the general suspension of the banks. After struggling along with its load of debt and obligations for three years the legislature abandoned its improvement scheme, although sections of railroads in different localities, aggregating nearly 129 miles, had been completed, but the only consecutive section was that between Springfield and Meredosia called the Northern Cross Road. It was fifty-one miles long and cost \$952,000. It was a dead failure from the start and was sold in 1847 for \$21,000 to Nicholas H. Ridgely of Springfield, after various lessees had failed to make it profitable.

The honor of being first in the field with a railroad should be awarded to St. Clair county where the Illinois & St. Louis was built from the bluffs to the river, across the American Bottom. It was built without state aid by Governor Reynolds, S. B. Chandler, George Walker and Daniel Pierce. It was designed to carry coal to St. Louis and was the first road in the Mississippi valley.

The first railroad built in Madison county was the Chicago & Alton, then known as the Alton & Sangamon. It was chartered in 1847 and completed to Springfield in 1852. Its projector was Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, of Alton, and he was the moving spirit in the enterprise until its completion to the state capital. He lived in a car and followed the work as it progressed and mortgaged all his property to ensure its success. The work of building the road through Alton was a stupendous undertaking. It involved building a culvert through the Piasa valley from the river as far north as Eighth street and the filling in of a large tract of low land adjacent; and, further, the cutting of a roadway through the hills north of town to the Summit, two miles from the river, in order to secure a practicable grade. The second road built was the Terre Haute & Alton, now a part of the Big Four. It was incorporated in 1851 and pushed forward rapidly to a connection with the Indiana city. Its principal promoter was Capt. Simeon Ryder, of Alton, who was president of the road both prior to and after 1854. In 1856 it was extended from Alton to East St. Louis.

The Wabash system has a course of about thirty-four miles in Madison county, extending from the southwest corner to a point ten miles west of the northeast corner. It was originally, in this county, the Decatur & East St. Louis road, which was completed to East St. Louis in 1871 and became part of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system.

The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute has a course of twenty-four miles through Madison county. It is now a link in the Pennsylvania system. In July, 1868, the track was laid as far as Highland and in July of that year, train service was inaugurated between that city and East St. Louis.

The Rock Island division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road operates eight miles of track in this county, its line lying in

Foster and Wood River townships. It terminates at East Alton, its trains from that point running into East St. Louis over the Big Four tracks. The road was built in 1869-70 by the farmers and merchants along the line, together with bonuses from the towns en route, and was known as the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis. After numerous changes it passed into the hands of the Burlington in 1876, under (practically) a perpetual lease.

The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago railroad, extending from Godfrey to Bloomington, has about six miles of track in Madison county, extending from Godfrey to the Jersey county line. It was acquired, under lease, by the Chicago & Alton prior to 1870 and is operated as a part of its Jacksonville and Kansas City branches.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroad, known as the "Clover Leaf" and allied with the Alton system, was built as a narrow gauge road and was subsequently changed to standard gauge. It has thirty-seven miles of road in Madison county. Work was commenced on the line in this county in 1881.

The Alton & St. Louis railroad was built in 1864 by John J. Mitchell, of Alton, under agreement with the Chicago & Alton to merge its franchise with that road on its completion to St. Louis, which was done. The Chicago & Alton has some thirty miles of main track in this county with many miles of sidings.

The Upper Alton division of the Chicago & Alton was built in 1881 to avoid the heavy grade coming out of Alton. It is seven miles long and is known as the "cut off," saving two and a half miles in distance.

The Illinois Terminal railroad, operating from Alton to Edwardsville with branches and extensions, is really the most important road in the county as regards local development, on account of its comprehensive connections with all the great trunk lines passing through the county. The nucleus of this road

was the Madison County railroad, extending originally from Edwardsville west to the Mississippi river where it formed a connection with the Alton and St. Louis packets. The road was built by Tunstall & Holmes of St. Louis, who had purchased the steamers of the Alton-St. Louis line from the Chicago & Alton road when that company extended its line from Alton to St. Louis. Leading citizens of Edwardsville were the promoters of the new line. Judge Joseph Gillespie, Judge David Gillespie and Capt. J. F. Lusk were prominent pioneers of this road. Edwardsville subscribed \$50,000 cash, and \$25,000 bonds to this enterprise. The original intention was to build to Alton and the Ohio & Mississippi also intended to form a connection with the road to Alton, but rival and antagonistic railroad influences prevented the consummation of the original plan and the road was only built to the river. Capt. J. True Dodge represented Tunstall & Holmes contractors, in the building of the road. The civil engineers were H. C. Swift and T. M. Long and the first engine, at the suggestion of Capt. Dodge, was named "Harry C. Swift." The German Savings Bank, of St. Louis, had a mortgage on the road and eventually foreclosed it and the property was purchased at the sale by Jay Gould, who owned it for sixteen years, when it passed into the control of the Wabash and was operated by that company until leased by the Illinois Terminal in 1899. This company was incorporated in 1895 for the purpose of serving industries located in the city of Alton and developing the manufacturing resources of the city and county. Immediately after incorporation the work of construction was begun and the road completed from Henry street to the eastern city limits by the following February. It was the intention at the time to build the road to Edwardsville Crossing and there make connection with the Edwardsville branch of the Wabash, which would give the latter com-

pany entrance to Alton. It was also designed to make connection with the joint levee tracks in Alton, but various delays and antagonisms developed and it was not until 1900 that, by joint arrangement with the Alton Bridge company, the railroad was able to extend to the Union station and the levee tracks. In the meantime, in the spring of 1899, a formal agreement had been entered into with the Wabash railroad, whereby they leased to the Illinois Terminal for a term of years that portion of their track from Edwardsville Crossing to Edwardsville. A connection was then constructed from the eastern city limits to Edwardsville Crossing, and the road was put in operation from Henry street in the city of Alton to Edwardsville in November, 1899.

In 1904 a line was constructed from Cotter's station to LeClaire, adjacent to Edwardsville in order to secure a direct connection with the Toledo, St. Louis & Western and the Litchfield & Madison railroads.

In August, 1910, a trackage arrangement was made with the St. Louis & Illinois Belt railroad, whereby the Illinois Terminal railroad obtained the right to operate trains over that portion of the St. Louis & Illinois Belt railroad, between LeClaire and Formosa Junction, thereby securing a connection with the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern, at Troy Junction and the Vandalia railroad at Formosa Junction, and giving it twenty-five miles of track in the county.

Inasmuch as the success of the Illinois Terminal railroad was largely dependent upon its ability to secure the location of manufacturing plants along and adjacent to its line, a vigorous campaign for the location of industries was commenced in 1907, which resulted in several large factories being located in the vicinity of Alton, and also more or less of an industrial development in and around Edwardsville.

The Illinois Terminal railroad maintains extensive yards, terminals, shops and round



house facilities just east of Alton, which were made necessary by the rapidly increasing traffic coincident with the development of the industrial district.

The general offices of the Illinois Terminal railroad are located in Alton and it has always been the policy of the promoters and owners of the company to make it a local institution as near as possible, and, in the development of the industrial interests and resources of Madison county for which its location and connections peculiarly fit it. The officers of the Illinois Terminal are George M. Levis, president; H. H. Ferguson, vice president; L. A. Schlafly, treasurer; H. S. Baker, secretary; George M. Levis, H. H. Ferguson, L. A. Schlafly, H. S. Baker and James Duncan, directors.

The Litchfield & Madison railroad is forty-four miles long. It extends from Litchfield, Montgomery county, to Madison, Madison county. All but about twelve miles of the road are in the latter. Through Olive and Omphgent townships it parallels the Wabash. It was originally a part of the Jacksonville & Southeastern lines, but when that system disintegrated it was purchased by the present corporation and became an independent line. It traverses a rich territory and is known as a "coal road" from the large quantities of that fuel it transports from the mines to the markets. It is also a very important factor in developing the resources of Madison county. James Duncan, of Alton, is president and a director. C. A. Caldwell of Alton is likewise a director.

The St. Louis, Troy & Eastern is another important local road and a heavy coal carrier. It has a mileage, at present, of some twenty-five miles in this county. The Granite City & Madison Belt line and the Madison, Illinois & St. Louis Railway are local connecting lines, each a fraction less than two miles in length. The Granite City & East St. Louis Company and the Granite City & Mississippi

are likewise short terminal or connecting lines.

The Alton Terminal is a short line within the Alton city limits. It is operated by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.

The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, locally known as the Bluff line, runs northwest from Granite City through Madison county, a distance of some twenty-six miles, through Nameoki, Chouteau, Wood River, Alton and Godfrey townships.

The Illinois Central extends some thirty-five miles through Madison county in a northeasterly direction.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the 'Frisco line, runs through Madison county paralleling the Big Four "cut off," thirty-three miles.

The railroads entering Alton have connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the West Shore Burlington by means of the St. C., M. & St. L. Belt Line, which passes over the Alton bridge to West Alton on the Missouri side of the river.

The total mileage of steam roads in Madison county in 1911 was: Main track, 422 miles; second main track, 45, and sidings or turn out tracks, 190; total steam trackage in county, 657 miles.

The eight trunk lines traversing Madison county pass through the following towns or cities. The stations on the Chicago & Alton are: Venice, Madison, Granite City, Mitchell, Edwardsville Crossing, Wood River, Wann, Upper Alton, Alton and Godfrey. The Toledo, St. Louis & Western has stations at Madison, Horseshoe Lake, Stallings, Peters, Glen Carbon, Edwardsville, Fruitt, Kaufmann, Alhambra and New Douglas. The Big Four (New York Central lines) has stations at Venice, Granite City, Nameoki, Mitchell, Lake View, Edwardsville Crossing, Wood River, East Alton, Alton, Moro, Bethalto and Dorsey, also Lenox and Livingston on "cut off." The Wabash stations are Venice, Gran-

ite City, Mitchell, Poag, Edwardsville, Carpenter and Worden. The Vandalia, Pennsylvania system passes through Collinsville, Troy, Formosa, St. Jacob, Highland and Pieron. The stations of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis are Madison, Granite City, Chouteau Slough, St. Thomas, Oldenburg, Hartford, Federal, Alton and Clifton Terrace. Illinois Central stations are Madison, Barco, Stallings, Peters, Glen Carbon, Mont, Kuhns, Marine, Ellison, Alhambra and Binney. The stations on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are Granite City, Lenox and Livingston.

#### ELECTRIC RAILROADS

Within the last decade the system of transportation by electric roads has made great progress in Madison county. There are now five electric lines in the county as follows: Alton, Granite & St. Louis, operating some sixty miles of track including the street lines in the city of Alton. This includes branch line from Mitchell to Edwardsville.

Alton, Jacksonville & Peoria which is now

completed nearly to Jerseyville and will, doubtless, enter that city before this work is published. Five miles of the road have been in operation for five years from Alton to Godfrey.

East St. Louis & Suburban, operating from East St. Louis via Collinsville, to Edwardsville, sixteen miles.

Edwardsville Belt line; mileage not given.

St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria, thirty-one miles in county, passing through Edwardsville.

The total mileage of electric lines in the county is some 130.

This review of the railroads of Madison county is a striking picture of the wonderful progress of methods of transportation in the past hundred years, from Indian trails in 1812, to hundreds of miles of steam and electric railroads in 1912. Probably no other county in the state, except Cook, is traversed by so many trunk-line railroads radiating to all parts of the country.



HOOPER WARREN, PIONEER EDITOR

## CHAPTER XIII

### A CENTURY OF NEWSPAPERDOM

THE "EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR"—DRAWBACKS TO PIONEER JOURNALISM—HOOVER WARREN—DIFFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR COLES—"SPECTATOR" OVERLOOKS LOVEJOY TRAGEDY—"ALTON TELEGRAPH"—"EDWARDSVILLE INTELLIGENCER"—"EDWARDSVILLE REPUBLICAN"—THE "ALTON BANNER" AND "ALTON JOURNAL"—"COLLINSVILLE HERALD"—"HIGHLAND UNION" AND "JOURNAL"—HOOVER WARREN AGAIN—LAWSON A. PARKS—HON. JOHN BAILHACHE—HON. GEORGE T. BROWN—REV. JOHN M. PECK—OTHER MADISON COUNTY EDITORS.

The beginning of journalism in Madison county is almost coincident with the admission of the state to the Union. Illinois was admitted December, 3, 1818, and the *Edwardsville Spectator* was established in 1819 by Hoover Warren. It was the third paper founded in Illinois and the first after the admission of the state. Its predecessors were the *Illinois Herald*, founded at Kaskaskia in 1814, and the *Illinois Emigrant*, established at Shawneetown in 1818. The *Herald* changed its name in 1816 to *Western Intelligencer* and later to *Illinois Intelligencer*, and in 1820 followed the state capital to Springfield. The *Emigrant*, a year after its establishment, was renamed *Illinois Gazette*, but the *Spectator* remained a looker-on until its demise in 1826 after an honorable and highly important career.

#### DRAWBACKS TO PIONEER JOURNALISM

Publishing a newspaper in Illinois in those early days, was a strenuous task. The enterprise was hampered in every way by adverse conditions. First was the difficulty of obtaining a press and type from the east and transporting them from the point of shipment to their destination. The only roads were mere

forest trails, and at the time the first paper was established not a paddle wheel was turning on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers. The first steamboat to ascend the Mississippi to St. Louis was the "General Pike" in 1817. It seems very fitting that this pioneer steamer should have been named after the great explorer. No steamer is recorded as stirring the waters of the placid Illinois until 1822. The delays in transportation of paper and supplies for printing offices often occasioned the suspension of these pioneer sheets for weeks at a time, awaiting the arrival of orders forwarded months previously.

But when the delayed supplies were received and the papers run off on the primitive hand presses the next difficulty was the distribution to the subscribers. The mail routes were few and the subscribers widely scattered, and the mail carriers only traversed their routes once a week, and then were subject to chronic delays caused by flooded streams and impassable trails. The name of "trace" applied to these trails was significant—a trace of a route was about all there was of it. Money was scarce and the subscribers were generally on the delinquent list. It was the custom of publishers to have two rates:—one for cash

subscriptions and the other a dollar more, if "paid at the end of the year." But even with these elastic provisions the publisher's struggle to make both ends meet ended generally in failure and the turning over of the plant to some ambitious politician with an axe to grind. The starting of the pioneer papers was due not so much to business, or in response to a popular demand, as for political reasons; there were United States and territorial or State laws to be published, and such contracts were, if obtained, of sufficient value to keep things going even though delinquent subscribers turned deaf ears to frantic appeals to settle.

For three years after its establishment the *Edwardsville Spectator* had no rival. But in 1822 the *Star of the West* began to illumine the western sky. Its name was subsequently changed to *Illinois Republican*, having discovered probably that the orbit of a newspaper was sublunary rather than celestial. The *Spectator* was an anti-slavery paper, the first in the state and the *Republican* was established by the pro-slavery element to counteract the former's influence.

The general character of the newspapers of the early day was political and controversial, but their tone was moral and often religious. They paid but little or no attention to local news; therefore the historian finds in them surprisingly little note of events that occurred in their immediate locality. They seemed to think that items to be really news must have originated in some distant country. The editorials were mainly political; in many cases the editor was merely a figurehead and behind him was a coterie of politicians, who manipulated the paper in their own interest under the guise of directing public opinion. The journals were generally open to contributors to express their views which was usually done anonymously. But the influence of editorials on the public was far more marked than at present, and the views expressed were often

those of the most influential leaders of the day reflected in the columns of the paper. In the place of local news the space was often filled with literary clippings, often of merit, or with original contributions on matters of interest, but what is called "home news" in these days was seemingly studiously ignored.

The usual plan of starting a paper was for some ambitious person, generally a lawyer, to find a printer, furnish the plant, write the editorials and leave the printer to rustle for advertisements and fill the gaps in the columns of the paper with more or less elegant miscellany. In addition to official advertising the prospectuses of new town sites, notice of runaway negroes and advertisements of taverns were numerous.

#### HOOPER WARREN

But the *Edwardsville Spectator* was of a different type from most pioneer papers. Its editor, Hooper Warren, was a man of great ability, independence and courage. He was a printer and an original thinker. He seldom put pencil to paper but set up his editorials at the case without "copy." He was a strong and out-spoken anti-slavery man and his campaign, in 1823-4, in opposition to the calling of a convention to revise the constitution in the interest of slavery was a masterly one. He was assisted by George Churchill, a man equally gifted and fearless, and by such men as Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Jeremiah Abbott. His paper was the first distinctively anti-slavery paper published in the state. Among his contributors were such men as Governor Edwards, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Daniel Blackwell, Jonathan H. Pugh, Morris Birbeck, Daniel P. Cook, Thomas Mather and George Forquer. It is doubtless true that, with the exception of the *Illinois Intelligencer* at Vandalia, owned by Governor Coles, the *Spectator* did more than any other paper in influencing public opinion in opposition to the convention.

## DIFFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR COLES

But even in the anti-slavery ranks there were divisions. Warren had conceived an antagonism to Governor Coles, the great leader of the anti-slavery movement. They differed, first, it is said, on a question of policy, Governor Coles had, in his first inaugural, strongly advocated the repeal of the barbarous black laws and the extermination of the remnants of slavery remaining in the state. This aroused the intense opposition of the pro-slavery element and precipitated the movement on their part to call a convention to revise the constitution. While holding the same views as the governor, Mr. Warren viewed his bold expressions with alarm as being premature and calculated to do more harm than good. For this reason he held aloof from cooperation with the governor and his coolness towards the executive continued through the campaign. That was one reason why the governor was impelled to buy the *Illinois Intelligencer* in order that he might have an organ of his own. Both men fought bravely and unflinchingly for the same cause. But it is only just to say that while the governor regretted Warren's antipathy he did not resent it. He was fighting for a great cause and personal feeling had no place therein. Probably mutual explanations, could they have been brought about, would have allayed the antagonism. It is to be hoped that in the hour of victory these personal differences were forgotten.

Mr. Warren conducted the *Spectator* for six years and then sold out to Thomas Lippincott and Jeremiah Abbott, but in October, 1826, the publication of the *Spectator* was suspended. It probably ceased for want of support. Perhaps the new proprietors lacked Warren's aggressiveness and virility. But the most probable reason is found in conditions following the great excitement of the campaign. The victory being won and the state saved from the incubus of slavery, there was a slump in public interest on the question. The

mass of the people had shown that they were opposed to slavery in Illinois, but they proved indifferent afterwards to its existence elsewhere. As a political and even as a moral question, it lost interest for them, and hence the subscribers to the *Spectator* fell off. It is lamentable that a paper with such an honorable record could not have been perpetuated. After selling the *Spectator* Mr. Warren went to Cincinnati. His career is dwelt on more fully on another page of this work.

The second paper established in the county and the fourth in the state, as stated above, was the *Star of the West*, renamed *Illinois Republican*, also at Edwardsville. The founders were Miller & Son. Their enterprise was opportune, as an organ to combat the *Spectator* was desired. Some of the pro-slavery leaders furnished some of the capital. It soon passed into the hands of Thomas J. McGuire & Company and became the organ of the convention party, with Judge Theophilus W. Smith as virtual editor, and such contributors as William Kinney, Emanuel J. West and other leaders. After the defeat of the convention party in August, 1824, the paper suspended. The contest between these two papers was virulent and bitter, but after the campaign was over the defeated party, in Madison county, at least, accepted the result quietly.

For a few months after the demise of the *Spectator* the county was without a newspaper, but in 1827 R. K. Fleming started the *Illinois Corrector*, which he published for a year at Edwardsville and then moved back to Kaskaskia whence he came. The paper was pro-slavery and was probably intended to correct its opponents' heresies.

## FIRST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

The fourth paper in the county was the *Crisis*, established at Edwardsville in 1830 and edited by S. S. Brooks. It was charged with being the organ of Judge T. W. Smith. In less than a year its name was changed to the

*Advocate*, and it passed into the hands of Judge John York Sawyer and Jonathan Angevine. Judge Sawyer had previously established an agricultural paper (January, 1831), called the *Western Ploughboy* and the two publications were soon merged, the *Advocate* thereafter maintaining an agricultural page. The *Ploughboy* was the first paper published in the state in the interest of the farmer. In 1832, the *Advocate* was removed to Vandalia, Judge Sawyer having been appointed state printer.

#### "SPECTATOR" OVERLOOKS LOVEJOY TRAGEDY

The next paper published in the county seems to have been the *Alton Spectator* which was established January 21, 1832, by O. M. Adams and Edward Breath. It was first issued at Upper Alton and removed to Alton in October, the same year, by Mr. Breath, his partner having retired early in the campaign. Mr. Breath continued the publication for two years, then sold to J. T. Hudson. It was continued under various proprietors, including W. Beatty, D. Ward, William Hessin and Seth T. Sawyer. A file of this paper is now before me extending from April 10, 1837, to September 15, 1838. William Hessin was the last proprietor, Mr. Sawyer, his partner, having retired in October, 1837. The next month, November 7, occurred the pro-slavery riot and the death of Lovejoy. The issue of November 9th contains no report of the tragedy except a statement signed by the mayor, John M. Krum, giving particulars of the riot. The statement is a column long and is preceded by the following editorial reference: "We have delayed our paper for the purpose of inserting the following statement of the tragical occurrence that took place in this city on the 7th inst. The mayor presents a plain statement of facts written without comment. This statement precludes all remarks from us, except as to the correctness of the statement, which we

have been assured from various sources to be entirely correct."

This prelude is rather incoherent, but must be forgiven to the excitement of the hour. However, in the next issue of the *Spectator*, a week later, by which time Mr. Hessin's nerves ought to have become tranquil, there is not a word, line or reference to the tragedy. That is the way in which many old-time papers suppressed or ignored national events which occurred in their own purview. Of the two original proprietors of the *Spectator*, O. M. Adams and Edward Breath, the former remained in Alton and became one of its most prominent citizens, and was elected mayor in 1854. Mr. Breath, Alton's pioneer publisher, soon after retiring from the *Spectator*, went to Oroomiah, Persia, where he published a paper and engaged in missionary labors until his death in 1864.

The next paper founded in Alton was the *American* in 1833, by J. S. Buchanan. It was devoted to the general development of the city and was religious but not sectarian. It was edited by Rev. Thomas Lippincott and published by Parks & Bailey. Discontinued in 1834.

#### "ALTON TELEGRAPH"

The next paper in Alton, in chronological sequence, was the *Telegraph* first issued January 20, 1836. It was founded by R. M. Treadway and L. A. Parks, and published by them and S. G. Bailey in 1836-7, L. A. Parks and John Bailhache in 1837 and by Mr. Bailhache alone in 1837-8. S. R. Dolbee purchased an interest in the latter year and the partnership continued until 1850, when W. H. Bailhache succeeded Mr. Dolbee. In 1852 E. L. Baker became interested in the firm and in 1854-5 Parks & Baker conducted it. In the latter year the subscription list of the *Telegraph* was purchased by the *Alton Courier* and the former was suspended. The *Courier*

itself suspended in 1861 and the publication of the *Telegraph* was then revived by L. A. Parks, J. T. Beem and S. V. Crossman. In 1862 Mr. Beem went to the war and the publication was continued by Parks & Crossman until 1864 when T. S. Pinckard succeeded the latter. In 1866 the firm consisted of L. A. Parks and Charles Holden. In 1867 W. T. Norton was admitted to the firm. Mr. Parks died in 1875 and the publishers became Holden & Norton from 1875 to 1880, and W. T. Norton from 1880 to 1893. After 1888 the paper was published by the Alton Printing Company. In 1893 Mr. Norton sold his stock to J. A. Cousley and W. H. Bauer, who, with others, still continue its publication. J. A. Cousley has been editor since 1893. Among its editors, along in the forties and fifties, were Judge Bailhache and George T. M. Davis. It was originally a strong Whig organ but became Republican after the demise of the Whig party. During the war, under the patriotic editorship of L. A. Parks, it was a powerful and fearless upholder of the Union cause. In 1841 it was known as *The Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review* and in 1853 it became the *Alton Telegraph and Madison County Record*. Its publication as a daily began in 1852 and so continued until its merger with the *Courier* in 1855. It is still published and has a remarkably large circulation.

The *Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer* first saw the light at Alton June 30, 1836, and was continued until 1839, when it was merged with the *Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer* of Louisville, Kentucky. It was edited by Rev. J. M. Peck, assisted by Professor Washington Leverett and Rev. E. Rodgers.

In June, 1840, Rev. Thomas Lippincott began the publication of the *Taper*, a non-sectarian religious monthly at Alton, but its light apparently soon went out.

I have spoken in a previous chapter of the *Alton Observer*, the paper published by Rev.

E. P. Lovejoy at the expense of his life. He started its publication in Alton September 6, 1836, having moved it from St. Louis. The paper was not revived in Alton after the riot of November 7, 1837, but on December 28th of that year its publication was resumed in Cincinnati and the paper was sent to Alton for distribution. Rev. T. B. Hurlbut supplied notes of events at Alton. This arrangement continued until April, 1838.

The *Illinois Temperance Herald* was published at Alton from 1836 to 1839 by the executive committee of the Illinois Temperance Society, with F. W. Graves and A. W. Corey and Timothy Turner, severally, as editors. It was later combined with the *Missouri Temperance Herald* and published simultaneously in Alton and St. Louis under the somewhat formidable title of *Missouri and Illinois Temperance Herald and Washingtonian*, which serial name seems to have been too much for it as it was not continued after 1842.

At Edwardsville, in 1838, James Ruggles began the publication of the *Western Weekly Mirror*, devoted to the introduction and propagation of a universal language. In 1840 its name was changed to *Sovereign People*. The editor seems to have been several generations ahead of his time, as the universal language is still in abeyance, although an effort has been made in the last decade to introduce just such an innovation as Mr. Ruggles struggled for vainly three-fourths of a century ago.

In 1838 a campaign paper called the *Voice of Illinois* was published by the Whig committee at Alton in the interest of Hon. Cyrus Edwards for governor. Another Whig paper called the *Altonian* was started in 1838 by L. A. Parks and Edward Breath, the latter the pioneer editor of Alton. It suspended after the third number.

The *Commercial Gazette* was published in Alton in 1839-40 by S. S. Brooks and John H. Petit. It supported Martin Van Buren



for president in 1840 and was suspended after the election.

The *Sucker* was another campaign paper published in Alton in 1840. It supported Harrison. Its editors were understood to be William S. and John Lincoln, sons of Governor Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, and James Hall. It was later merged in the *Telegraph*.

In 1842 A. W. Corey began the publication in Alton of the *Peoples' Miscellany and Illinois Herald*, a sort of successor of the temperance paper named above but with a wider field. It went the way of its predecessor.

In 1845 Rev. A. T. Norton began the publication of the *Presbyterian Reporter*, an organ of the Presbyterian church in Illinois. It was continued, with some interruptions, until 1867, when its subscription list was sold to the *Herald and Presbyter* of Cincinnati. In 1860 and 1861 it was published in Chicago.

The *Truth Seeker* was the name of a quarterly published 1845-6 by Rev. Lemuel Foster. It is stated by F. W. Scott in "Illinois Historical Collections" that the occasion of this publication was the suppression by the *Chicago Western Citizen* of the report of the discussion at the meeting of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society at Alton, in June, 1845. The *Truth Seeker* was finally suspended, but its cause won out.

The *Protestant Monitor* was published in Alton in 1846-8 by E. M. Lathrop and John H. McPike. Suspended with third volume, but was revived in 1848 by John W. Buffum as *Alton Monitor*. It was a religious and Democratic sheet and the two did not mix well enough to prolong its life beyond the year.

The *Madison County Record* was established in Edwardsville in 1859 by Dallam and Ruggles. L. T. Smith and David Gillespie were afterwards interested in its publication. It suspended in 1851.

The *Madison County Enquirer* made its initial bow to the people of Edwardsville in 1853.

Edited by Theodore Terry. It was suspended in 1856 and appeared again in 1858 as the *Weekly Madison Press*. It was published by Theodore Terry and James R. Brown, the latter retiring in 1858. It was Democratic and its publication was continued until 1862, when it was succeeded by the *Intelligencer*.

#### "EDWARDSVILLE INTELLIGENCER"

The *Edwardsville Intelligencer* was established November 12, 1862, by James R. Brown and H. C. Barnsback; G. B. Burnett, editor. Barnsback soon retired and the paper was continued by Mr. Brown until his death in 1882. In January, 1883, the paper was purchased by Charles Boeschenstein, who merged it with the *Highland Herald* which he had previously published. He issued it weekly until 1893 when he changed it to semi-weekly. Ten years later it was issued tri-weekly, and in January, 1907, it became a daily. Its publication still continues. It is Democratic in politics. It is a very successful paper and has an extensive circulation.

#### "EDWARDSVILLE REPUBLICAN"

The *Madison County Advertiser* was founded by James R. Brown June 26, 1856, and after four issues sold to O. C. Dake, whose successors in order were Joseph L. Krafft and William G. Pinckard, Jr., the latter selling to Col. Frank Springer in the fall of 1861. It was first Whig, then Republican. In March, 1862, Springer sold to Thompson & Dunnegan, and in November or December of that year William Thompson came into sole control, continuing to the latter part of 1865, when Whitman & Crab became proprietors and publishers, who then changed the name to the *Madison County Courier*, the first number appearing October 12, 1865. Crab soon retired from the partnership and J. D. Whitman continued as sole proprietor up to October 5, 1869, when he suspended the paper, selling his material to S. V. Crossman of the *Republi-*

can. The *Courier* supported the Republican party.

The *Edwardsville Republican* was established July 1, 1869, by S. V. Crossman, who continued it until his death in 1875. It was published successively by the S. V. Crossman Printing Company, R. B. Crossman and O. S. Reed & Company and was purchased in 1879 by T. M. and W. R. Crossman, sons of the founder, who continued it until 1907, when W. R. Crossman purchased the interest of his partner. On March 9, 1907, it was changed from weekly to "twice-a-week" and so continues to this date. It has always been vigorously Republican.

The *Madison County Bote* (German) greeted Edwardsville in 1869, removed there from Highland by B. E. Hoffman. It was continued by Mr. Hoffman and others until 1873, when the material was sold to A. Neustadt of Collinsville.

#### "EDWARDSVILLE DEMOCRAT"

*Our Times*, later *Edwardsville Democrat*, appeared October 2, 1872, published by A. W. and J. S. Angier who conducted it until 1881, when it passed into the hands of several different firms and the name was changed to *Edwardsville Times*. In 1882 it was purchased by Ansel L. Brown who changed the name to *Edwardsville Democrat*, under which cognomen it is still published by him. Mr. Brown has made it a success and a power in the county.

The *Madison County Anzeiger* (German) was established in 1875 at Edwardsville by C. Lohman & Son and continued to 1879. A paper of the same name was established in 1881, independent in politics, but later Republican.

*Edwardsville Demokrat* (German). First issue in March, 1880; Gustavus Schwendler, publisher, B. E. Hoffman, editor. Suspended after four months.

The *Alton Daily Courier* was established in

1852 by George T. Brown, associated with James Gamble and John Fitch. Mr. Brown was sole proprietor from 1854 to 1860 when he sold to B. J. F. Hanna and S. V. Crossman. In May, 1860, Benjamin Teasdale and B. F. Webster obtained an interest, and publication was suspended in 1861. It was originally Democratic but in the Kansas-Nebraska controversy it opposed the extension of slavery into free territory. In the famous campaign of 1858 it supported Lincoln against Douglas. It was always ably edited and was, in its time, the most influential paper in the state outside of Chicago.

*Vorwärts*, a German Democratic paper was published in Alton from 1852 to 1854, by P. Stibolt and Valentine Walter.

The *Alton National Democrat*, published by Geo. M. Thompson and edited by John Fitch; from 1854 to 1859 by John and T. N. Fitch, and 1859 to 1860 by John Fitch. In the spring of 1860 the office building was destroyed by a tornado. Within seven weeks the publication of the paper was resumed by R. P. Tansey; then by W. T. Brock and next by W. T. Dowdall, with Thomas Dimmock as editor. In 1864 Mr. Dowdall sold to J. C. Dobelbower. In 1866 the office was destroyed by fire. Mr. Dobelbower removed the paper to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1869.

The *Illinois Beobachter* was published in Alton from 1855 to 1866. It was conducted successively by John Reis, V. Walter and G. H. Weigler. It was a German paper and its politics varied. Its career was closed by fire.

The *Sucker Life Boat*, a comic paper started in 1855 by J. T. Beem, Martin Brooks and W. T. Ware, ceased to be a joker six months later.

The *Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian* was removed to Alton from St. Louis in 1855; Rev. J. B. Logan, editor. Its subscription list was soon afterward transferred to a Louisville, Kentucky, paper.

The *Ladies' Pearl* was published from 1857

to 1861 by Rev. J. B. Logan and Rev. J. W. Brown.

The *Freie Presse* was a German paper established at Alton in 1858 by Dr. Canasius and transferred to Christian Schneider who continued it one year.

*Western Cumberland Presbyterian*, founded and edited by Rev. J. B. Logan in 1862. In 1866 he sold the subscription list to T. H. Perrin, but remained editor until 1868, when Rev. J. R. Brown bought a half interest. Dr. Logan then bought the subscription list of the *Cumberland Presbyterian* and united with Dr. Brown. The word *Western* was dropped from the title and in 1874 the paper was sold and removed to Nashville, Tennessee.

#### THE "ALTON BANNER"

The *Alton Banner* (German) was established in 1866, by Hesse & Pfeiffer and purchased from them in 1867 by H. Meyer & Company. Mr. Meyer is the present owner and editor. In 1875 he sold his interest to R. Boelitz, who published the paper for about five years and disposed of it to Henzel & Zechmeister. They subsequently sold it to William Bode who conducted it for five years and disposed of it to H. Meyer, who had, in the interim, been publishing the *Bloomington Journal*. Since the transfer from Mr. Bode it has been ably conducted by Mr. Meyer, the present proprietor, who started originally in the newspaper business in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1859. He has been engaged in the work over fifty years and is the Nestor of journalism in Madison county. Politically it is Independent Republican. It is older than any other paper in Alton except the *Telegraph*.

Two temperance papers were published in Alton between 1872 and 1875. They were called the *Temperance Watchman* and *Temperance Banner*, respectively, and were edited by R. S. Smiley; E. A. Smith, publisher.

*Our Faith* was a church organ established

in 1875 by Rev. J. B. Logan. It was sold the following year to the *St. Louis Observer*.

The *Christian News* was a Congregational organ and edited in 1875 by Rev. Robert West. It was published monthly by E. A. Smith and was sold in 1876 to the *Chicago Advance*.

*Alton Democrat*, established 1875 by J. N. Shoemaker and Hugh E. Bayle as a weekly, changed to a daily the following year. The paper soon after passed into the hands of Perrin, Smith & Company and in 1888 was combined with the *Sentinel*. D. C. Fitz-Morris edited the *Democrat*.

The *Alton Morning News* was started by J. J. McInerney and E. J. Bronson in 1876 and survived three months.

The *Madison County Sentinel* was established in 1879 as an independent daily by J. J. McInerney, and merged in 1888 with the *Democrat* as the *Alton Daily Sentinel-Democrat*, with Mr. McInerney as editor and proprietor. It was later published by a stock company, Mr. McInerney continuing in control. In 1905 W. H. Murphy bought a half interest. Mr. McInerney died in 1909 and after a troubled existence the subscription list passed into the hands of the *Alton Daily Times*, of which Mr. Murphy was one of the proprietors.

The *Free Lance* was a paper established in Alton in 1894 by James T. Callahan, a brilliant and versatile journalist. Its meteoric career ended prematurely. It was succeeded by *The Advance* published successively by various parties, but its progress was soon stayed by the lack of public appreciation.

*Alton Daily Republican* was established November 4, 1894, by the Alton Publishing Company, W. T. Norton, editor, who retired two years later. He was succeeded by various editors, including Clark and John D. McAdams. On July 1, 1905, it was merged with the *Alton Daily Telegraph* under the name of the latter.

### "ALTON JOURNAL"

*Alton Journal* (German and English), owned and edited by W. A. Bode, was established in Alton in 1906, and is still published. Some years prior to this Mr. Bode was proprietor of *Alton Banner*.

*Alton Daily Times* was established in Alton September 4, 1909, by the Alton Daily Times Company, E. E. Campbell, president; W. H. Murphy, secretary. It is Democratic in politics and during its brief career to the present time has been a notably successful and influential publication and attained a wide circulation.

The *Collinsville Argus* was established in 1871 by the Union Publishing Company, A. W. Angier, editor. It had thereafter various editors and proprietors and was successively Republican and Independent. It suspended in 1879.

The *Collinsville Liberal Democrat* was founded by A. W. Angier in 1872, and continued until 1878, when it was moved to Edwardsville.

### "COLLINSVILLE HERALD"

*Collinsville Weekly Herald*, established in 1879, J. N. Peers, editor and publisher. Edited in 1882 by W. A. Garesche, succeeded by J. N. Peers. In 1906 it was purchased by the Collinsville Publishing Company, which still issues it. H. W. Eberhardt is president of the company; M. G. Peers, vice president; A. C. Gauen, secretary and treasurer; C. D. Case, editor and manager. Published semi-weekly.

During the lifetime of the *Herald* several rivals have been established in Collinsville, all of them short-lived. Among them were the *Star*, published by Mumme & Whitmore; the *Progress*, by Jung Brothers, which was published about three years; and the *Monitor*.

In 1873 Capt. Anton Neustadt bought the material of the *Madison County Bote*, of Edwardsville, and started a German paper in

Collinsville, which he suspended after about a year.

The latest candidate for public favor in Collinsville is the *Advertiser*, published by Schimpff & Stucker. It was established in March, 1911.

The *Marine Gazette* (independent), was established October 29, 1898, by J. Ambrose, who sold it later to A. S. Gentry, who afterwards disposed of it to local stockholders. W. Pattermann next secured the plant, but, owing to reverses, it went back to the stockholders; was idle about two years. Material was purchased by L. C. Heim, March 4, 1904, and name changed to *Marine Telegram*. Mr. Heim is editor as well as publisher. It is Republican in politics.

The *New Douglas World*, independent, was established the first Friday in January, 1894, by L. C. Heim. A month later he sold a half interest to L. F. Alsop and, later, the entire paper. In June, 1904, the paper was purchased by John Camp, who conducted it for several years and then moved it to Staunton in the adjoining county of Macoupin.

### "TROY CALL"

The *Troy Weekly Bulletin* was established in 1873 by James N. Jarvis, succeeding the *Commercial Bulletin* he had founded the previous year. Mr. Jarvis continued the publication to 1881 when he sold to George Armstrong and Joseph S. Umberger, who later transferred it to Henry B. Morris. In 1882 the latter sold to Dr. F. A. Sabin. In September, 1885, Mr. Jarvis established the *Troy Record*, bought the *Bulletin* and merged the two papers under the former name. The paper was independent. After various transfers and the changing of the name to *Monitor*, the removal of the plant to Collinsville, and subsequent return to Troy, in 1894, the paper reappeared as the *Weekly Call*. After other changes in proprietorship the *Call* came into the possession of B. W. Jarvis, son of

the founder of Troy's first newspaper, who still continues its publication with much success.

*Der Erzaehler*, Highland (German), was first issued March 26, 1859, by Rudolph Stadtmann and John Karlen, Mr. Stadtmann editor. On April 30, 1859, the latter became sole publisher. On May 7, 1859, the name was changed to *Der Highland Bote*. June 25, 1859, Peter Weiss and Peter Voegelé became proprietors; Mr. Weiss editor. December 21, 1859, Mr. Voegelé became sole proprietor and publisher, with Heinrich Stiefel as editor from March 1, 1861, to August 17, 1862. On April 10, 1863, Mr. Voegelé sold out to Timothy Gruaz, who, on January 12, 1867, changed the name to *Highland Bote and Schuetzen-Zeitung*. In June, 1868, Mr. Gruaz sold out to B. E. Hoffmann and Maurice Huegy; Mr. Hoffman editor. In November, 1869, Mr. Hoffmann purchased Huegy's interest and moved the material to Edwardsville, where the paper was continued as the *Madison County Bote*. The *Bote* always advocated Democratic principles. Under the name of *Bote und Schuetzen-Zeitung* it was also the official organ of the National Sharpshooters' Association.

#### "HIGHLAND UNION"

*Die Union* (German), was established by the German Literary Society; first issue October 24, 1863. C. H. Seybt was editor until January 28, 1865, when he was succeeded by Dr. Gallus Rutz. On December 28, 1866, Dr. G. Rutz and J. S. Hoerner became proprietors, with Dr. Rutz, editor. October 22, 1868, the name was changed to *Highland Union*, which it has retained to this date. On March 18, 1874, John S. Hoerner became sole proprietor, publisher and editor. In September, 1898, Mr. Hoerner sold out to C. T. Kurz, who is still in possession (1911). The *Union* has always been Republican.

*Highland Herald*; first English paper in Highland; independent. Established by business men. First issue April 13, 1881; Wm. H. Toy, editor and publisher. June 24, 1881, L. E. Kinne and Geo. Roth became proprietors and publishers; T. S. Richardson, editor. August 19th of the same year J. A. Krepps and Charles Boeschenstein assumed control as proprietors and editors. September 8, 1881, Mr. Boeschenstein became sole proprietor and editor, continuing to February 8, 1883, when the paper was suspended and the material moved to the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, which Mr. Boeschenstein bought the last week of January, 1883.

*The Weekly Telephone*. This paper was started and printed at the *Union* office by J. S. Hoerner and J. A. Krepps, February 27, 1883. On December 10, 1883, Mr. Krepps retired, leaving J. S. Hoerner sole proprietor and publisher. Suspended October 7, 1885. It was independent in politics.

#### "HIGHLAND JOURNAL"

*Highland Journal*; established by Charles Weiss; first issue January 27, 1893. A. J. Utiger purchased half interest on September 27, 1894; firm, Weiss & Utiger. October 1, 1895, J. N. Stokes purchased Weiss' interest; firm, Utiger & Stokes until January 1, 1898, when Mr. Stokes became sole proprietor, publisher and editor, continuing to this day. The *Journal* has always been independent in politics.

*Highland Citizen*; by Citizen Publishing Company; first issue October 19, 1895; Rev. W. W. Stubbins, editor. Advocated temperance and religious ideas. Suspended March 6, 1896.

*Highland Leader*; first number September 4, 1900, by C. T. Kurz; continued to this day. Published at the *Union* office. Republican.

*Das Neue Blatt* (German), semi-monthly;

first issue August 1, 1905. C. F. W. Riedel, founder and publisher. Socialistic. Succeeded in 1910.

The *Qui Vive*, an organ of Shurtleff College students, was first issued in 1868 and its publication continued nine years. It was succeeded in 1879 by the *College Review*.

The first paper published in Granite City was the *Tri-City Progress*, moved there from Venice. Further particulars of this paper and other early publications in Venice will be found in the chapters dealing with those municipalities.

The *Granite City Press and Herald* was founded by C. W. Judd in 1903, who, in April, 1906, sold to his brother, John B. Judd. Since October, 1908, it has been published by the Press Publishing Company, of which John B. Judd is business manager and J. W. Cassidy, editor. The *Tri-City Labor Herald* was founded in 1905 by Ben Ford, who continued it until 1908, when it was absorbed by the *Press*. The paper is issued twice a week.

The *Naroden Glas* (Bulgarian), issued twice a week, was established at Granite City in 1907; Mathew Georgieff, editor.

The *Granite City Daily Record* was established by the Daily Record Publishing Company, in 1909. W. J. Lynch is president of the company and Elmer McNary secretary and treasurer. The managing editor is John H. Willis. The paper is Republican. Mr. Lynch is also superintendent of the National Enameling and Stamping Company.

The *Madison Republic*, a weekly paper, was established in 1905. It is issued by the Republic Printing Company; editor, A. F. Koontz; present owner, John Hinde.

The *Madison Tribune*, weekly, established 1906; A. Cannole, editor and proprietor.

For much of the data and statistics contained in the above list, up to 1882 (excepting comments), I am indebted to F. W. Scott, compiler of the list of "Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois" for the State Historical

Library, who sent the manuscript to the writer for revision prior to publication. Also to a later list compiled by J. S. Hoerner, formerly of the *Highland Union*.

Madison county has been a graveyard of newspapers. Of the seventeen papers started in Edwardsville, between 1819 and 1912, only three now survive, the *Intelligencer*, the *Republican* and the *Democrat*.

In Alton, out of forty newspapers started between 1832 and 1912, only four are now published. They are the *Telegraph*, the *Banner*, the *Journal* and the *Times*. All others in both Alton and Edwardsville have either died, moved away or lost their identity in other publications by consolidation. The same story is told in the smaller towns of the county. It is rather a melancholy record, and adds emphasis to the fact that newspapers do more for the progress and upbuilding of the communities in which they are published than the communities ever do for the newspapers. This is especially true of new settlements struggling to place themselves on the map. The newspapers confide to the world that out somewhere on the border is located a future metropolis which offers more inducements for the investment of capital, with dazzling returns, than any locality in the country. The projectors of the town site, the holders of real estate and an army of speculators get the benefit of an indefinite amount of free advertising while the editors harvest sheaves of experience that, perhaps, they may utilize thereafter.

#### HOOPER WARREN AGAIN

Hooper Warren, the founder of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, the third paper published in Illinois, was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1790. He learned his trade as a printer in the office of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*. He removed to Kentucky in 1817 and in 1818 to St. Louis. In March, 1819, Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville and

commenced the publication of the *Spectator*. His paper was the able organ of the anti-slavery men of Illinois in their successful campaign of 1823-4, to prevent the engrafting of slavery upon the constitution of the state, of which we have spoken. After his six years of service at Edwardsville he passed part of the year 1826 at Cincinnati, editing the *Crisis*, when he removed the press of the *Spectator* to Springfield, and for two years edited the *Sangamon Spectator*. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing there the *Galena Advertiser* and *Upper Mississippi Herald*. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, Illinois, where for five years he filled the office of clerk of the circuit court. In 1836 he published for about a year the *Chicago Commercial Advertiser*. He then returned to Hennepin and in 1839 removed with his family to Henry, where he engaged in farming. In 1850 he published the *Bureau Advocate* at Princeton for one year and then removed to Chicago where he was associated for three years with Zabina Eastman in publishing the *Free West and Western Citizen*. He then returned to his farm at Henry where he continued to reside until his death in 1864, at the age of seventy-four. In an obituary notice written by Rev. William Barry and published in the *Chicago Tribune*, it was said of him: "Earnest, calm and undaunted, yet wise and just, he remained ever true and inflexible in his principles, liberal in his politics, in warm sympathy with the people and the people's rights, yet, as such, a stanch advocate of the natural rights of all men and all races, and hence the open, unflinching foe of African slavery. Few men have passed through a long life of such labor as his with a purer record; more blameless, more respected, more trusted. His tranquil old age was not inactive but was occasionally improved by him in writing upon past events in Illinois history, about which few men had better information or could write more justly and more wisely.

He has passed away in a full age, to join the band of faithful laborers for humanity and right who, once stigmatized as seditious and disturbers of the peace, will be forever honored as fellow workers with God and the good, friends of their country, advocates and defenders of the oppressed. The loss is our own when such men are forgotten in their death."

#### LAWSON A. PARKS

Lawson A. Parks, the founder of the *Alton Telegraph*, was a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, born April 15, 1813. He learned the trade of a printer in Charlotte and in 1832 removed with his father's family to St. Louis where he worked at his vocation in different offices, being at one time connected with Rev. E. P. Lovejoy while the latter was publishing the *St. Louis Observer*. He removed to Alton in 1836 and commenced the publication of the *Telegraph*, in connection with R. M. Treadway, as previously narrated. He was connected with the press of Alton for over thirty-nine years. Although born and reared in a slave state, he looked upon the institution of slavery as a moral wrong and in a time that tried men's souls had the courage to live up to his convictions. He was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, but his political views were broader than partisanship and founded on integrity and justice. During the dark days of the Civil war he rendered monumental service to the Union cause, both through his paper and on the rostrum; for he was a ready speaker as well as an able writer. He was a deeply religious man, an elder in the Presbyterian church and a licentiate of Alton Presbytery, though not an ordained minister, and served at one time as stated supply of the Presbyterian church at Troy. His life was an harmonious progression and when in 1875, at the age of sixty-two, he laid down his armor he had not yet reached the zenith of his de-



velopment. He was one of the great editors of Madison county and lived to see the triumph of the political and moral battle he had waged during his public career.

Of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the martyr of the *Alton Observer*, I have spoken fully in a previous chapter.

Another name that stands high in Madison county journalism is that of George T. M. Davis, at one time editor of the *Telegraph*. He was a pioneer resident of Alton, a brilliant lawyer and ready writer. He served on the staff of General Shields in the Mexican war, and his letters to the *Telegraph* from the battle line were of historic value. His career is fully delineated in the biographical volume of this work.

#### HON. JOHN BAILHACHE

Another shining name in the annals of Madison county journalism is that of Hon. John Bailhache, editor of the *Telegraph* from 1837 to 1854. He was born at St. Ouen, the largest of the Norman isles in the British channel, May 8, 1787. His mother tongue was French but he learned English at a school he attended. At the age of sixteen, after completing his studies, he served an apprenticeship of five years to the printing business. In 1810 he emigrated to the United States and settled at Cambridge, Ohio, and in 1812 became the editor of the *Fredonian*. In 1815 he purchased the *Scioto Gasette* and united it with his own. He was subsequently state printer at Columbus and owner of the *State Journal*. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature and in 1825 was chosen a member of the court of common pleas of Ross county. In 1835 he was elected mayor of the city of Columbus. At the solicitation of his wife's friends, who had removed to St. Louis, he came with his family to that city in 1836. Failing to secure an interest in the *Missouri Republican*, he came to Alton and purchased

a half interest in the *Alton Telegraph* in May, 1837. A year later he purchased the interest of his partner, L. A. Parks, and became sole proprietor. In June, 1838, he associated S. R. Dolbee with himself in the business, which connection continued until the close of 1849. His son (William H.), E. L. Baker and L. A. Parks were associated with him in the paper and up to 1854 when he retired.

Judge Bailhache had the distinction of serving in the legislatures of two states, having been elected to the Ohio general assembly in 1820 and to that of Illinois in 1841. His death took place in his seventy-first year and was accidental. While out riding on September 2, 1857, his carriage was overturned into a ravine opposite what is now Lincoln school, Alton, and he received injuries from which he died the next day. Judge Bailhache was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal church and in that communion he lived and died. His funeral was attended by a great concourse and a remarkably eloquent eulogy was pronounced upon his life and character by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters.

#### HON. GEORGE T. BROWN

Probably the editor who exerted the widest political influence, while engaged in journalism in Alton, was Hon. George T. Brown. He was a Scotchman by birth and settled in Alton in the early thirties. He was educated for the law but seems to have paid more attention to politics than to pleading. In 1846 he was elected mayor, an office held by his brother, Joseph, ten years later. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and in 1852 was a candidate before the Democratic state convention for lieutenant governor, receiving 113 votes to 132 for Gustavus Koerner of St. Clair. In 1855 Mr. Brown was secretary of the state senate. On May 29, 1852, he established the *Alton Daily Morning Courier*, which was, under his direction, the best and



most influential daily in the state outside of Chicago. It had the finest and most complete newspaper plant in Illinois, in a building specially erected for the purpose. It included news and job offices and a book bindery. The building was four stories high, located on State street, opposite Third. It is now the property of the Alton Masonic Order. But the enterprise was too large for the size of the town and in 1861 the paper failed. Mr. Brown was also the moving spirit in the establishment of gas works in Alton and lighting the streets by gas. In 1861 Mr. Brown was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate and for the next few years was a prominent figure in the national capital. After his successor was appointed he returned to Alton, but with his absence from the state he had lost his prominence in politics and failing resources added to his misfortunes. He was unmarried and led rather a lonely life, his death occurring June 10, 1880, at the age of sixty years. He is buried in the Alton City cemetery. During his later years the journalistic instinct was still strong in him and he was accustomed to frequent the newspaper offices to look over the exchanges and thus keep pace with a world in which he had once borne a prominent part.

#### REV. JOHN M. PECK

The pioneer of religious journalism in Illinois was Rev. John M. Peck, who in connection with T. P. Green, established at Rock Spring, May 25, 1829, the *Pioneer of the Valley of the Mississippi*. It was published in the interest of the Baptist denomination and of his seminary. After a troubled existence the paper was moved to Alton, in 1836, and its name was changed to *Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer*. It was a heavy burden on the publishers and in 1838 its name was shortened to *Western Pioneer*, but that did not help matters and it was removed to

Louisville, Kentucky, and combined with a paper there. Mr. Peck was the foremost clerical opponent of the convention in the great anti-slavery campaign of 1824, and his labors were perhaps greater than those of any one man, except Governor Coles. He organized almost the entire religious element of the state against the convention, but it is a striking fact that his aggressive views on slavery afterwards underwent a change, or at least a great modification. In 1837 he was opposed to Lovejoy in his anti-slavery campaign, in regard to which Rev. Thos. Lippincott writes in his reminiscences as follows: "In the grand struggle to preserve liberty in Illinois Mr. Peck was among the most active and efficient. I cannot tell how much he wrote but it is impossible to believe that his ever active pen was idle; he traversed the state over and over, and everywhere scattered publications, and preached and argued with his forcible logic, spreading light and influence everywhere, exposing the schemes of political adventurers and the horrors of slavery. Nor did he think his labors against the convention desecrated the pulpit, or were incongruous with the calling which he deemed the highest and holiest. He was pleading against oppression. Illinois has reaped vast blessings from his labors.

"But it is a matter of painful regret that when Elijah P. Lovejoy was doing what Mr. Peck had so nobly begun in years ago, the latter, instead of joining in the noble work, threw his influence against him; and when the popular feeling was rising against the faithful witness, Mr. Peck (unintentionally and unconsciously I am sure) pursued such a course as tended to fan the flame. And it is believed that ever after he was on the conservative instead of the progressive side. Yet let not any of us condemn him for this. He was doubtless honest and sincere as ever. Let the good he has done for the state and the world be held in everlasting remembrance."

In confirmation of this statement of Mr. Peck's change of views on the slavery question I have seen a published sermon which he preached before the legislature, in the later fifties which apologized for and extenuated slavery, and deprecated any interference therewith. Mr. Peck lived to old age, his demise taking place March 15, 1858.

John Fitch was another notable name in Madison county journalism. He was first editor of the *Alton Courier*, 1853-4, and of the *National Democrat* from 1854 to 1860. Mr. Fitch subsequently went into the army where he rendered important service as an officer and later was the author of "The Annals of the Army of the Cumberland," a comprehensive work in two volumes.

#### OTHER MADISON COUNTY EDITORS

Rev. J. B. Logan, D. D., has an honored place in the journalism of the county as editor severally of the *Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian*, transferred from St. Louis to Alton; the *Ladies' Pearl*, the *Western Cumberland Presbyterian* and the *Cumberland Presbyterian*. His son-in-law, Thomas H. Perrin, was associated with him in these publications as publisher. Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown was also associated with Mr. Logan editorially. Mr. Perrin was also one of the proprietors of the *Alton Democrat* from 1876 to 1882, with D. C. Fitz Morris as editor. The latter has since occupied prominent positions on the St. Louis press. A. W. Corey was a leader in temperance journalism from 1836 to 1842, editing a series of papers devoted to that cause. Another editor engaged in the same work, over twenty years later, was B. H. Mills, of Upper Alton, publisher of the *Good Templar*.

The late Rev. A. T. Norton published the *Presbytery Reporter* at Alton for twenty-two years. His career is considered elsewhere.

James J. McInerney, who died in 1819, was connected with the *Morning News*, *Sentinel*

and *Sentinel-Democrat* for a period of thirty-four years. He was a native of Alton, of Irish parentage, and was a fine example of a self-made man. Although his educational advantages did not extend beyond the public schools he was a ready and forcible writer, a pleasing speaker and a leader in the Democratic party. He was once the nominee of his party for congress and an independent candidate for mayor, but had the misfortune to reside in a Republican city and district and suffered defeats which were no personal reflection on himself. He made his mark in his generation and is worthy of remembrance.

Hon. Thomas Dimmock, who was editor of the *National Democrat* for some years, was a polished writer, of scholarly tastes and attainments. He was subsequently, and for many years, one of the editors of the *St. Louis Republican*. As a public speaker and lecturer he had few superiors. His elegance of diction and felicity of expression were remarkable.

#### VETERAN JOURNALISTS

Coming down to the present time I close this chapter with a reference to the fact that several of our veteran journalists have been connected with the press of Madison county for a generation, or more, and are still on the stage of action with their younger associates or competitors.

Hon. Charles Boeschenstein, of the *Edwardsville Intelligencer* has been connected with the press of the county for over thirty years. The Crossman family, of the *Edwardsville Republican*, for forty-three years counting from the founding of the paper in 1869 by the elder Crossman. J. S. Hoerner, late of the *Highland Union*, for thirty-two years. A. L. Brown, of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, for thirty years. Henry Meyer, of the *Alton Banner*, for thirty-one years, not counting his service in other places. W. T. Norton has been connected with Alton papers

for thirty-three years though not consecutively. J. A. Cousley became connected with the *Alton Telegraph* March 4, 1861; he served as printer and foreman for thirty-one years, and as editor and senior proprietor for the last twenty years. In direct connection

with the same paper for fifty-one years he is the Dean of the corps.

D. C. FitzMorris and Clark McAdams, who were connected with the Alton press for several years, have both since won distinction in St. Louis journalism.

## CHAPTER XIV

### HIGHER EDUCATION

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE—MONTICELLO SEMINARY—WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY—URSULINE ACADEMY OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

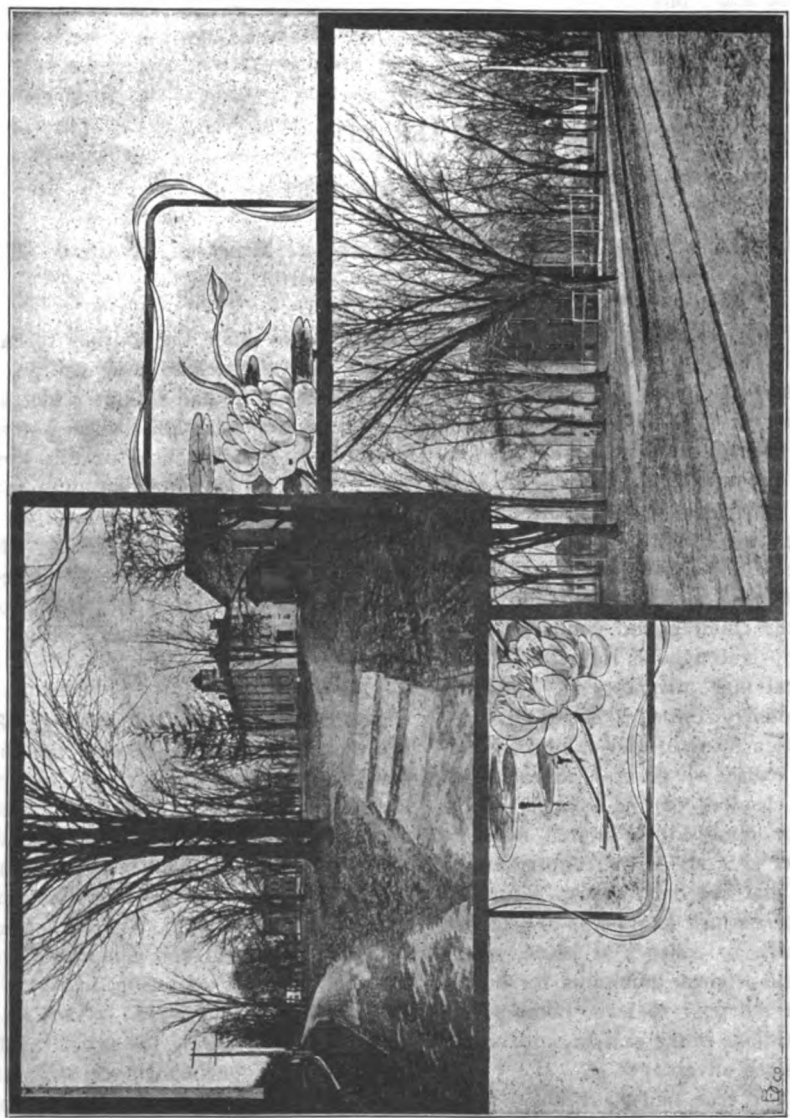
It is noteworthy how early in the history of the county the thoughts of the fathers turned to the necessity of higher education for the rising generation. The distance to the east was great. It required weeks of travel and involved heavy expense. The early settlers were poor. They had come west for the purpose of improving their condition. It was a constant struggle to win a living amid their primeval environment. There was no public school system and the children and youth were dependent upon private schools for even the most meagre educational advantages. The first need of the country seemed to be for educated men and women fitted to take the lead in advancing the cause of general education as teachers and leaders of the young. These could only be obtained in limited numbers from the older sections of the country and it was realized that the only way to secure an adequate corps of instructors was to establish training schools, or colleges at home, where young men and women, ambitious for higher education but too poor to leave home to attend the institutions in the east or south, could secure the desired advantages.

Some few, it is true, had the means to leave home to attend distant institutions. Among them might be mentioned Governor John Reynolds, who came to the state in 1800 and to Madison county in 1807. He had an ambition for a higher education than the new country

afforded and made the journey to east Tennessee on horseback to enter college, remaining there until he had secured a classical education, making occasional visits home in the meantime. But instances of this kind were not many, and no provision was made for higher education in the state until the coming of Rev. John M. Peck to Illinois. The story of his successful endeavor in this direction in connection with others is told in the following historical sketch of Shurtleff College.

#### SHURTLEFF COLLEGE

Shurtleff College was founded in 1827. It is the pioneer school of the west, and the oldest institution of learning in the Mississippi Valley. One of the prime movers in its establishment was Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., who was sent from New England in the year 1817 by the Baptist Triennial convention as a missionary to the Mississippi territory. Mr. Peck soon formed broad and comprehensive plans for the extension of evangelical activities in the new and growing west. In 1826 he made a visit to Boston, during the progress of which he emphasized the importance of "getting up of a Theological School in Illinois for these states, where young men approved as preachers may have the intellectual training which they need." On his return to the west, Mr. Peck labored to lead the minds of his friends to the adoption of his views. Accordingly a



SHURTLEFF COLLEGE BUILDINGS

school was soon established at the village of Rock Springs, and commenced operations with twenty-five students of both sexes. A board of trustees was elected in January, 1827, at a meeting of the friends of the enterprise. Rev. James Lemen, Sr., was the first president of the board, and Rev. Joshua Bradley the first principal of the school. Four years of successful work followed, the average attendance of students being about fifty.

It was at a meeting of the Rock Spring board of trustees, held at the house of Dr. B. F. Edwards in Edwardsville, July 26, 1831, that the question of a removal of the seminary to Alton was for the first time considered in any public meeting. The situation of the place, almost at the junction of the three great rivers, in the midst of a rich and healthful country, and amongst a strong and loyal people, doubtless determined the question at issue. The school, with the furniture, library, etc., was removed to Upper Alton, where it has remained ever since.

Although the institution accomplished a large amount of efficient work during the early years of its history, its first charter was not obtained until March, 1833. It was then known as the Alton Seminary, and later as the Alton College of Illinois. The self-denying efforts and rare talents of Rev. Hubbel Loomis were employed in giving dignity and success to the school, and its actual inception and continuance for several years are due to his labors.

On the 8th of October, 1835, the college received from Benjamin Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston, a donation of ten thousand dollars, one-half of which was to be used for founding a professorship of oratory, and one-half for the erection of buildings. In gratitude for this early and timely munificence the trustees, on the 12th of January, 1836, changed the name of the institution to Shurtleff College, and the

charter was amended in accordance with this action.

Between 1836 and 1841 the average number of students in attendance was eighty-eight, and instructors four. During this period Rev. Prof. Washington Leverett, being the senior officer, acted as president of the college. In 1840 Rev. Adiel Sherwood, D. D., was elected to the presidency, which position he filled until 1846. During his presidency, Rev. Professors Zenas B. Newman, Washington Leverett and Warren Leverett were associated with him in instruction. During the years 1847-1849 Rev. Washington Leverett was again acting president of the college, and Warren Leverett, Erastus Adkins, Justus Bulkley and William Cunningham were instructors. In 1850 Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D., accepted the presidency, which he held for five years. Rev. S. Y. McMaster, LL. D., succeeded him in 1855 as president pro tempore, and the next year Rev. Daniel Read, LL. D., entered upon his duties. Her faculty, too, has been honored with many distinguished names. It included such men as John Russell, Dr. Pattison, O. L. Castle, E. Marsh, Oscar Howes, Geo. B. Dodge and others, not mentioning those now living.

During the war the number of students greatly decreased, and the very life of the school was threatened for a time. Of former students, and those in attendance at the outbreak of the war, about one hundred and forty enlisted in the service of their country. Several of the students rose to great distinction as soldiers, becoming majors, colonels, brigadier generals and major generals. In the spring of 1864 almost the entire student body enlisted in a short-term regiment and for the next six months the college was closed. All the members of the graduating class of 1866 had seen service in the army.

In 1869, Dr. Read resigned, and, after an interval of nearly three years, during which

Prof. Bulkley performed the duties of the office, Rev. A. A. Kendrick, D. D., was elected to the presidency, and entered upon his duties in September, 1872.

In 1876, a special effort was made to establish the college on a stronger financial basis. As a result largely of the labors of Rev. G. J. Johnson, D. D., and Rev. J. Bulkley, D. D., about \$75,000 was raised, a large part of which was used to pay existing obligations.

In 1892, a strenuous effort was made, under the direction of President Kendrick, to increase the endowment. The American Baptist Education Society pledged \$10,000 on condition that \$40,000 more should be obtained. The state was carefully canvassed, and more than enough was subscribed to meet the conditional pledge.

After an administration of twenty-three years, the longest in the history of the institution, Dr. Kendrick retired in 1894. He was succeeded by Principal Austen K. deBlois, Ph. D., of the Union Baptist Seminary, St. Martins, New Brunswick. President deBlois served five years, largely increasing during his administration the enrollment in the collegiate department; then resigned in 1899 to enter the pastorate.

The college now experienced an interregnum of one year, during which time the administration was in the hands of a board of control from the faculty. Rev. Stanley A. McKay, D. D., of Bloomington, Ill., was then elected to the presidency, and entered upon the active duties of the office in September, 1900. The engagement of Rev. Norman Carr was a notable act of his administration, which was further characterized by the making of extensive repairs on the college buildings and the payment of \$25,000 worth of bonds which were held against the institution.

President McKay resigned his office in the spring of 1905, and entered the pastorate in the state of New York. The trustees imme-

diately elected Rev. John D. S. Riggs, Ph. D., L. H. D., who had been president of Ottawa University in Kansas for nine years. Dr. Riggs accepted the election, and entered upon the duties of administration in the fall of 1905.

During his administration the movement begun under President McKay to raise \$50,000 for endowment was completed and an offer secured from Mr. Carnegie to give the college a \$15,000 library building, if an equal amount was raised for maintenance. The last of this sum was secured in the fall of 1910, and the building is now being erected.



UPPER ALTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY,  
SHURTLEFF COLLEGE

Dr. Riggs resigned in the spring of 1910 and Professors D. G. Ray and H. C. Tilton were appointed as regents to have charge of the administration of the college. The latter resigned at the close of the school year 1911 and Prof. L. M. Castle was elected to serve in his place.

Shurtleff college has been of incalculable benefit to the Baptist denomination in the state of Illinois, and its graduates are occupying positions of influence and responsibility in all parts of the Union. They have distinguished themselves not only by their patriotism and bravery in times of war, but as editors and educators, jurists and statesmen, preachers and men of business.

## MONTICELLO SEMINARY

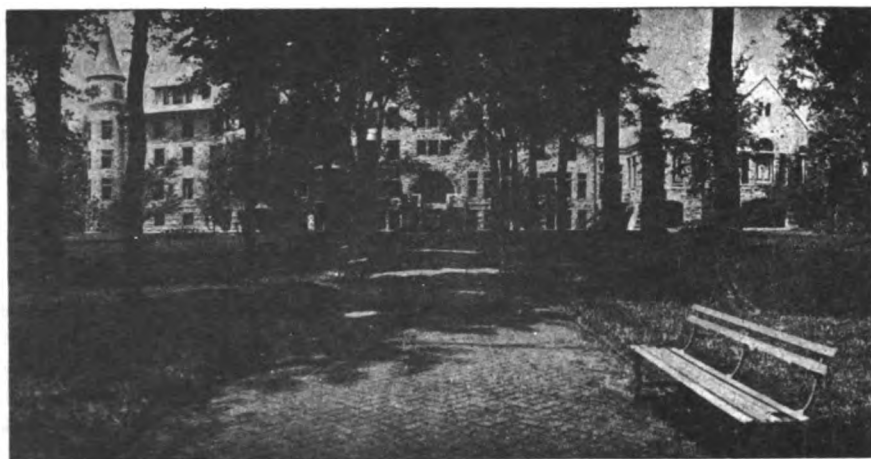
"He builded better than he knew" can be said of Captain Benjamin Godfrey, the founder of Monticello. A man of wide vision who had seen and known the world, who had sailed the seas for years, who had made and lost fortunes, who had headed great commercial enterprises and who was the promoter and pioneer of the iron bands which now link the great city of the Mississippi with the greater city of the lakes; best of all his enterprises and investments none have paid such dividends to humanity, to Christianity and the uplift of social life, none have given such returns to the world as Monticello. After a life of adventure on sea and shore, wooing and winning fortune in his own and foreign lands, Captain Godfrey, in 1826, engaged in mercantile business in Matamoras, Mexico. He accumulated the handsome fortune of \$200,000 which he was transporting in silver on the backs of mules across the country, when he was attacked by guerrillas and robbed of the whole amount. He next engaged in business in New Orleans but in 1832 came north and located in Alton, founding, in connection with W. S. Gilman, the great commercial house of Godfrey, Gilman & Company. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Alton, and interested in the cause of Christian education. Noting the predominating, ineffaceable influence of the mother on the child, he saw clearly that the higher education of women more fully fitting them to become the trainers and teachers of their children, was the first step in the advancement of society—more important, even, than the higher education of men. With this thought as the keynote of his reflections he determined to erect a seminary to be devoted, as he phrased it, "to the moral, intellectual and domestic improvement of females." This was the incentive to the founding of the seminary. He thereupon erected, at a cost of

**\$53,000, a spacious edifice in a beautiful grove** on his lands at Godfrey, which he placed in charge of a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The original building was commenced February 20, 1835. The seminary was opened and classes organized April 14, 1838. A charter was granted by the state of Illinois to Monticello Female Seminary in 1840. The first class was graduated in June, 1841. The original buildings were destroyed by fire November 4, 1888. A temporary building was promptly erected and occupied from January, 1889, to June, 1890. The corner stone of the new building was laid June 11, 1889, and building dedicated June 10, 1890.

No seminary in the west has a nobler record of long continued educational achievement. Its work has been wide-spread and beneficent, blessing the homes of not only the Prairie state, but of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with its learning and culture. Its graduates and students have made their mark in literature, art, music and all the refinements of social and domestic life throughout the land. "Monticello girls" have become the wives of statesmen, soldiers, diplomats and divines, and have graced every station in which they were placed at home or abroad. And wherever they have gone they have spread the fame of Monticello. Nothing speaks louder for Monticello than the love that is borne for it by those who have been so fortunate as to have found homes in its halls during the formative period of their lives. To confer the learning of books has been not alone the aim of its trustees and instructors, but character building has been deemed even more essential, and success in that work has been the great triumph of the institution.

Monticello has been ever fortunate in its boards of trustees. They have been able men in full sympathy with the aims and aspirations of its great founder. And nobly and conscientiously, through the nearly three-fourths of





MONTICELLO SEMINARY AT GODFREY  
[Founded in 1835, the oldest female seminary in the west]

a century of the institution's existence, have they fulfilled the sacred trust placed in their keeping.

Monticello has been equally fortunate in faculty of instruction. The instructors have been gifted in their calling, dedicated to it, not as a transient makeshift, but as a life work, than which, they believed, none was higher.

It has been specially fortunate in its principals. The first head of the institution was Rev. Dr. Theron Baldwin, a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, a man of broad educational views and of remarkable talent. His principalship at once gave the institution standing at home and abroad.

After five years of service, from 1838 to 1843, he was succeeded by Miss Philna Fobes, a lady of rare gifts as an instructor and of equally rare graces of mind and character. Her administration was successful and praiseworthy throughout and when she retired in 1865 after a service of twenty-two years, she carried with her the love and esteem of a host of students whose gratitude followed her throughout her after life.

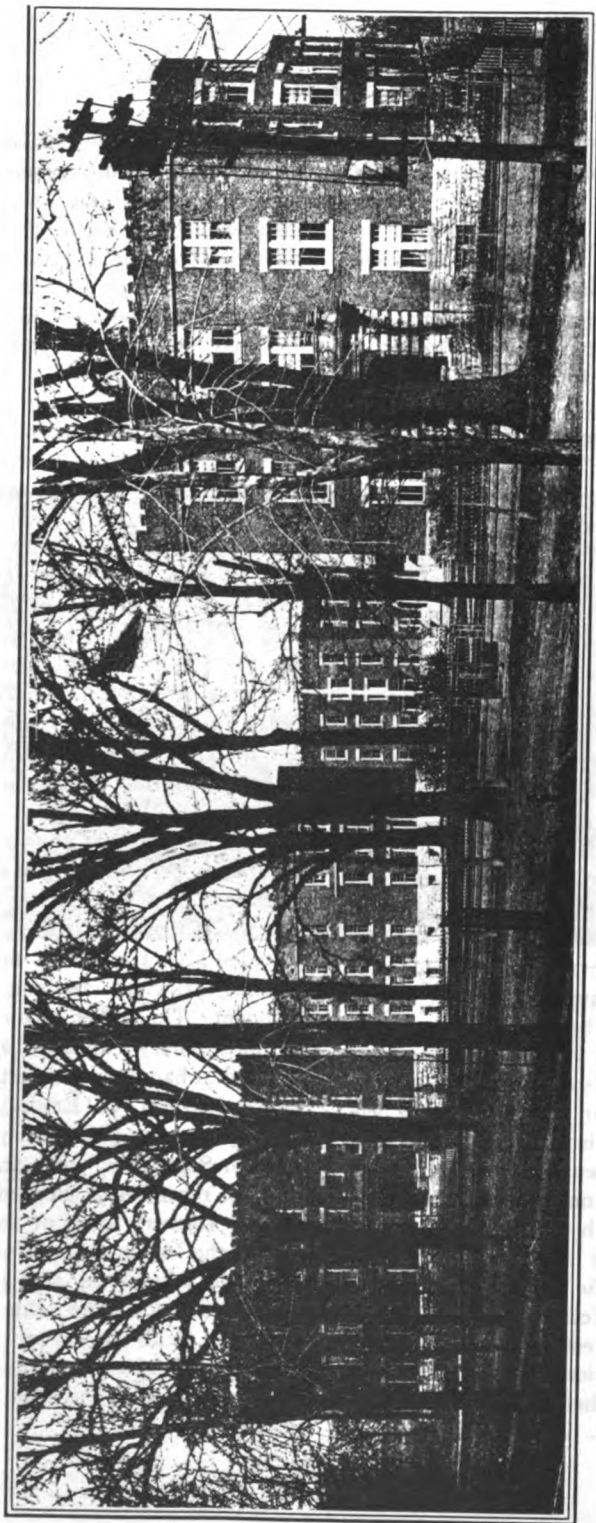
She was succeeded in 1867 by Miss Harriet Newell Haskell, a member of a distinguished New England family, and one of the remarkable women of her generation. As an educator she had no superior among ladies in similar positions throughout the land. She was not only an educator, but a vitaling, uplifting force to the students, and also their tender, sympathetic friend. At once an inspiration and a benediction. Her administrative and executive abilities were phenomenal, and when the old buildings went up in flame and smoke this business ability shone forth resplendent in the restoration. Her talent and energy seconded every movement of the trustees in the planning, erection and perfecting of the new buildings, and their architectural beauty, modern equipment and adaption to educational demands owe much of their completeness to her foresight and sagacity. And perhaps as much

credit is due, for the renaissance of Monticello, to her financial acumen as to her other talents. Certain it is that her appeals for donations to enlarge the work of Monticello seldom went unheeded, and it was probably his confidence in her ability, for example, and in that of the trustees, that induced Henry W. Reid, a Chicago financier to contribute \$90,000 to the institution's upbuilding. This munificent donation placed Mr. Reid in the same relation to the New Monticello, as its leading benefactor, that Capt. Godfrey bore to the old. Monticello had been honored prior to Miss Haskell's administration; she made it famous, as well as honored.

And when after a reign of forty years the silver cord was loosened and folded hands over a still form told that her work was done—there was a sound of lamentation far and wide, for "the Haskell girls," as they called themselves, were mourning throughout the land. Then there were sermons and addresses, eulogies and appreciations, tears and immortelles. Then they bore her away from the scene of a great life work to the quiet cemetery beneath the pines to rest with her kindred in her native state.

Miss Catherine Burrowes, of the faculty, succeeded Miss Haskell for the next two years as acting principal, declining permanent appointment. Under her admirable administration the seminary maintained and advanced the high rank it had previously attained.

Miss Martina C. Erickson, having been elected permanent principal, assumed her new duties in September, 1910, and has just completed a remarkably successful school year. She was formerly dean of the ladies' department of the Indiana State Normal School, has had wide experience and is symmetrically equipped in knowledge of modern systems of education. With her advent Monticello makes some changes in its curriculum, putting it in closer alliance with the usual college entrance subjects.



WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY

A new department of domestic science and art opened at the beginning of the school year. The aim of the work is to fit those who may elect it, for more effective administration of the home, and courses were organized in cooking, study of foods, household management, including division of income, marketing, household values, sewing, etc.

The original building at Monticello was of stone, one hundred and ten by forty-four feet, with four stories including basement. A fifth story was added in 1854 and a south wing forty-five by seventy. When the buildings and equipment were destroyed by fire the property loss was \$350,000. The new buildings, far more spacious than the old, are constructed of Corydon, Bedford and Alton stone, and in their castellated beauty are a triumph of architecture. The plan and arrangement, the result of fifty years experience in educational and sanitary arrangements and homelike comforts, are unsurpassed. The building is heated by hot water, lighted by gas, wired for electricity, and provided with elevator service from basement to upper floor. The buildings are fire proof. The groves, lawns and spacious campus of Monticello are of unrivaled attractiveness. The "Haskell Memorial Entrance," erected by former students in honor of the late principal, is an imposing and artistic portal and is flanked by a handsome wall extending across the front of the grounds and seven hundred feet in length.

Monticello has always been a success financially, although practically without endowment. This has been brought about by the wise management of the trustees. Not a dollar of the income goes for the benefit of any individual or company. It all returns to the school.

The trustees of Monticello are:

Rev. W. A. Colledge, D. D., F. R. G. S., president.

Edward P. Wade, treasurer.

Charles A. Caldwell, secretary.

Col. A. M. Jackson.

Martina C. Erickson.

In its history, its success and its well earned renown, Monticello stands a model, holding its own against all rivals in its aim to give the highest Christian education in an ideal atmosphere of culture and refinement, supplemented by every material comfort and attraction.

#### WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY

Western Military Academy was founded in 1879 by Edward Wyman, LL. D. He came from St. Louis and conducted the institution with success until his death which occurred in 1888. Thereupon Col. Albert M. Jackson, who had been one of Dr. Wyman's assistants for several years, became principal. In 1892 a change in ownership occurred and the institution was given a distinctively military character both state and national recognition being secured. In 1896 the ownership of the property passed to Colonel Jackson and Major George D. Eaton.

In February, 1903, the principal buildings were destroyed by fire and in the following September, with three buildings complete, the academy began its twenty-fifth session with 115 students' places filled. At the opening the following year, three additional buildings had been completed and ample accommodations provided for 175 students. During the past seven years the academy has been filled to its capacity and it is not the purpose of the management to enlarge the school beyond its present limits, but rather to improve the personnel of its membership.

The academy, being regularly incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois and by its charter authorized to confer upon its graduates diplomas and commissions corresponding to its established courses of study, is conducted with three objects prominently in view:

1. To provide a training broad enough to prepare cadets for any American scientific school, college, or university.

2. To secure for each cadet a generous and well-balanced development, whatever his ultimate course may be.

3. To give to its graduates sufficient military instruction to prepare them to become officers of the militia in time of peace, and to organize and discipline volunteers in case of war.

As the personal freedom of the cadets does not ordinarily extend beyond the limits of the place, it has been thought important that these limits should not be so contracted as to induce a sense of irksome confinement and unreasonable restraint. Hence the school premises have been made to include an area of fifty acres, outside of which the cadets are not allowed to go without permission.

The grounds of the academy, always admired for their great natural beauty, have been made more beautiful by artistic improvement. The landscape presents many picturesque views of every desirable feature—the lawn, the lake, the grove with walks and drives between. It is further diversified by the finest of shade trees—stately old elms, oaks and maples, with groupings of well-grown evergreens and ornamental shrubs in abundance. Indeed, so complete and admirable are these premises for the uses to which they are now devoted, that they constitute a model establishment—not excelled by any similar institution in the country.

The consensus of opinion in this country unquestionably is that, for public institutions, the plan of detached buildings is preferable to that of one large structure. Considerations of health, safety and discipline have led to this conclusion. In accordance with this idea, six buildings have been erected to provide for the needs of the institution.

They are of the English style of architecture with battlemented parapets, and have a

distinctly military character. They are constructed of broken ashlar stone work up to the first story window sill, and above of paving brick trimmed with Bedford stone.

The buildings were planned and designed in accordance with suggestions resulting from long experience in boarding school work. They are heated throughout with hot water supplied by a battery of boilers located in a separate and detached boiler house. They are lighted with electricity and abundantly supplied with excellent water. The plumbing is entirely modern in every respect. Both tub and shower baths are provided in each building, and there are fully equipped toilet rooms and lavatories, supplied with hot and cold water, on each floor. The sewerage system has been thoroughly overhauled and extended, and excellent provisions for ventilation made, so that conditions as far as they pertain to physical health, are admirable.

The Administration building 50 x 136 feet, is three stories in height, the ground floor providing a large mess hall, kitchen, pantries, serving room, scullery and store rooms. The first story contains the parlors, superintendent's office, matron's room and a large study hall. The second story contains the private apartments of the superintendent's family, while the remainder is divided into large, well-lighted recitation rooms. The third story provides several excellent hospital wards and the matron's room. The interior finish and furnishings of the different rooms have received careful attention, in order to make them as pleasing and homelike as possible.

Barracks "A," "B," and "C" are absolutely fireproof, being constructed throughout of stone, brick, steel and concrete. They are thoroughly modern and convenient in every respect, and furnish delightful quarters for one hundred and fifty cadets, as well as for several teachers.

The drill hall and gymnasium in its princi-

pal features harmonizes with the other buildings of the group. It is constructed of paving brick in the English style of architecture with Bedford stone trimmings. It has an unobstructed floor space of fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and affords an opportunity not only for regularity in military work but also for all kinds of indoor athletics, such as basket ball, hand ball and indoor base ball. It is equipped with suitable gymnasium apparatus, two Brunswick-Balke-Collender regulation bowling alleys, regulation billiard and pool tables and shuffle boards, all of which are used under the supervision and instruction of the athletic director. It also contains the shooting gallery.

The Science Building contains a large laboratory, excellently equipped for chemistry, physics, zoology, botany, physical geography and physiology, and supplied with a considerable and growing collection of scientific material. This building also provides a commercial room, which is furnished with individual commercial desks and typewriters. The general appearance of this building is similar to that of the others of the group.

The cadet rooms are exceptionally well ventilated and lighted. They are all outside rooms and all are so situated as to receive morning or afternoon sunlight, or both, none having a north exposure. These rooms are twelve by fifteen feet and all open into halls that have light and ventilation at both ends. They are heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

The academy is one of only seventeen in the United States which is given a place in Class A, the highest grade. Not only that, but the United States army officials all agree that it is one of the finest military schools of even the first class.

Colonel Jackson and Major Eaton are two high-class business men, take a keen interest in the civic affairs of Alton and are financially interested in the Illini Hotel and other con-

cerns which are making a bigger and better Alton. They are doing their part to make a success of their own chosen calling and in that way are doing the best truly to build up their own city.

#### URSULINE ACADEMY OF THE HOLY FAMILY

The first institution of higher education established by members of the Catholic faith in Madison county bears the above name. It has behind it a record of over fifty years of usefulness and successful endeavor. The Ursuline order, founded by Saint Angela of Merici for the purpose of educating young girls, has for nearly four hundred years devoted itself exclusively to this noble work. Spread throughout all Christendom as we find it today, it everywhere adapts itself to the needs of the community. The missionary zeal of their sainted mother is their most precious inheritance, and thus no sooner did the Alton Community number sufficient members to enable it to extend its field of labor, than, in response to urgent appeals, new foundations were made. Those located in this county are at Collinsville and Venice. These missions, together with the Cathedral and St. Patrick's schools of Alton, place the Sisters in charge of nearly two thousand children.

The following historical sketch of the Ursuline Academy of Alton is kindly furnished the editor: During the year 1858, Rt. Rev. Bishop Juncker applied at the Ursuline convent of St. Louis, Missouri, for Sisters of the order to take charge of the schools in his episcopal city. In response to this invitation, Mother Josephine Bruiding, accompanied by Sisters Seraphine Pauer, Ursula Gruenwald, Mary Weiman, Martha Dauam, Antonia Stahl and Crescentia Jobst, arrived in Alton, March 21, 1859.

A house on State street, nearly opposite to the present site of the Hayner Library, had been rented for their use. Upon their arrival generous friends furnished all necessaries so

that on the feast of the Annunciation, the holy sacrifice of the mass was offered in a small room which had been set apart for a chapel. By the activity of those energetic pioneers, the schools were opened on the first of April.

Accustomed as we are at the present day to all modern conveniences, it is difficult to realize the heroic sacrifices made in these early days.

The site of the present convent on Fourth street was purchased in 1860, and a new building was commenced during the year. Mother Josephine Bruiding and Mother Mary Weiman visited Europe in order to solicit the necessary funds for carrying on the work. They were generously aided by the clergy and by the religious of the ancient monasteries of Europe. King Louis, of Bavaria, Francis Joseph, the present emperor of Austria, and other members of the royal house of Hapsburg were liberal in their donations. The Royal Art and Altar societies of Munich donated an altar and several valuable paintings. Aided by the liberality of these foreign friends, as well as by the generosity of the citizens of Alton, work on the new building progressed rapidly, so that on December 28, 1863, it was solemnly blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Juncker and dedicated to the Holy Family.

It would be impossible to adequately recount the kindness with which the Sisters were received both by the Catholics and non-Catholics of the Bluff City.

The debt of gratitude due to the Rt. Rev. H. D. Juncker and Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltes, of happy memory, can be discharged only by the Giver of every best and perfect gift to whom grateful prayers are daily offered. The paternal interest ever shown by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan is deeply appreciated by the Community. Rt. Rev. Bishop Janssen, of Belleville, for many years director and chaplain of the convent, is one whose kindness will never be

forgotten. The reverend clergy of the diocese, and especially of the city, have ever by their cooperation and support proved themselves true and generous friends of the institution.

March 25, 1909, marked a day most sacred to the Ursuline Community of Alton, for on that day, fifty years before, the first mass was celebrated in their little chapel; and ever since it has been their most precious privilege to offer a home to their Eucharistic King. A thousand tender memories were recalled by the Community on this thrice blessed anniversary. Mother Ursula, the only member of the pioneer band still living, told the interesting details of their first coming to the Bluff City.

Noted as Alton is for its picturesque views, no other point presents more enchanting vistas than those which the academy affords. The location is ideal, the surroundings elevating, while the buildings have been constructed for comfort and convenience. Every apartment has been arranged according to the most approved hygienic laws; the class-rooms are located in such a way as to secure the proper light; the sleeping apartments are large, well-lighted, and thoroughly ventilated; adjoining the dormitories are bath-rooms with hot and cold water. A pleasant refectory artistically decorated with natural ferns and palms, a well equipped gymnasium, and pleasant recreation and reading rooms—in fact, everything that can conduce to the well-being and happiness of the student.

The education is practical and comprehensive. The course of study embraces primary, preparatory, academic and commercial departments. The curriculum comprises all the studies usually taught in graded and high schools, together with special facilities for the study of French and German under native teachers. The accomplished educators who have severally been at the head of the

academy since its establishment, and to whom so much is due for their self-sacrificing lives of labor, are Mother Josephine Bruiding, Mother Mary Weiman, Mother Theresa Gillespie, Mother Lucy Maney, Mother Bernard Walter and the present honored incumbent, Mother Angela Schwartz.



## CHAPTER XV

### EARLY DAYS IN MADISON COUNTY\*

REV. THOMAS LIPPINCOTT—HIS "EARLY DAYS IN MADISON COUNTY"—ALTON AND UPPER ALTON—MILTON—THOMAS CARLIN—OLD-TIME EDWARDSVILLE—POLITICS IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY.

One of the most interesting characters in the early history of the state was Rev. Thomas Lippincott. He was an associate and co-worker of Governor Coles, Daniel P. Cook, Hooper Warren, George Churchill, George Forquer, Thomas Mather, Morris Birbeck, Rev. John M. Peck and other apostles of freedom in resisting the attempt to make Illinois a slave state, as related in Chapter VII of this volume. He was secretary of the state senate of the Third general assembly which passed the convention resolution, and was acquainted with all the leading public men of the day. He subsequently became a minister of the Presbyterian denomination and labored as such during the remainder of his life. He was born in Salem, New Jersey, February 6, 1791, of Quaker parentage. His mother died when he was eight years old and the family was scattered. In 1802 he went to Philadelphia to reside with his uncle, Charles Ellet, and remained there until 1814, meantime serving in the War of 1812. In 1814 he removed to Lumberland, New York, where he was married in 1816 to Miss Patty Swift and in 1817, with his wife and infant daughter, he removed

to Illinois arriving at Shawneetown in December of that year.

#### REV. THOMAS LIPPINCOTT

Mr. Lippincott was an early resident of Milton, a town on Wood river, now extinct. He was next a resident of Edwardsville, holding various official positions. After Hooper Warren removed to Cincinnati he was, for a year, editor of the *Edwardsville Spectator*. It is not intended to follow his long and active career, but merely to introduce him to the reader. He was a voluminous writer and his contributions to the early history of the state are invaluable. In 1858 he contributed a series of papers to the *Alton Courier* entitled "The Conflict of the Century," relating the history of the anti-slavery contest of 1824. These papers were annotated by his friend George Churchill, who was a member of the legislature when Mr. Lippincott was secretary of the senate and who served longer in the senate and house than any other man ever elected from Madison county.

In 1864, at the request of Hon. W. C. Flagg, Mr. Lippincott prepared a series of papers for the State Historical Society on "Early Days in Madison County." These were published serially in the *Alton Telegraph* and the editor of this work has had access to them. They are

\*A narrative condensed from the papers of Rev. Thomas Lippincott and annotations of George Churchill.

invaluable as records of pioneer days and of the men who laid the foundations of the state. These were also annotated by Mr. Churchill. Mr. Lippincott acted an important part in the political and religious history of Illinois from the time it was a state until his death. He died April 13, 1869, at the residence of his son, Thomas W., at Pana, Illinois, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery, Upper Alton. His funeral was conducted by Revs. Albert Hale, A. T. Norton and W. P. Gibson, the first two his



REV. THOMAS LIPPINCOTT

contemporaries for many years. He left a distinguished family. Three of his sons served in the Civil war, one of them dying from wounds received at Vicksburg. His eldest son, Gen. Chas. E. Lippincott, was formerly auditor of the state. His eldest daughter married Winthrop S. Gilman, then of Alton, but later a wealthy banker of New York city.

#### LIPPINCOTT'S "EARLY DAYS IN MADISON COUNTY"

Mr. Lippincott's papers on "Early Days in Madison County," with Mr. Churchill's annotations would make a small volume. They cover the decade from 1818 to 1828. I have gone through them carefully and prepared a running narrative therefrom, omitting what was not essential and often condensing a paragraph into a sentence, but preserving a connected history, as given below:

"I came to Madison county," writes Mr. Lippincott, "in 1818. My family and I started from Pittsburgh December 1, 1817, on a Monongahela flatboat which I had chartered with another family, and on December 30th landed at Shawneetown. After a detention of several weeks we set out from that place for St. Louis, in a wagon across the country. The road was a mere path through the woods, the trail indicated by 'three-hack trees.' It was almost impassable and we waded through it wearily. We started on the first of February, 1818, and arrived at St. Louis on the 17th, traveling all the time except two days spent at the hospitable home of Judge Lemen at New Design.

#### ALTON AND UPPER ALTON

"The only other towns we saw on the route were Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher and Cahokia. In a few days after my arrival in St. Louis I was employed to do some writing for Col. Rufus Easton, who had been the delegate in congress from Missouri. He had, during the previous year (1817), laid out a new town in Illinois, which he called Alton after one of his sons. One of the first jobs I did for him was to make a copy of a map of this place, designed for exhibition at the east in order to effect the sale of lots. After a few months spent by me clerking in his store Colonel Easton proposed that I take a stock of goods to the neighborhood of Alton and start a store.

But it was not in Alton that I located (Alton was in embryo) but at Milton, four miles east on Wood river. When Colonel Easton brought me first in his gig to see Alton, there was a cabin not far from what is now the southeast corner of State and Short streets, occupied by a man whom the Colonel had induced to start a ferry in opposition to Smeltzer's ferry, a few miles further up. Colonel Easton's plat fronted on the river, extended north as far as Ninth street and was bounded by Piasa street on the west and Henry on the east.

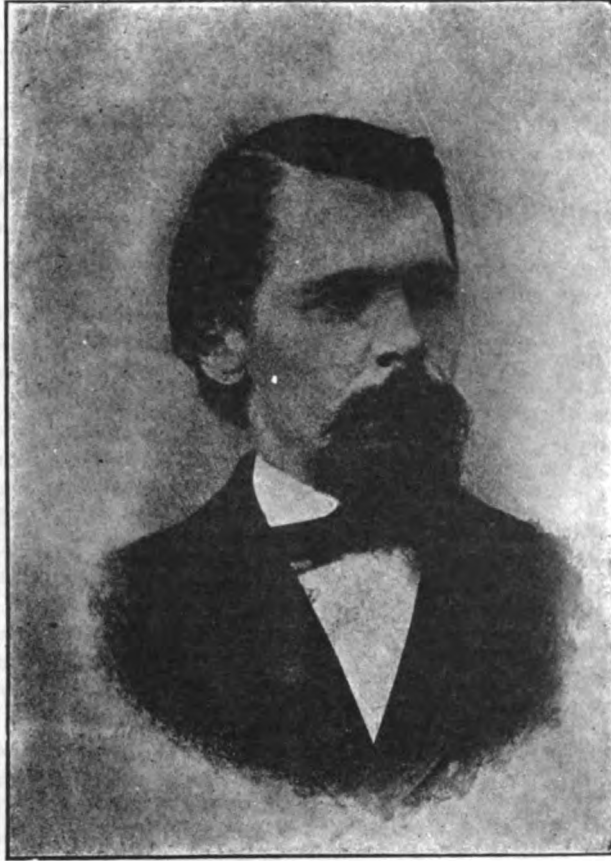
"Alton had a rival in Upper Alton, laid out in 1816 by Joseph Meacham. There was some dissatisfaction with this place, on account of it being two miles from the river, whereupon Meacham purchased the Bates farm, east of Henry street and advertised it as 'Alton on the river.' This last enterprise was purchased by Maj. C. W. Hunter in 1819 and became known as Hunterstown. Vexatious litigation kept Easton's Alton from improving for ten or twelve years. Ninian Edwards, Nathaniel Pope and others possessed titles adverse to Colonel Easton's claim, but after a long legal warfare the contestants compromised by dividing the disputed territory. Edwards, Pope & Company got the northern portion, which afterwards became known as Middletown because it lay between Upper Alton and Alton on the river (hence Edwards' addition, Pope's addition, etc., on our city maps). Litigation being settled by about 1829-30 improvements commenced and the village of Alton began to be. In commenting on the above Mr. Churchill made the following annotation: 'It was either in 1818 or 1819 that I attended at Colonel Easton's Alton, where the proprietor was to offer some city lots for sale and for that purpose displayed a beautiful map which had been prepared in accordance with the advice of the poets of the day

'The most important point, perhaps,  
Lies in the drawing of the maps,  
By mingling yellow, red and green,  
To make the most delightful scene  
That ever met the eye.'

"There were Gospel lots, an Observatory Square, College lots and I know not what other reservations for public and charitable purposes delineated on the map. The company attending at the sale was not numerous but included two gentlemen from Albany, N. Y., Reuben Hyde Walworth, afterwards Chancellor of that state, and E. S. Baldwin. I think no lots were sold. There were then three or four buildings east of Little Piasa, but no improvements west of that stream.'

"In the latter part of 1819 and forepart of 1820 John Pitcher advertised that he kept the Fountain ferry at Alton. His advertisement was succeeded February 22, 1819, by that of Enos Pembroke, who advertised that he also kept a tavern. Both ferrymen announced that the road by Fountain ferry was three miles shorter to Madame Griffiths, near Portage des Sioux, than any other road now traveled between those points. I know not by which ferry emigrants for Boone's Lick, mentioned by Parson Flint, crossed the Mississippi to St. Charles county.

"I said my store was not opened at Alton but my goods were landed there. Some time in November, 1818, I stepped out of a keel boat on the shore of the Mississippi and found myself and my goods under a magnificent grove of sycamore trees reaching from what the proprietor called Fountain creek (better known as Little Piasa) to the point where the bluff jutted out to the river, on the side of which the old penitentiary was afterwards built. I think there was no house there then but the ferry house and a cabin somewhere about the corner of what is now Second and Alby streets.



WILLARD CUTTING FLAGG

## MILTON

"There was a busy, active village, even then, at Milton. A firm consisting of John Wallace and Walter J. Seely had laid out the town, called it Milton, and had there three mills, two saw mills and a grist or flour mill. A distillery, a few rods up the river, was equally active. Mr. Seely afterward moved to Edwardsville where he kept a public house. He died there January 13, 1823. The *Star of the West* said he was a native of Orange county, New York. A W. Donohue had put up a store building at the bridge in Milton and placed it in charge of R. T. McHenry, but before I came he had closed up and gone to St. Louis. McHenry was later cashier of the bank at Edwardsville and was highly esteemed. It was to this vacant building, by direction of Colonel Easton, that I brought my dry goods and groceries and put up the sign of Lippincott & Company. I remember I sold coffee at fifty cents a pound and salt at three dollars a bushel.

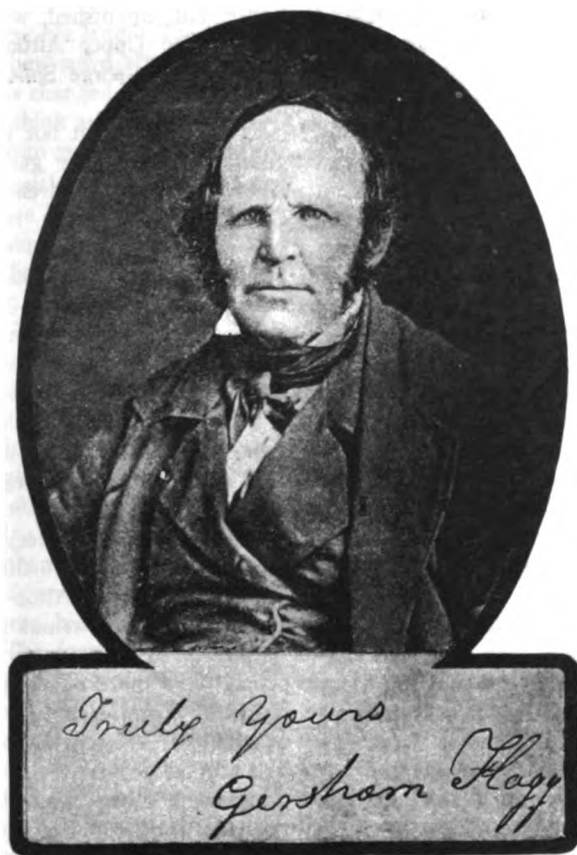
"To return to Alton: A contract was entered into by Colonel Easton with Daniel Crume and William G. Pinckard for the erection of four log houses on the town site. Two of these were afterwards combined in one. It stood on the square afterwards bounded by Second, Third, Piasa and Market streets. It was long occupied by Thomas G. Hawley. (This building was taken down, some thirty years ago, and rebuilt on the premises of Hon. H. G. McPike at Mt. Lookout, and stood until 1910 when it was destroyed.)

"I have an indistinct recollection," continues Mr. Lippincott, "of some small tenement in 1820, under the sycamores along what is now Second street west of Piasa, occupied by several families. It was as ephemeral as it was humble. I seem to remember a yard and garden fences in a small way. In order to draw travel a road was necessary from Alton to Milton and a bridge over

Shields' branch was indispensable, and Colonel Easton made a contract with Joel Finch to build it. It was built very near the present crossing of Second street over the branch.

"There were two families then living between Milton and the Bates farm or Alton. The first was owned by the widow Meacham who had lived there during the War of 1812, and she told me her place was visited by Indians on the same night as the Wood river massacre, in July, 1814. She had two grown sons and two or three daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Whitehead of St. Louis, afterwards a wealthy citizen and an elder in the First Presbyterian church of that city. The other family on the road was that of James Smith. One of his daughters married Jubilee Posey, afterwards a prosperous farmer of Troy. There were besides two families, the Gillhams and the Pruitts on the American Bottom below Milton. Isom Gillham was the last sheriff of Madison county under the territorial government. He owned a fine farm and a ferry on the bank of the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Missouri, most if not all of which farm has gone down the river. In the summer of 1818 or 1819 I saw several steamboats lying at Mr. Gillham's farm, more than I had seen at one time at St. Louis. They were small boats employed by Col. James Johnson, brother of Vice President Richard M. Johnson, to carry government supplies to Fort Osage on the Missouri river. (It is a curious coincidence that Crawford Fairbanks, a brother of another vice president, is now one of the proprietors of a great strawboard factory within two miles of this Gillham shipping point.—Ed.) Mr. Gillham died April 2, 1824. His successor as sheriff was William B. Whiteside. The other Gillhams were settled near Long Lake.

"The Pruitts occupied farms along the bluff from Wood river to where the Edwardsville road ascends the bluff at W. T. Davidson's. There was a farm and a horse mill adjoining



Wood river, and several fine farms strung along the prairie for three or four miles. Above the bluffs on the table lands were several farms which were old settlements when I came to the state. In the forks of Wood river were three brothers, George, William and Abel Moore. The last two had each built a brick house, but George still occupied the old log house considerably enlarged, and near it still stood the old block house to which the inhabitants resorted in time of danger, and the powder mill in which the settlers prepared their ammunition. (Not over two miles from this point now stands the great plant of the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Company, showing the progress of a hundred years—Editor.)

"The inhabitants between the forks of Wood river grew apace if I may judge from the following incident: In 1819, being then a justice of the peace, I was called upon to marry a couple from that settlement. The ceremony was performed under the shade of a primeval forest tree. Some years afterward I called to see this couple at their home on the Woodburn road and found them a prosperous family with sixteen children. I had occasion to travel that year to the Sangamon country. Starting from Milton and ascending the bluffs and skirting the Wood river timber I passed through Rattan's prairie, so-called, to the road running north from Edwardsville. The farm of Jesse Starkey was the last passed in that region. Of the dwellers on the prairie I recall William Montgomery, Richard Rattan, Thomas Rattan and Rev. William Jones.

"When I first came to Milton there was a public house kept by Joel Bacon in a cabin near the bridge. In the summer of 1819 he built a frame house a little higher up to which he removed his tavern. It was not a drinking house, and entertained travelers comfortably. His wife was a notable and excellent woman.

I think it was in the summer of 1819 that Robert Collet, of St. Louis, bought out the interest of Mr. Seeley in Milton and thenceforward Wallace & Collet became the proprietors of the mill and other business interests of Milton. Mr. Joel Bacon dying, the big frame house, still unfinished, was taken down and removed to Upper Alton where it was the residence of George Smith (afterwards state senator).

"Perhaps I ought not to omit so trifling a circumstance as the gathering of about a dozen or twenty children in our house every Sabbath morning for religious instruction. My wife who had had much experience in teaching, could not be satisfied without this effort—and it was made. It got the name of the first Sabbath school in Illinois. But there was a Sabbath school organized the next summer which deserved the name. It was in Upper Alton and was the enterprise of Enoch Long and Henry H. Snow.

"Upper Alton soon began to grow into a village. While Milton, with its saw mills, grist mill, work shops, distillery and store (part of the time two) was bustling and busy for a little season, Upper Alton was quietly gaining accessions of industrious inhabitants and assuming quite a village air. But some of its people were more busy than industrious, and if Milton manufactured whisky Upper Alton was no less busy in selling and drinking it. Yet a good proportion of the people of both places were sober and industrious. Both settlements were stopping places for immigrants. Many came but did not long remain. From Milton there went out Thomas Beard to found Beardstown; O. M. Ross to found Havana; Charles Gregory to open a farm and, in part, to locate White Hall, and David Marks to build Manchester. From Upper Alton went Zachariah and John Allen to become original settlers of what was later Greene county.

## THOMAS CARLIN

"In the immediate neighborhood of Milton, on the Mississippi, at a place afterwards known as Gibraltar, dwelt Thomas Carlin, who subsequently also migrated to Greene county and had the county commissioners locate the county seat on his land. The intention was to name the new town after him, but for some reason it was changed, or twisted, to Carrollton. I do not think any one in Milton then expected to see him governor of Illinois.

"One of the early settlers of Upper Alton was Enoch Long whose influence was always for good. His usefulness was duplicated by his excellent wife. They must have settled in Upper Alton in 1819. Dr. Erastus Brown and wife settled in Upper Alton about the time I came to Milton. Dr. Brown was a brother-in-law of Colonel Easton. He built a good hewed log house facing the road from Milton near where it turned into the main (afterwards Long) street. It was the best house for a while in the village. Dr. Brown died in 1831 or 1832. There were other Browns there: Jonathan Brown carried on business there until 1831 when he removed to 'Brown's prairie' where his brother had located a large farm. The farms owned by the two brothers are now the site of the town of Brighton. Then there was Chad Brown, a rather eccentric character. Mr. Churchill adds to this that Chad Brown was a member of the firm of Meacham, Day & Brown, merchants. I also recall the names of Elisha Dodge, Benjamin Spencer, Hezekiah H. Gear, Charles Gear, Isaac Woodburn, Benjamin Steadman, David and George Smith as early settlers of Upper Alton.

"Dr. Augustus Langworthy was a man of some note in those days. He was Alton's first postmaster. The *Edwardsville Spectator* of August 28, 1819, has the following record: 'Postoffices have been established at Alton and Gibraltar. Dr. Augustus Lang-

worthy has been appointed postmaster at the former place.' Daniel D. Smith was appointed postmaster at the latter.

"There was another and a very different person on whom my mind loves to dwell, Rev. Nathaniel Pinckard, who, having preached the gospel for many years as a traveling minister in the Methodist connection, had settled down to spend the evening of his days in the new and crude village of Upper Alton. (He was the father of William G. Pinckard, Sr.)

"Sometime in the winter of 1819-20 a family arrived in Milton that had an important relation to my life. It was that of Elijah Slater, whose acquaintance I had first formed when descending the Ohio river, he on a raft and I on a keel boat. He was from Ithaca, New York. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Slater and three daughters. They removed later to what is now Sangamon county, near Springfield. My wife having died, I subsequently married the second daughter. A third daughter married Dr. Gershom Jayne of Springfield. A daughter of this marriage became the mother of Mrs. Lyman Trumbull. Mr. and Mrs. Slater passed the evening of their days in the home of Mrs. Dr. Jayne. My family suffered much from sickness while we resided at Milton. The dam across Wood river, just below the bridge, was supposed to create malaria. Dr. John Todd of Edwardsville was our physician, but as he was ten miles off and had an extended practice we sometimes called in Dr. Clayton Tiffin, who resided at St. Mary's some three miles distant. A year or so after arriving at Milton I was called on to marry my friend, Ebenezer Huntington, to a sister of Dr. Tiffin, the ceremony to be performed at his house at St. Mary's. I went and found a level plain at, or near, the mouth of Wood river, on the lower side, with a two-story frame house upon it in which Dr. Tiffin resided. That was St.



Mary's. Whether the town of Chippewa, of which I heard afterwards, occupied the same site I do not know.

#### OLD-TIME EDWARDSVILLE

"The town of Edwardsville was, in those days, an important place. It was the residence of the two United States Senators, Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, and these two distinguished citizens and their accomplished families formed the nucleus around which the intelligent naturally gathered. We know that the young ladies shone as brilliant gems in the gay and polite circles of the city of Washington. The town of Edwardsville had been laid out before I was acquainted with the county and was the seat of justice. It occupied a ridge jutting out from the Cahokia creek, and had on each side a somewhat deep ravine, separating it from the level land adjacent. Thus it had but one street, or scarcely more. The court house was a log building on the edge of the square next the street, not far from the lower end of town. The jail, on the same square, was not more remarkable for beauty or strength. It was built of logs and perhaps lined with plank. Nor could the brick court house and jail, built a few years later, be called a great improvement. I remember when Lorenzo Dow came to Edwardsville to preach, some years afterwards. When he was shown the court house as the place for the meeting he refused to hold service there—saying it was not fit for a hog pen. It had not yet a floor, except a narrow staging for the court and bar. About 1819 some gentlemen purchased a farm at the southeast end of town and laid it out in blocks and streets, with an open square of reasonable size in the center. It was designed to supersede the old town and, probably for this end (for I can conceive no other) it was laid out in such a way as not to connect by streets with the street already established. There was no reason, except

the caprice of the proprietors, why the streets of the addition should not have been made to correspond with it, or with the points of the compass, but they agree with neither.

"The proprietor of the old town was James Mason, who had purchased it before I knew it. He had built a brick house on the rear of the square in part of which an inn was kept by William Wiggins—afterwards so well known at Wiggins ferry, St. Louis. At this hotel might have been seen, during the years of its occupancy by Mr. Wiggins, a number of men of no small note, the elite of the day, both of our own citizens who had not yet made homes and for those who came to spy out the land. For comfort, for good living in a plain way, Mr. Wiggins furnished a resting place which the intelligent and refined traveler was well prepared to appreciate after a horseback ride across the state and rude entertainment at log farm houses along the way. Edwardsville was, at that time, the most noted town in Illinois.

"While the old capital was at Kaskaskia and the new one prospectively at Vandalia, neither was as much a point of attraction as Edwardsville, not merely for the reason that the chief men of the state resided there, but the people gathered there as a center from which to go out prospecting. The land district had been opened and the office established at Edwardsville, and consequently all who wished to settle north of the Kaskaskia district must make their land entries at our county town. The lands were sold by the government on credit at two dollars an acre (the minimum). On paying one-fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder might be delayed. This was done in order to enable the settler to earn the balance by labor on the land, which was doubtless often done. But unfortunately the spirit of speculation was aroused. Thousands and thousands of acres were purchased by non-residents on mere speculation, and actual settlers entered

three or four times as much as they had money to pay for. Mr. Churchill writes in regard to this: 'Under the old credit system of selling the public lands, you might select a quarter section (160 acres) and pay sixteen dollars which would secure it for forty days. If, within that time, you paid the additional sum of sixty-four dollars you would have completed the first instalment of eighty dollars and three more such instalments, paid at the end of one, two and three years, made the land your own. But if you failed to complete the first instalment within the forty days, another person might enter the land and your sixteen dollars would be forfeited. But when the credit system was abolished and relief laws were the order of the day, I believe a way was provided to use these sixteen dollars forfeitures in paying up old land debts.' Such was the state of things at that time and consequently many congregated at Mr. Wiggins' house at all times whose object was to enter many tracts to be kept until the price of land advanced. These were men of property and intelligence, and, added to the residents, made a lively and pleasant society.

"At the establishment of the land office in Edwardsville, John McKee was appointed register and Benjamin Stephenson, receiver. The former died, presumably in 1819, and Edward Coles was appointed to take his place. Colonel Stephenson, says Mr. Churchill, died on the 10th of October, 1822. He was succeeded by Samuel D. Lockwood, while William P. McKee, son of the first register, succeeded Mr. Coles when the latter was elected governor.

"Of Colonel Stephenson I have to say that he was a plain, unassuming man, not highly educated, but of good sense, and amiable and pleasant in the circles of social life. His position, and especially the elegant and high-toned manners of his beautiful wife and daughter, together with their close association with the accomplished family of Gov-

ernor Edwards, place him and his among those at the head of society, alongside of that of Senator Thomas, whose step-daughter, Miss Rebecca Hamtramck, shone as a brilliant star in the social circles of Washington. Indeed we had evidence that Edwardsville, in the person of Miss Julia Edwards, afterwards Mrs. Daniel P. Cook, and Miss Hamtramck, furnished society in Washington with some of the most perfect specimens, in one case of charming, modest beauty and grace, and in the other of dashing elegant manner and splendid appearance, that it could boast during a session of congress within the presidential term of John Quincy Adams. With these and others fully competent to associate with them, and the strangers heretofore mentioned, it may not be too much to say that there was an intelligent and refined if not a fashionable society in Edwardsville as early as 1819 and 1820.

"The name of Governor Edward Coles cannot be passed over without remark. He was of one of the leading families of Virginia—a genuine F. F. V., but his course was so eccentric in the view of his kindred that he well nigh lost caste among them; and it may be that he deemed a sort of honorable banishment to the wild prairies of Illinois a relief from what would almost be considered social ostracism at home. He was wealthy and did not value office for its emoluments. I said he was deemed eccentric, and no wonder, for when, upon the death of his father, he fell heir to a parcel of slaves he determined to set them free; and not all the expostulations of his friends and family, nor their offers to exchange other property for them, could induce him to change his determination. He would emancipate them and he did. He brought them to Illinois, bought land a few miles from Edwardsville, where with his help they became farmers, and some of them, whom I knew years afterwards, lived comfortably and respected.

"There were three brothers then in Edwardsville, and for some years afterwards, who occupied conspicuous positions—James, Paris and Hail Mason. The first of these, James Mason, was, as I have said, proprietor of the old town plot. He was a genial, pleasant man, seeking mainly the acquisition of wealth and having no political ambition. His household was ever a place of delightful resort, not only from his own cordial good fellowship, but especially rendered so by the cordial, interesting conversation of his wife. Paris Mason was an industrious man and carried on a mill at the foot of the street, where the Cahokia was dammed for that purpose. The third, Hail Mason, was for a number of years a justice of the peace and a worthy citizen. He afterwards became a preacher in the Methodist connection."

[The next three numbers of Mr. Lippincott's papers are devoted to the bar of Madison county, and are of exceeding interest. They are referred to under the head of Bench and Bar. His following paper is devoted to sketches of and tributes to Hooper Warren and George Churchill; both of whom are spoken of elsewhere as the pioneer editors of the county—Editor.]

"There was a time," continues Mr. Lippincott, "when Gaius Paddock and his farm were considered an institution of our county. His residence, seven miles north of Edwardsville, on the Springfield road, was as well known to travelers to the Sangamo and Mauvais Terre country (all central Illinois) as Edwardsville itself. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew a pension for services. When I first came to St. Louis in 1818 Mrs. Paddock kept a boarding house, and all the bachelor lawyers and other big men boarded there while the old gentleman was at the farm preparing it for the residence of the family. So it continued several years, some of the daughters living by turns with the father and some with the mother until a new house was built and

the family came together. It was and is a charming place, and a resort for those who loved to mingle with intelligent, energetic women, mother and daughters, and see the results of their economical and tasteful labors.\*

"I knew a bachelor in those days who lived on a farm adjacent. He did not remain a bachelor long, but took one of those daughters to wife and lived and prospered there; but lives no longer. Gershom Flagg was well known as an intelligent, prosperous but unambitious farmer, and it was always a mystery why he was not known in the councils of our state if not our nation. That he was competent to fill a respectable if not a high station was well known, and there were those who doubted whether his brother, then secretary of the state of New York, possessed any more solid qualifications. I have some suspicion that the declination of his son at the late election, tended somewhat to explain. Is the disinclination to office hereditary? There was another son-in-law of Mr. Paddock's living near there in those days, Pascal P. Enos, Esq. He was a lawyer but did not, so far as I know, practice in our courts. When J. Q. Adams was elected president he was appointed register of the land office at Springfield—a confessedly good appointment. He did not live many years afterwards, but his family occupies a deservedly high position among the early inhabitants of the state capital. I should also mention John Estabrook as another of those whose early and long residence in that neighborhood helped to give it character. Robert Collet, in 1820, sold out his store at Milton, and improved a farm a mile or two west of Mr. Estabrook which he stocked with choice fruit trees from New Jersey. Formed for society, Mr. and Mrs. Collet could not long enjoy the seclusion of their beautiful place and removed to St. Louis, where their

\*Gaius Paddock, a retired St. Louis merchant and a grandson of the original proprietor, now resides at this farm.

son now resides. Mr. Collet's mother, a grand old lady, resided with them. She was a native of the Isle of Man and, as she has informed me, a descendant of that Edward Christian (or his brother) who was a prominent character in one of Scott's novels. In those days there came to the county a man who figured much more largely in political life, Emanuel J. West. He purchased the farm of Thomas Rattan, near Mr. Collet's, which he named Glorietta." [Mr. West's important career is spoken of elsewhere and is therefore omitted from Mr. Lippincott's narrative—Editor.]

The next paper of Mr. Lippincott's, devoted to Marine settlement and its people, appears in the sketch of that township.

At the close of 1819 a group of families all connected together, yet independent, arrived in Edwardsville from New York. They were the families of Abraham Leggett, his son, Abraham A. Leggett, and his four sons-in-law, Captain Breath, Thomas Slocum, Cornelius Oakley and Edwin E. Weed. They first stopped in Edwardsville and then purchased farms on the east side of Silver creek. Mrs. Weed, Mr. Leggett's youngest married daughter, died in Edwardsville before they could get to the farm selected and her husband soon returned to New York. The son and sons-in-law of Mr. Leggett soon got tired of farming and also returned to New York, but the old folks remained in Edwardsville until 1822, when they likewise returned. Their then minor son, William Leggett, was a man of great talent, and was subsequently distinguished as an editor of the *New York Evening Post* in association with William Cullen Bryant, the poet.

William L. May was a citizen of Edwardsville who was not then considered remarkable for talents or popular arts. He removed to Springfield and, in later years, was elected to congress over Benjamin Mills of Galena. Mr.

Lippincott speaks of the brothers, Abraham, Isaac and David Prickett, and Mr. Churchill adds this annotation: "Abraham Prickett was a delegate to our constitutional convention of 1818 and a member of our first house of representatives in 1818-19. He was postmaster at Edwardsville and at one time judge of probate. He died at Natchitoches, Louisiana, June 12, 1836, aged forty-seven years. His brother, Isaac Prickett, was a merchant and a very worthy man. The third brother, David, was a lawyer, was once elected to the legislature and was at one time judge of probate of this county.

"But the big store at Edwardsville was kept by Robert Pogue, who, with his brothers, did a large business for a few years and then left the country. Joshua Atwater was there—and I believe is there yet (written in 1864). I believe his old age is cheered by a competence of this world's goods and a good hope for the next. I should do wrong to omit a name that in the earliest days of Illinois was well known and respected in Madison county. He was a recorder of deeds when the county covered a large territory. As a Methodist preacher he possessed unbounded confidence and respect. His two sons, Barton and Richard, have become well known preachers since. Josias Randle kept his office on a hill which skirts a ravine on the west side of the village. There were several families located there, of whom I remember Nathan Scarritt and Don Alonzo Spaulding. Nathan Scarritt resided at Edwardsville, a year or two, and then removed to what became known as Scarritt's prairie, now in Godfrey. He had a brother, Isaac Scarritt, a preacher of more than ordinary ability. I recall two little boys who used to do errands and sometimes came to my residence. Perhaps my readers may have heard since of Isaac and Russell Scarritt. I say nothing of the younger ones, Jotham and others. (The Jotham referred to is the Rev. J. A.

Scarritt, of Alton, who became a famous Methodist divine and still abides with us in a venerated old age—Editor.)

"In speaking of the venerable Josias Randle I might, with propriety, have introduced others of the same name and kindred. He had a brother whose name I cannot now recall, but he was the father of Josiah, who lived many years in Scarritt's prairie; George, who was at a mill on the Macoupon, and Irwin B., long well known at Alton (spoken of in Biographical section). A cousin, Parham Randle, was long a very interesting preacher, and Thomas Randle began his ministry in those days. In the same neighborhood lived William Otwell who served in the Legislature in 1820 and 1824. His son, Stith Otwell, began to preach about that time, but his usefulness was early cut short by death. Mathew Torrance, Joseph and David Robinson, though well known and highly respected, were never in public life, but I may remark that these, and such like them contributed greatly to preserve and bless the community of which they formed an influential part.

"South of Edwardsville, on the edge of Ridge Prairie, were several persons who ought to be mentioned: William Gillham, a substantial farmer, connected with the Gillhams of the American Bottom, had been, I believe, a member of the territorial legislature. Adjoining his farm was that of the widow Robinson, whose son, Benaiah Robinson, a well educated man, who, if he had chosen to employ his abilities to win popular favor would have been conspicuous. He was twice a candidate for the legislature, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Churchill says he was chosen county surveyor as often as he desired the office. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1847.

"Robert McKee was a neighbor and a good man, but unpretentious. Near him was John Barber, a farmer and teacher, who, however quiet and unambitious, could not be unknown.

His influence as an able and religious man preceded by many years his official character as a preacher. His son, John Barber, Jr., became an uncommonly able minister of the Gospel.

"Among those connected with the Leggetts and Breaths were two Irish families who have left their mark upon the State, David Gillespie and Robert Gordon. The survivors of that early day in Edwardsville will remember well the mother of Mathew and Joseph Gillespie. Strong, athletic and hard-working, she was held in such estimation by the better class that no one was more welcome as a visitor in their families than Mrs. Gillespie. She had a strong, nervous mind, stored more than any other, I thought, with a vast amount of Scripture truth. I never durst encounter her in argument, or hardly attempt to quote Scripture to her, for she was more than my match. Her sons, later occupying important positions in public life, doubtless received the impress of their mother's mind, who did not live long enough to see them in the fullness of their prosperity, but the judge upon the bench doubtless looks back with pride to his noble mother, as well as with love and veneration. In reference to the other family I need only point to Rev. Joseph Gordon, who lives to occupy no small place as a minister of the Gospel, respected and beloved as he is, by all the brethren associated with him in the Alton Presbytery.

"I have alluded to Maj. William H. Hopkins and wish to say something of him, because at the early day his house was for a season my home and the resort of many persons in social and political life. Major Hopkins was a native of Orange county, New York, and came to Edwardsville in 1819. After keeping boarders for some time he removed to a new and commodious house he had erected in the new town. His house was for several years the best-kept and most respectable in the region and was patronized by

the elite. The homelikeness of the place was enhanced by the presence of his venerable parents, General Reuben Hopkins and wife. The family later removed to St. Louis where the Major kept an excellent hotel on Main street which was the resort of Madisonians visiting that city.

"Dennis Rockwell was in Edwardsville when I went there in the fall of 1820. He had established a land office agency there in connection with a Mr. Van Zandt of Washington. He employed me as an assistant. Few men have won more friends or retained them longer than Mr. Rockwell. He subsequently removed to Jacksonville where he became circuit clerk and postmaster. Another interesting reminiscence of the Hopkins House is that of Chester Ashley. He came from the east and engaged in the practice of law. He was a man of talent and education; possessed of elegant manners, frank, genial and sociable. I think he had a high sense of honor and rectitude. He married a relative of the Hopkins family and removed to Little Rock, Arkansas. I was not surprised when he was elected to the senate of the United States from Arkansas, but rather wondered that his political advancement did not occur sooner. His career and death are known as a part of the nation's history.

"Andrew Miller is a man not to be forgotten by me while memory lasts. He was not only one of those who formed the pleasant circle at the Hopkins House, but an endeared friend before and after. His father, John Miller, came to Milton in 1819, with a son and two daughters. He built and set up a hat factory. Their coming was remarkable for one thing: they landed in Milton from a keel boat directly at the mills, the only instance, perhaps, in which Wood river was navigated by a keel boat. Mr. Miller, the father, soon died. The son was employed by me as a clerk while I

continued in business. The daughters married and from that time Andrew Miller and I dwelt together, mostly in my family, until I removed from Edwardsville. In this place he became cashier of the Edwardsville branch of the State Bank, and settled up its accounts for the state government. After this he was employed by Dr. Edwards in the land office until his last sickness. He died in Dr. Edwards' home. No man was more respected and confided in by all—and, I may be permitted to add, none was more beloved by me.

"Benjamin J. Seward came to the State—or Territory rather—in 1817. He preceded me about a month at Shawneetown, but left immediately, and I did not meet him until I came to Edwardsville where he was cashier of the bank of Edwardsville, of which Benjamin Stephenson was president. My acquaintance with him was really of a later date when he was agent in Illinois for the American Sunday School Union. From this state he was promoted to the general agency for the Mississippi valley with headquarters at Cincinnati. He was called from this post by his brother, William H. Seward, at the time the latter was elected governor of New York, to attend to his extensive land business.

"On the road from Edwardsville to Ripley, which was once expected to be a town, lived the family of Mr. Hoxsey, and some of them are there still (1864) being known as respectable citizens. It was a common remark—among bachelors and widowers that there was always a beautiful daughter there, and so it became the nearest way to several places. At least four gentlemen with whom I have been acquainted, have drawn upon the bank of Silver creek for their best treasure, viz: Benaiah Robinson, Dr. Weir of Edwardsville, Daniel Anderson and A. M. Blackburn. There is a cluster of descendants of the old gentleman, sons of his son, Tristram, in Perry county, in

which I write, who are worthy to bear and transmit the name. One of them has given his young life to his country.

#### EARLY CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

"The Methodist and Baptist churches were early planted in Illinois and there were many preachers of these denominations who labored more or less in Madison county. The Baptists were mainly of the old school, or what we called the hyper-Calvinistic class. They were then popularly called Ironsides, but have since obtained the name of Hardshell. I do not approve of such nicknames and only mention them because I do not recall their own distinctive name.

"About 1819 Rev. John M. Peck, who had come to St. Louis before me, came also to itinerate among them. He was an able man, as many can testify, and urged his missionary, Bible, Sunday school and temperance efforts with great success. But he was not received cordially by the brethren of the old churches. They considered him an innovator, and, after a few years he declared non-fellowship with them. Of the good brethren of the old side I need not add any more.

"The Methodist church furnished many specimens of able ministry and devotion to the work. Besides those already mentioned by me, who were, with one exception, local preachers, the best remembered by me were John Dew and Samuel H. Thompson. They were noble men. Mr. Dew was a man of great intellectual power. His strong appeals to the judgment, rather than to passions, were felt especially by thinkers. Samuel H. Thompson was a different style of man. His intellectual powers could not be esteemed equal, yet he could command an audience and produce more effect upon the public mind than any other man of his day. Governor Edwards said of him that he was the most powerful man with the people he knew, and that if he made

politics a profession he would be wonderfully successful. But he was devoted to a higher work, and though, in later years, he allowed his name to be used as a candidate for lieutenant governor, he abstained from personal effort and thus, it was thought, lost his election.

"Of Presbyterians, in those days, there were few, if we except the Cumberland Presbyterians who were active, efficient and successful. I have mentioned the John Barbers, father and son, as among the most efficient laborers in the denomination, though not the first in point of time. Three early Presbyterian ministers whom I recall were Benjamin Lowe who came to Illinois in 1817, and Mr. Graham, both educated at Princeton. About the same time came Nicholas Patterson. All three labored in Madison county, but not for a long period. Other Presbyterian ministers of the county were Rev. Salmon Giddings, Daniel Gould, Edward Hollister, Orin Catlin, Daniel Green Sprague and Abraham Williamson, all men of note in this county between the years 1818 and 1822, and the first named until 1828, although his home was in St. Louis. He married Miss Almira Collins of Collinsville. Among the conspicuous persons in the early day was Nathaniel Buckmaster. He was here, probably, before I became a citizen. My first recollections of Edwardsville include two brick houses which he had put up, one for James Mason, in the rear of the old courthouse square, and one for Governor Edwards on the corner of the public square in the new town."

Mr. Churchill supplements Mr. Lippincott's recollections with the following sketch of Colonel Buckmaster, who, he says, was a successful candidate for the legislature in 1820: "His vote helped to charter the state bank in 1821. He turned his attention to the shrievalty in 1822, and was elected and regularly reelected every other year until 1834, when he ran for state senator and was defeated by Cyrus Edwards. In 1835, at a special election, he was

chosen to fill a vacancy in the house of representatives occasioned by the resignation of Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. In 1836 he again turned his attention to the shrievalty and was elected by a plurality of 35 votes over Isaac Cox. In 1838 John Adams was elected by 85 majority over N. Buckmaster. In 1840 Andrew Miller was elected by 71 majority over Samuel A. Buckmaster (nephew of N. Buckmaster) and was several times reelected to the same office. Nathaniel Buckmaster was, sometime, postmaster at Alton and, at another time, warden of the State Penitentiary, a position filled later by his nephew. In 1854 N. Buckmaster tried his luck, unsuccessfully, for congress.

"George Barnsback and Jacob Gonterman were respected farmers living south of Edwardsville. The latter, I believe, never occupied a public position, but by his high character and the record of his descendants has left an excellent reputation." Mr. Churchill says of him: "In 1826 Jacob Gonterman came within six votes of being elected county commissioner, being defeated by his neighbor, Emanuel J. Leigh."

George Barnsback was an educated German gentleman, choosing to live a retired life on a large farm on the edge of Ridge prairie. Mr. Churchill says of him: "George Barnsback has never been an office seeker, but in 1819 he, Col. Sam. Judy and Rev. William Jones constituted the first county commissioners' court under the state government. In 1844-45 Mr. Barnsback, Newton D. Strong and myself had the honor of representing the county in the Legislature. My acquaintance with him commenced in November, 1817. I was traveling through the county in search of land whereon to make a home. A shower coming up I stopped at Capt. George Kinder's, but he said that his family were sick and he could not entertain me, but if I went on to his brother-in-law's (Barns) I could undoubtedly be accommodated. Of course I went and found an industrious, intelligent

Hanoverian busily engaged in hammering shoe leather. He informed me of a vacant quarter section of land adjoining that of William F. Purviance. The latter politely rode with me out on the prairie and pointed out the land. The next day I went to Edwardsville and entered the land. I learned the 'Barns' was an abbreviation for Barnsback. Julius L. Barnsback, a nephew of the preceding, has been dead several years. Of course he was not our representative, but Julius A. Barnsback, youngest son of the venerable George Barnsback, has attained to that honor. He was sheriff of Madison county two years, commencing November, 1860, and last year (1864) was captain of a company of 100-days men in his country's service. The Gonterman and Barnsback families are related by marriage.

"There was a man living in Edwardsville for a time named John Kain. His family resided in an old frame house nearly opposite where the Catholic church was afterwards built. Charles Slade married one of the daughters of John Kain. Slade moved eastwardly and laid out the town of Carlyle, at the point where the old Vincennes road crossed the Kaskaskia river. He named it after his grandmother. Mr. Slade was an active, handsome, gentlemanly young man. He held the office of United States marshal for the district of Illinois. In 1832 he was elected to congress, receiving a plurality of 389 votes over Governor Edwards, the next highest candidate. He was a candidate for reelection, but when on his way home from Washington he died of cholera near Vincennes, July 11, 1834.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of the advent of John Adams to this county but it was in the spring of 1823, or before, as his card in relation to wool carding and cloth dressing first appeared in the *Edwardsville Spectator* of May 3, 1823. At one time he essayed the manufacture of woolen cloth,



but it appears to me the latter venture did not succeed owing to the nature of the water. He was the first to introduce into this county, and, as far as I know into the state, the manufacture of castor oil. In this he did an extensive business, giving quite an impetus to industrial pursuits in Edwardsville. He was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1838."

#### POLITICS IN THE EARLY PERIOD

"The election for delegates to the constitutional convention of 1818 took place at Edwardsville on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July of that year," writes Mr. Churchill. "The votes were given viva voce. The candidates all professed to be opposed to slavery. At the close of the poll the vote stood: Abraham Pricket, 468; Joseph Borough, 392; Benjamin Stephenson, 324; George Cadwell, 171; William Jones, 158; Joseph Meacham, 38. The three first named were elected. The election under the new constitution took place September 17th, 18th and 19th at Edwardsville.

"The result in Madison county was as follows: for state, congressional and county officers:

"For Governor—Shadrach Bond, 515; Henry Reavis, 19.

"For Lieutenant Governor—Pierre Menard, 210; W. L. Reynolds, 203; E. N. Cullom, 101.

"Congressman—Daniel P. Cook, 446; John McLean, 92.

"State Senate—George Cadwell, 258; William Gillham, 48; Daniel Parkinson, 243.

"Representatives—Abraham Pricket, 552; Samuel Whiteside, 362; John Howard, 217; William Otwell, 199; John Y. Sawyer, 150; Thomas G. Davidson, 141; A. Baker, 4. The three first named were elected.

"Sheriff—William B. Whiteside, 260; Isom Gillham, 169; Joseph Borough, 106.

"Coroner—James Robinson, 358; Micajah Cox, 110."

Concerning the first temperance movement in Madison county Mr. Lippincott makes the following mention: "Benjamin Spencer of Upper Alton, a mechanic and a man of unblemished character, was elected one of the county commissioners in 1822, but died soon after and an election was held early in 1823 to fill the vacancy. The anti-convention men were of opinion that our county was on the right side and were anxious to test the question at this special election. Thinking my position as an anti-slavery man was well known, they importuned me to become a candidate as opposed to the convention, and at length, overcome by the solicitations of such men as Lockwood, McKee, Miller and others, I consented. Accordingly I was the anti-convention candidate and was elected as such. It was an anticipatory triumph of the Free State party which was the whole aim in the campaign. The result was curious. The regular members of the court were John Barber, an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Hail Mason, an elder in the Presbyterian church in Edwardsville, and I, elected to fill the vacancy, was an elder in the same church with him. We had but one term of court after I was elected, but that was enough to turn the world upside down in Madison county. In short, we had the effrontery to refuse licenses to sell liquors—remember this was before the temperance movement—not absolutely, nor to all, but to every applicant who, we believed intended to keep a mere grog shop, however he might parade his bond to provide lodging for travelers and stabling and provender for their horses, according to the letter of the law. They stormed and threatened, but we calmly persisted and prevailed. No harm ever came of it. It may be wondered how we three men, not learned in the law, durst assume the responsibility to refuse licenses to such as produced exactly the bond the law required, when the universal belief

was that the granting of such license was imperative on us. So the applicants and their friends insisted, but we persisted. Not to claim too much honor for the court I will reveal that we acted under the best legal advice. It was Samuel D. Lockwood (later judge of the supreme court), who, as I was going to take my seat in the court, informed me that it was my duty and the duty of the court to guard the public interest on that

point, and that we had the legal power to refuse all applications when we judged the public interest demanded it. To him belongs the honor of the first temperance movement I know of, in the state. It may not be impertinent to add that all of the three then county commissioners afterwards became preachers of the Gospel in three different denominations, Cumberland, Methodist and Presbyterian."

## CHAPTER XVI

### EARLY-DAY TRAGEDIES

HANGING OF ELIPHALET GREEN—WINCHESTER-SMITH MURDER TRIAL—WERE THE WIDOW'S WRONGS RIGHTED?—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—A THREE DAYS' HORROR IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY—THE GHASTLY WANN DISASTER.

In the decade covered by the reminiscences of Thomas Lippincott and George Churchill there occurred several tragedies that have passed into history. The first was the case of Eliphalet Green, who was executed at Edwardsville for murder on the 12th of February, 1824. The circumstances were as follows: Green, who was employed at Abel Moore's distillery in the forks of Wood river, had a quarrel with another employe named William Wright. Green, who was supposed to have some slight mental defect, became greatly enraged during the dispute having been violently abused, ran into the distillery, got his gun and fired at his opponent, who was retreating, or retiring, from the building. It was stated by an eminent jurist, who was present at the trial, that, in his opinion, Green was illegally convicted of first-degree murder, on the ground that his crime was committed in a sudden burst of rage and was not deliberate manslaughter. The jury were influenced by the fact that he ran several steps to get his gun and supposedly, therefore, that his anger had time to cool. He deeply repented his rash and violent act, and seemingly did not question the justice of his sentence. The first notice taken of the case by the *Edwardsville Spectator* was in its issue of January 20, 1824, as follows: "At a special court held in this place, last week, at which the

Hon. John Reynolds presided, Eliphalet Green was convicted of the murder of William Wright in December last and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of next month."

#### HANGING OF ELIPHALET GREEN

The convict received religious counsel from Hail Mason and Rev. John M. Peck; expressed a firm reliance on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus; and was baptized, by immersion, by Mr. Peck, who by request preached a sermon at the time and place of execution and read a memoir of Green's life, dictated by him. Both memoir and sermon were afterwards published in pamphlet form. The death warrant was issued on the 11th of February by Joseph Conway, clerk of the court, and was returned with the following endorsement on the back:

"Executed on the 12th of February, 1824, at half past two of the clock, A. M.

"N. BUCKMASTER, Sheriff."

Judge Reynolds, who was a smooth politician, and passed through life in an endeavor to hurt no one's feelings is said, in passing sentence of death on the prisoner, to have used language something like the following: "Well, Mr. Green, the jury in their verdict found you to be guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hanged. Now I want you

and your friends down on Wood river to understand that it is not I that condemns you but the jury and the law. Now I want to allow you all the time you wish to prepare, so the court wants to know at what time you prefer to be hanged." Green replied that any time would suit him, whereupon the court sentenced him to be hanged four weeks from that time.

#### WINCHESTER-SMITH MURDER TRIAL

The most solemn event in the early history of the Madison county court was the trial of Palemon H. Winchester, a talented young lawyer of Edwardsville, for the murder of Daniel D. Smith, who had formerly been a resident of Edwardsville, but had removed to Atlas, Pike county. On the 29th of January, 1825, while on his way home from Vandalia, he stopped over at Edwardsville. In an altercation between the two over the merits of General Jackson, Smith was stabbed and accused Winchester of the deed. Although there was a crowd around them, no one saw the actual stabbing, but Smith died soon after and Winchester was arrested for the crime. He was committed to jail and his trial, which commenced March 23, 1825, lasted four days. Alfred Cowles, acting attorney general, of Belleville, and later of Alton, and Benjamin Mills prosecuted the case, while Henry Starr of Edwardsville, and Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Churchill comments on this trial as below: "Mr. Grundy knew how to fire the southern heart. He thanked God that he was born beneath the warm rays of a southern sun. He disclaimed all murder, all manslaughter on the part of his client. He said it was proved that the deceased was in the habit of striking savagely with his tongue and that if he had bridled his tongue he might still have been among the living. I believe that Mr. Grundy was correct in this. It is my opinion that Smith was killed not for words spoken about

General Jackson, but for a caricature exhibited and words spoken, very offensive to Winchester, four or five years before the murder while Smith was a resident of Edwardsville."

At the close of the fourth day of the trial the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." During the trial the excitement was intense and though the roads were almost impassable great multitudes attended the trial. The argument of Mr. Grundy, that verbal abuse constituted an assault which was rightfully punished in the death of the assailant, is a sophistical one that would hardly be offered in court today. Winchester, who was acquitted, was a young man of talent and came of a leading Tennessee family. He was allied by marriage to the family of Colonel Stephenson. He was given to convivial habits, and after the trial, sank lower in intemperance and dragged through a life of poverty to the grave.

Smith, who was murdered, was a notable character in some respects. He was known by the soubriquet of Rarefied Smith by reason of his project for propelling machinery by rarefied air. There were two other Smiths at that time in Edwardsville. One was known as Corn-fed Smith, on account of his obesity, and the third, Judge T. W. Smith, was known as Tammany Smith on account of having received his political education in Tammany Hall, New York.

In 1817 Daniel D., or Rarefied Smith, had built a tall brick tower in Cincinnati in the belief that by making a fire at the bottom he could create a current of air sufficiently powerful to propel machinery. His project probably turned out to be only hot air, as the year 1818 found him advertising himself in the *Edwardsville Spectator* as a land agent at that place, the transition not being so very great, perhaps. He next appeared as the maker of a map of Illinois, four by six feet in size, for which he endeavored to obtain subscribers. It was certified to as "very correct" by such

men as Governor Shadrach Bond, United States Senators E. K. Kane, Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Governor Edward Coles, Colonel Stephenson and Major S. H. Long, the last named of the United States corps of engineers. In 1821 he was appointed by Governor Bond to the lucrative position of recorder of the newly organized county of Pike. He seems to have been successful there, as after his death, his administrator advertised 7,120 acres of land for sale belonging to his estate. For Smith's opinions on great national questions see his toast drank at Edwardsville July 5, 1819, as recorded by Mr. Churchill:

"A comet appeared last night in the sky  
To give us a toast for the Fourth of July.  
May she sail up Missouri, and smite Slavery  
and end it  
And scorch with her tail those that wish to  
extend it."

#### WERE THE WIDOW'S WRONGS RIGHTED?

Another trial which caused great excitement and which has never been since duplicated in the history of the county—that is, in the nature of the charges made against the defendants—was that growing out of what was known as the Dixon robbery. The sheriff, William B. Whiteside and his deputy, Robert Sinclear, the latter of Upper Alton, were the defendants therein. In early days a man named Dixon came from England and settled in Illinois with his family. The family settled near the mouth of the Piasa, except one son who located at Milton. This son, Matthew, died in the course of a few years, but before his death had placed in his father's hands several thousand dollars. His widow claimed the money but having no vouchers was refused. She told her grievance to Sheriff Whiteside and his deputy and, so the story goes, so wrought upon their feelings that they determined to wring the money out of the old man and give it to the widow. They did so,

and, it was understood, gave it to the widow, retaining a certain percentage for themselves for "expenses." That is one version.

Another is this. In the summer of 1821 there came to Edwardsville a report that old man Dixon had been robbed of a large sum of money in gold. That was bad, but when the rumor spread that the robbers were the sheriff and his deputy there was great excitement. They were arrested and Judge Reynolds was called on to hold the preliminary examination. For fear the shrewdness of the lawyers would work an escape for the prisoners a purse was made up and Colonel Thomas H. Benton of St. Louis, was employed to assist the prosecution. Thomas Lippincott was employed to take down the evidence. The result of the examination was that the sheriff and deputy were bound over for trial. But it was discovered that the old man's residence, where the robbery was committed, lay just beyond the line of Madison, within the bounds of the new county of Greene (Jersey county had not yet been set off from Greene). The defendants were held for trial at the first term of the Greene county circuit court before Judge Phillips. Carrollton was new then and had no court house and the trial was held in an unfinished building. The judge literally sat upon the bench, on this occasion, it being the carpenter's bench, at one end of the room. The trial was conducted with much skill by able lawyers. When the case was given to the jury they retired outside the building and deliberated on the verdict, sitting on the grass in charge of a constable. The result was as strange as original: the sheriff was acquitted, but the deputy was convicted, although the testimony was said to have been the same in both cases. The deputy, Robert Sinclear, disappeared mysteriously immediately after the trial and was not seen again in the county. Mr. Lippincott writes: "It is due to the memory of William B. Whiteside and his descendants to say that he was always esteemed

a good citizen and an honorable man with this single exception. As one of the officers of the Rangers, in the Indian wars, he was always considered the best, being as cool and judicious as he was brave." The jury is said to have stood one for acquittal and eleven for conviction in Whiteside's case. but the obstinate eleven finally had to give way. The record of the trial showed that the leader displayed all the suavity of manner, on this occasion, for which he was noted. "Don't be at least alarmed," said he to the victim, "all we want is your money." Dame Rumor also talked of a Robber's Cave, where the robbers were supposed to have assembled before making their onset on the Dixon family, and that others, not brought to trial, were engaged in the affair. Sinclear fled to Arkansas and attained distinction. He was a man of fine appearance and pleasing manners. He was elected as a member of the legislative council of that state. Mr. Churchill is of opinion that the above Robin Hood version of the robbery, righting the wrongs of the widow, was concocted by Sinclear when the story of the robbery followed him to Arkansas and required an explanation.

#### THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Many years before there was a mile of steam railroad in Madison county there existed a line of road that began no one, save the initiated, knew where and ended in some equally mysterious locality. It had regular relay stations but their location was equally secret. It had conductors but they were not figuring in the limelight. It was known as the "Underground railroad" and was patronized exclusively by fugitives from bondage. They paid no fare but traveled on free passes. Some incidents of travel on this line were related, years ago, to Mr. John Harnsberger, of Alhambra, by the Rev. Elihu Palmer, a brother of Gen. John M. Palmer, who, it seems, from the following narration, had been

a conductor on the line. The road paid no wages and if any dividends were declared they were not in money. Its stock was never listed on Wall street nor elsewhere.

The incidents Mr. Palmer related were as follows: Along in the early days he was crossing over Wood river bridge, near Alton, when he observed a picture of a negro tacked up on the side with a bill offering a reward for the fugitive's capture. Tearing down the picture and hand-bill Mr. Palmer took it along with him. Stopping at a friend's house he exhibited the bill whereupon the latter took it out and shot it full of holes. Mr. Palmer knew well that the negro would soon be traveling up the valley and kept a careful lookout for him, and in the evening saw him coming. Stepping up to him he gave him the countersign of "A friend," a signal well known to every colored man and their friends away down into the south. The negro answered it correctly and Mr. Palmer took charge of him, secreting and feeding him. Around the negro's neck had been placed an iron band with an upright back of his head holding a bell to indicate always to his owner his whereabouts, regardless of the inhuman outrage to the victim's feelings and physical comfort. The man's neck was swollen to his face from his efforts to pull the upright over to file the clapper from the bell. Mr. Palmer and friends succeeded in removing the collar from his neck and, after resting, put him on a horse and mounted one himself. After riding all night he reached a more northern station of the road and put him in charge of other conductors who guided him further along on the road to freedom. Mr. Palmer then rode home and preached a funeral sermon the next day.

At another time a negro woman appealed to him for aid in helping her to escape. Her story was a tragic one. She had been a favourite with the daughters of her master who had her educated with themselves. Her master meeting with reverses of fortune it was plan-

ned to sell her down south. She was young and attractive looking and would bring a fine price. Horrified at the thought of the fate impending she determined never to submit to becoming the mother of slaves, so, disguising herself in boy's clothing, she made her way safely to St. Louis and took the "underground route" for Wood river valley and arrived at Mr. Palmer's station. Mr. Palmer took her on a horse, while he mounted another, and rode all night with her to a northern depot when he returned home.

There were many men and women in Madison county, in those days, of high character and sympathetic hearts whose homes were as open to all victims of cruelty and oppression as was Elihu Palmer's. Their philanthropic and heroic deeds brought them no reward in this life, and even subjected them to suspicion and ostracism; but who doubts that they thereby added stars to their crown of rejoicing when they passed over to the Land of the Leal and heard the words "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

#### A THREE DAYS' PENITENTIARY HORROR\*

In the late fifties there was a convict at the Alton penitentiary named Hall, who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was a desperate man of wiry frame whose imprisonment made him insane with rage and hate. This man was set to work in the blacksmith shop and was watched with extreme care, but he managed to make a short knife of a worn out file and used the skill of a genius in hiding it about his person. His cell like all others was strongly built of blocks of stone. The door was of oak many inches thick and bound with bars of iron. The prisoner's bed shut down against the door, which opened inwards, so that the door was fastened from within when the prisoner was in bed. Through the

\**State Register.*

door which opened into a corridor, was a hole perhaps eight inches square, which was strongly barred, and the only other opening into the cell was in the outer wall of the prison, where a narrow slit, also barred, admitted light and air. This little window was near the ceiling and by reason of its narrowness and the thickness of the outer wall, a person on the outside, even if mounted on a ladder, could not get sight of the prisoner. All this was understood by Hall whose insane cunning had devised a desperate scheme to escape from the prison and humiliate the warden. At ten o'clock one morning, while at work, he signaled the guard whose name was Crabb, that he was sick, and, in accordance with the rule, Crabb started with him to his cell. While in the corridor, as the guard was opening an iron door, Hall struck him down with a bar of iron, which he had secured at the blacksmith shop, and dragged him into the cell. He then bound him with strips from the bed blanket and closed the door, shutting down the bed against it. The guard was stunned by the blow and did not recover his senses for an hour, and, as he did not return to the shop, search was made for him, and the warden was quickly informed of the event. Hall armed with a knife, was keeping watch over the wounded guard and was secure in his cell. He declared that he would kill the guard unless granted a full pardon; but, after some reflection demanded, in addition, that he should be furnished with a loaded revolver and be permitted to walk with the guard out of the prison to a carriage at the gate, and that Colonel Buckmaster should drive the carriage in such direction and as far as he should indicate, and permit him to escape. He further stated that if any attempt was made to take him he would fall on Crabb and murder him. The situation was horrible and there seemed to be no way of getting at the prisoner that did not render the death of Crabb certain. The people of Alton were soon

aware of the tragedy and the town was in an uproar. The guard was a well known and respectable citizen and had a family. The news of the situation was sent over the state and country and attracted absorbed attention from its murderous ingenuity. Communication was kept up with the convict and the guard through the door, before which Buckmaster stood for the greater part of three days, with a pistol in his hand, watching closely for a chance to shoot the convict. But Hall managed to keep himself covered with the body of the guard and his vigilance never relaxed.

Hall said he had been trying to get the warden instead of the guard, but had been compelled to accept smaller game; whereupon Buckmaster offered to take Crabb's place, if he might be released. But Hall declined to exchange his prisoner, although Buckmaster offered to go into the cell stark naked. It was useless to try to poison the convict, for the guard ate the same food and the little window did not afford a view of either. When this desperate situation was understood Governor Bissell sent a pardon to Colonel Buckmaster to be used at his discretion, but the warden decided not to use it except in the last extremity. No labor or pains were spared to catch the convict off his guard, but he seemed to feel neither fatigue nor fear. When every other expedient failed the warden decided to force the door, and accordingly, when the door was opened to admit the supper of the men he inserted a crowbar to keep the door open and with the aid of another guard rushed in and pulled Crabb out. At their entrance the convict fell upon Crabb and tried to kill him with his knife, but failed to do so though he wounded him dreadfully. When the guard was rescued Hall closed his door and refused to surrender. He sat down on the floor out of pistol range and was beyond the reach of the warden. Buckmaster called on him in vain to surrender, and as his body was con-

cealed by the door he still held out. But the warden watched until he saw one foot exposed when he instantly pierced it with a ball. The wound destroyed the nerve of the convict and he exposed his head which was instantly pierced with a bullet. He was taken out and died in a day or two. The guard recovered entirely from his wounds, and held his place in the prison after it was removed to Joliet. The Hall tragedy was long remembered in Alton and throughout the county.

#### THE GHASTLY WANN DISASTER

The most serious and frightful tragedy that ever darkened the pages of Madison county history—that is, the one involving the greatest loss of life and most numerous cases of personal injury—was that known as “the Wann disaster.” It occurred at the little village of Wann, on the Big Four railroad, four miles from Alton and now known as East Alton.

About nine o'clock on the morning of January 21, 1893, J. C. Bramhall, ticket agent of the Big Four at Alton, was called to the telephone and received this message from the agent at Wann: “Send doctors at once: No. 18 in open switch, burning up.” No. 18 was the fast New York and Boston express, the finest train on the road.

Hastily summoning the company's surgeon, Dr. W. A. Haskell, a special train was at once made up and was en route to the scene of disaster within a few minutes. The rescue party at the start, was made up of Surgeon Haskell, General Agent L. T. Castle, Ticket Agent Bramhall, Baggage Master F. L. Stanton, Conductor H. E. South, Engineer Edward Dawson and some employes of the company. They were joined at East Alton by officials J. Flynn and Louis Berner. Never before did relief train fly faster over a short stretch of road. Arrived at the scene of disaster they found that No. 18 had run into a siding and collided with a string of tank cars lying there.



The cars were filled with coal oil. The engine crashed into the tank train and burst open one or more of the tank cars, releasing the oil, and simultaneously with the collision, the engine, the tank cars and the two forward cars of the passenger train were enveloped in flames, the friction of the impact or flying coals from the engine having ignited the oil. The siding was in a cut, eight or ten feet deep. At the moment of the collision Engineer George Webb jumped off, having previously set the brakes. He jumped on the lefthand side where the track ran near the bank. He struck the bank, rolled backward into the ditch and was instantly wrapped in flame. His death was almost instantaneous. The fireman, more fortunate, jumped from the right-hand side and escaped with a few cuts and bruises. The rescue party, arrived on the scene, recovered the body of the engineer, though nothing was left but the trunk. The passengers were badly shaken up but none seriously injured.

The accident was the result of carelessness, a switchman having left the switch turned onto the siding instead of the main track. The remaining cars of the passenger train were uncoupled and drawn out of harm's way, but the fire was raging so furiously about the tank train that no attempt was made to remove the cars that were ignited. And this is where the element of tragedy entered. Prior to this the accident had been but an ordinary collision, the product of negligence, but an awful calamity was impending to which the railroad accident was but the prelude.

The fire still raging along the tank train attracted a curious crowd of villagers and others to the scene. Escaping gas on fire was rushing from the manholes of the tank cars, as if in warning, but the crowd paid no heed. The relief party, after the surgeon had attended to the injured, started back to the station, a quarter of a mile distant. The agent warned the crowd to disperse fearing the other tanks

would explode. It being near noon the women left to prepare the noonday meal at their homes, but the men and some boys remained.

Just after the relief party had reached the station to take the train and were looking towards the scene of the fire, they heard a muffled explosion. A dark cloud, seemingly of smoke, rose in the air, spread out wide and wider and suddenly burst into flame, lighting up the heavens, and then descended to earth in a fiery rain of blazing oil, striking the earth with an impact louder than the explosion. The blazing blanket of oil fell squarely on the sight-seers igniting everything it touched. A great wave of heat swept towards the station. The rescue party fled, momentarily, the heat wave scorching the backs of their coats. The wave passing they returned in response to the shouts, groans and shrieks of the distant crowd enveloped in a sea of fire. A boy who had been on the outskirts came rushing to the depot shouting: "Send for all the doctors, more than a hundred people killed." An instant later human figures, pillars of flame, came rushing by, some with all the clothing burned from their persons, black and seared by flame and looking more like demons than human beings. The surgeon, Dr. Haskell, instantly comprehending the nature of the disaster, hastily converted the station and an empty freight car into hospitals. He ordered buckets of water brought to the station into which he placed an antiseptic compound from his medicine case. He sent to all the houses round for cotton and bandages. The women responded nobly. They ripped open their comforters to obtain a supply of cotton which they took to the station with whatever else they had that they thought would give relief. Others of the local victims, who were able, rushed to the store of the Henry brothers where everything was generously placed at their disposal, where Hon. Z. B. Job took charge of the situation and seconded the efforts of physicians. The victims

were found to number over a hundred. Dr. T. P. Yerkes was near the scene but escaped with slight burns and was able to help care for the injured. Some of the survivors were desperately burned; some only slightly. Those fatally burned numbered thirty-two. Some died instantly, wrapped in a shroud of flame. Others lingered in unspeakable agony for hours or days until death came to their relief. All the physicians in Alton were summoned and arrived an hour after the explosion. After applying first aid, as far as the means at hand permitted, Dr. Haskell commanded a train to take the living victims to St. Joseph's hospital in Alton. When that ghastly train with its freight of suffering humanity arrived at the foot of Walnut street, the nearest point to the hospital, it was met by carriages and ambulances, and the victims were lifted or helped from the cars. It was a heart-rending sight; men with shreds of clothing clinging to them in blackened rags, their bodies seared and scarred, and, in some cases, the cooked flesh dropping from their bones. They were taken to the hospital where hasty preparations had been made for their reception, and there a corps of physicians, under Dr. Haskell's direction and the care of the Sisters and trained nurses of the hospital, labored through weary hours to mitigate the horrors of the situation and alleviate as far as possible the suffering of the wounded. Four of the victims died at the hospital that night; others followed them later.

The burning oil that descended covered something like an acre. This area presented the aspect of a great battlefield that had been swept by fire. The trees about were blackened by flame and denuded of the smaller branches. The ground was covered with debris; shoes, hats, socks and remnants of clothing, to all of which pieces of flesh adhered.

Some of the less dangerously injured had been removed to their homes and were at-

tended there. The whole village was wrapped in gloom. The calamity was so sudden and overpowering that the people were stunned by the shock. Not all the victims were residents of the village; some were residents of Alton who had driven out to see the railroad wreck; still others were employes of the railroad and some lived in the country adjacent. Several of the railroad men had crawled under the cars at the moment of the explosion and thus escaped the descending sheet of burning oil. But after those who were able had fled twenty-three lay on the field, dead or dying.

Taken in all its aspects the disaster was one of unmitigated horror. Of the victims who recovered all of the seriously injured were disfigured for life. Some are still seen about the village with maimed bodies, with faces and hands seamed and scarred.

The railroad company awarded damages to its employes who were injured but fought compensation to the others on the ground that they were trespassers on the company's property. The physicians and the hospital had to sue the company for their services, but the courts decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The hospital's bill was resisted on the plea that Dr. Haskell's action in sending the patients to the institution was unauthorized; that he should first have procured an order of admission from the township supervisor; but the appellate court ruled that the Doctor's action was fully justified by the dire emergency; that even if the supervisor had been standing at his side he would not have been warranted in delaying for a moment to ask for authority. The emergency was there and had to be met instantly in the interest of suffering humanity. Such appalling circumstances swept precedent aside.

Dr. Haskell was the hero of the occasion. A born leader, cool and collected where others were wild with excitement. All looked to him for aid and direction. His wonderful record

of efficiency on that day of disaster, is a proud page in Madison county's annals. There were many instances of unselfish heroism among the victims. A case in point is that of Charles W. Harris, of Alton. He was among the first of the injured to reach the station, but refused to be treated until those more seriously burned than himself had received attention.

## CHAPTER XVII

### THE JOHN ADAMS JOURNAL

JOHN ADAMS—DOWN THE OHIO TO ILLINOIS—BUILDING THE EDWARDSVILLE MILL—PREPARES FOR THE CLOTHING BUSINESS—MANUFACTURES CASTOR OIL—FAILS TO MAKE BEET SUGAR—BUSINESS AND PIETY.

John Adams, who became a permanent settler at Edwardsville in March, 1823, and was the first to set up wool-carding machines there, wrote a journal of his personal and business experiences. This journal, making a carefully written book of more than two hundred and fifty pages, is a record of his career during his early life in western New York, his journeys and final settlement in Illinois, and his residence in Edwardsville up to 1838, when he was elected sheriff of the county. The first part of the journal was written probably almost a hundred years ago. It is now the property of Mr. Adams' grandson, J. Magnus Ryrie, of Alton.

#### JOHN ADAMS

John Adams was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 25, 1796, a son of Jonathan Adams. In February, 1807, the family moved to Cayuga county, New York. John Adams was reared there, had some schooling, and early began learning the trade of a wool carder. He was employed in a factory at Cazenovia for some time, beginning in 1815, spent nearly two years in Canada in charge of a factory, and in March, 1818, set out upon his first journey to Illinois. After spending a few weeks in this state about Carlyle and in St. Louis, he returned to New York, where

he was married in August, 1818, to Miss Hannah Hicks.

#### DOWN THE OHIO TO ILLINOIS

In September, 1818, having bought some carding machines and other merchandise, Mr. Adams again started for Illinois. His wife remained in the east, and he was accompanied on this trip by his brother Robert. Their goods and machinery were transported by wagons to the Allegheny river. "October 6th, after getting our machinery etc., on board," says the Journal, "we pushed off down the Allegheny river, the water being uncommon low, and we were under the necessity of getting into the water to pry and push our boat over the riffles and bars, sometimes making temporary dams with stones and flood-wood to turn the water all in one channel. . . . November 5th we arrived at Pittsburg, almost discouraged and worn out with fatigue and trouble. Here we concluded to stop until the water should rise or we could find some more convenient way of getting along. Robert and Mr. Thomas worked a few days in the coal mine, but not liking the business they quit it, and they and myself engaged to split rails for 37½ cents per hundred. . . . We finally decided to sell our boat and put our property on board a keel-

boat which was to start for St. Louis as soon as the water should rise. . . . We accordingly put our machinery on board and sold our boat for about the same we gave. After waiting some days and the water not rising, winter coming on, we were fearful the keel-boat would not leave Pittsburg before spring, and as we were very anxious to proceed on our journey we purchased a small flat-boat and took our property again out of the keel-boat and put it in ours. We prepared a fire-place and some berths and took in three families as passengers. . . . November 22nd we set off from Pittsburg. . . . There were five other boats in company and a pilot on board to show us the way. We got along very slow on account of low water, and sometimes in the water. About the 5th of December we had a heavy rain which raised the water considerable, so that we got along very well except when detained by head winds. . . . The water being now in a tolerable stage to run, we floated down the Ohio river very fast. We stopped at a number of fine towns on the river. . . . We remained at Cincinnati one night and then proceeded on down the river. At the Ohio falls (Louisville) we undertook to follow another boat which had a pilot on board. But the boat had so much the start of us that they left us immediately when they came into the rapids. We endeavoring to follow them run about the worst place we could and for a few minutes were in imminent danger and were considerable frightened. We however got through safe and continued on, nothing more of consequence occurring until we arrived at Shawneetown, excepting some severe head winds. We landed at Shawneetown the 17th of December, 1818. . . . "We remained at Shawneetown three or four days, had our machinery stored, it being so late in the season we could not take them to St. Louis by water before spring. We

purchased a horse and took our tea, cloths, etc., in our wagon and started for Carlyle, peddling our articles on our way through. We arrived at Lemuel Lee's about the first of January, 1819. We were now in a situation that we could not return to New York as soon as we had calculated, our machinery not being in a situation to sell. We therefore concluded to get into business to be earning something. Robert hired to some surveyors himself and horse and wagon to attend and move their camp, etc. . . . I went to Turkey Hill settlement to see Mr. Mitchell about taking the carding machines he had contracted for and found him ready to receive them; but Padfield was off about taking or owning one-half of the double machine with me as he had agreed with me previous to my return to York state.

"From Turkey Hill settlement I went to Edwardsville, where I sold a chest of tea and partly engaged to set up a carding machine there with James Mason. From there I returned again to Mr. Lee's. By this time I had about concluded to enter land and try to establish a home in Illinois. I accordingly returned to Edwardsville and entered a quarter section of land which lay near Carlyle, where the people generally expected the state seat (capital) would be established at that time, although we were all afterwards disappointed."

#### BUILDING THE EDWARDSVILLE MILL

Mr. Adams was unable to carry out his plan to establish a factory at Edwardsville. His wife joined him at Carlyle in May, 1819, and he continued to reside there several years, engaged in farming and minor business undertakings. Early in 1823 he determined to set up a carding mill at Edwardsville, and having purchased the machinery at Vincennes, Indiana, the journal describes his location and first experiences at Edwardsville as follows: "March 9, 1823, having engaged Thomas Wil-

ton with one yoke of oxen and wagon, to which I put two yoke of oxen more which I had bought to take with me, we commenced our journey for Edwardsville. We were heavy loaded and the roads very bad, not having got settled. We had not proceeded more than one mile before we stuck in the mud and were obliged to unload a great part of our load, and after considerable difficulty got out of the mud and proceeded on. I hired two young men to go on with me and help me about building for one month. I now had plenty of help on my way, but was obliged to leave a part of my load, and the fourth day after leaving Carlyle we arrived at Edwardsville without house or home to go to. I, however, hired a horse of Jephtha Lamkins, and was to give him five dollars a month. I had previously made a contract with H. P. Winchester for ten acres of land where I intended establishing my business, but after a few days Winchester appearing to be rather off about letting me have the land, and having an opportunity to purchase the place I had hired of Lamkins on tolerable good terms, I concluded to buy. . . . I now went about the building as fast as possible. . . . and in less than a month had up a frame for the mill 24 feet square, two stories. I bought an old inclined wheel at Milton, a part of which I moved to Edwardsville. I employed a millwright who with the old and new timber constructed a mill. In May, having got my mill-house covered and weatherboarded, I started for Vincennes for the carding machine. . . . We had a tolerable good journey to Vincennes but found the machine much heavier than I expected, and the water being high and the roads muddy, we had a great deal of difficulty in getting along with our load. We broke down a number of times, but arrived at Edwardsville the 5th of June, having been absent between three and four weeks. The mill was not quite completed, but we soon

had it finished and the carding machine put up, and commenced carding the 23d. We had a very good run of business through the season. We were obliged to work night and day, and carded in the course of the season near six thousand pounds of wool.

#### PREPARES FOR THE CLOTHING BUSINESS

"In September I began to prepare for the clothing business. I took another trip to Vincennes in pursuit of utensils for the business. . . . I found considerable difficulty in obtaining workmen who understood making a fulling mill, in consequence of which I had to build and rebuild a number of times before I could do business, so that the expense of establishing the clothing business was considerable. Our work for that season amounted to about two hundred dollars. . . . In May I purchased another carding machine of Judge Thomas. . . . Our carding business that season amounted to better than eight thousand pounds of wool. . . . Our clothing business increased this season to double what it was the first season.

#### MANUFACTURES CASTOR OIL

"In February, 1825, I purchased about ninety bushels of castor beans, gave one dollar fifty cents a bushel. I made use of my cloth press to express the oil. I obtained about one hundred and thirty gallons of oil, which I sold for two dollars a gallon. In March I advertised to purchase all I could the ensuing season and give three quarts of oil or one dollar twenty-five cents per bushel. I offered a premium of fifty dollars to any person who would deliver me five hundred bushels of his own raising."

Mr. Adams was apparently the pioneer manufacturer of oil from castor beans in this county, and in succeeding years developed it to a large business. In 1835 the product of the oil business was about 14,000 gallons.

About that time he established an oil press at Alton, and one at Brighton, but the main business was centered at Edwardsville.

#### FAILS TO MAKE BEET SUGAR

Another experiment of Mr. Adams is an interesting item of history. "In April, 1826," says the Journal, "I planted a large quantity of beets seed with the intention of trying the experiment of making sugar from beets the ensuing fall. . . . Finding the prospect of making sugar from beets to be rather poor, that the expense would be more than the profits, I concluded to sell my beets (of which I had a considerable many), some in St. Louis and in the neighborhood."

#### BUSINESS AND PIETY

The Adams Journal, while largely a record

of business and of family affairs, together with the transcript of many letters received from other members of the family, helps to throw much light on the character and circumstances of the people of that time. The record of business affairs is set down with a serious dignity, and through all the letters is breathed in a tone of religious trust and exhortation. Business and piety were regarded very seriously by the men and women of early Madison county. This article will be concluded with one more brief quotation: "Quite a revival of religion took place at Edwardsville during the spring (1828), and many improved the offers held out by the Holy Scriptures and found peace and comfort through the merit of the Redeemer. A Baptist church was established and myself and wife became members thereof."

## CHAPTER XVIII

### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

FIRST IMPROVED FARM—FROM 1818 TO 1836—EARLY ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—FOURTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR—HORTICULTURE—HON. W. C. FLAGG—ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—ORGANIZATION OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS—ACREAGE AND CROPS—DAIRY AND LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS—A MODEL DAIRY FARM—AGRICULTURAL POPULATION DISTINCTIVELY GERMAN.

The pursuit of agriculture in this county, as an occupation and means of development, dates back to about the year 1800, with the coming of the first American settlers, although there is evidence that some attempts were made in that direction by adventurous French pioneers who planted pear trees on a claim in section 6, township 3, range 9, near Nameoki, and on Chouteau island in the Mississippi immediately opposite section 6, about 1783. The claim was abandoned by these adventurers, but the pear trees remained as mute evidences of former occupancy by white men, and were found there by the first American settlers. Outside of this abandoned French settlement the beginnings of agriculture are noted in 1800, when Ephraim J. O'Connor ventured far in advance of other pioneers and located in the northern part of Collinsville township, some six miles southwest of Edwardsville, in a region called Goshen. It was so called by a missionary, Rev. David Badgley, who explored it a year or two previous and gave it that name because he found it a land of marvelous fertility, in scripture parlance "a land flowing with milk and honey."

#### FIRST IMPROVED FARM

O'Connor remained but a year and disposed of his claim to Colonel Samuel Judy, who im-

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proved and cultivated it and remained on it, until his death some forty years later, his being the first farm opened and improved in the county. But notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, agriculture did not flourish in the early years. The country about Goshen, Gov. Reynolds writes, "was the most beautiful land I ever saw. I have spent hours on the bluff ranging my view up and down the American Bottom as far as the eye could extend. The freshness and beauty of nature reigned over it to give it the sweetest charm."

The reason agriculture did not flourish, notwithstanding favorable soil conditions, were various. There were no markets and no inducement to raise anything beyond the requirements of the farmer's family. Stock required little provision for winter. Hay grew luxuriantly on the prairie and could be had for the cutting. The forest abounded in mast where cattle and hogs could range almost the winter through, requiring but little from the crop raised by the farmer. The land also abounded in game of many kinds and it was easier for the settler to supply the wants of his family with the rifle, or the trap, than with the plow. Farming implements were crude; the old "wooden-mold board plow" did little more than skim the surface of the ground and was a difficult implement to man-



age on account of its clumsy make, so that the farmer did no more plowing than was necessary to insure enough wheat, corn and potatoes to carry him through to the next season. There was little object in raising a surplus because in a country without roads there was practically no market. Colonel Judy, however, notwithstanding adverse conditions, in addition to field crops, raised large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Writing of these early conditions the late Hon. W. C. Flagg says: "With the organization of the territory as a State and the subsequent rapid increase in population from the older and more advanced states agricultural interests advanced." It became profitable to raise crops for market with the demands of an increased number of inhabitants, the improvement of roadways and the advent of steamboats on the Mississippi. In the early days the wheat was cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail or by the tramping of horses and winnowed by a sheet, which last operation, Governor Reynolds tells us, was the hardest work he ever performed. No wonder he abandoned it to make office-holding and office-seeking his regular occupation. The grain being cleaned it was necessary to grind it in a hand mill, if a band mill or grist mill was not accessible. And then came the laborious process of converting the meal or flour into bread in a day when stoves were unknown, or even baking pans or ovens.

#### FROM 1818 TO 1836

In the period between 1818 and 1836, says Mr. Flagg, there was a marked improvement in agricultural conditions. Settlers ceased to live by hunting and applied themselves to improving their farms and raising better crops. There were other farmers besides Colonel Judy and the famous Gillham family who made the fertile soil yield them rich returns. Captain Curtis Blakeman, of Marine settlement, records in 1820: "I gathered from nine

and three-quarters acres 1,600 bushels of ear corn of a very superior quality." This was on new prairie land, planted in hills four feet apart and plowed three times. It would be difficult to equal this yield of over 160 bushels per acre even in this day of improved agricultural methods and scientific culture. Between 1820 and 1830, with the improvements in implements and methods of cultivation many other records almost as good as that of Captain Blakeman are recorded, and it was a common thing for wheat to run forty bushels to the acre, when now such a yield is considered almost phenomenal. The yield of oats was equally abundant. The pioneer farmers of the county raised cotton and flax which were worked up into home-made cloths. During 1831 an agricultural paper called the *Ploughboy* was published at Edwardsville by Hon. John York Sawyer, the first paper in the interest of the farmer published in the Mississippi valley. It gave renewed impetus to agricultural occupations. The editor of the *Ploughboy* enumerates corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips and buckwheat as among the products of the county. We also know that the castor bean was a profitable crop and that John Adams made 12,000 gallons of castor oil, at Edwardsville in 1831.

According to D. A. Lanterman's statement the ladies of those days wore gowns of home-made cotton, linen or woolen stuffs, and moccasins on their feet, making exceptions in favor of leather shoes at their weddings. The men then wore leather shoes generally, when they wore any, with trousers of buckskin and a hunting shirt. These facts reveal at a glance that the pioneers were an independent class. The farm furnished them with practically everything they needed in food supplies and the material for clothing as well. The farm produced the raw material and the home was the factory. What need had they of stores or of woolen or cotton mills?

## EARLY ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE

During the period from 1818 to 1836 there were further advances in agriculture. The grain cradle and the fanning mill, Mr. Flagg says, were introduced, materially reducing the labor of harvesting wheat and preparing the grain for market. Steam flouring mills began to be erected in place of the old band mills and those run by water power. New appliances and implements enabled the farmers to greatly increase their acreage and multiply the output at a saving of time and labor over former methods. The home became less of a factory and the ladies instead of being weavers of dress fabrics became patrons of the town merchants for their woolen, cotton and linen fabrics. And these changes caused others. Cotton ceased to be grown on the farm and the wool was taken to market. Prior to this period the farmer relied on corn fodder and native grasses to see his live-stock through the winter, but now timothy, red top and clover began to be grown. From 1836 to 1854 steam transportation on the Mississippi developed rapidly. New markets were opened to the south and east, and there was demand for all the varied products of the farm. Increased attention began to be paid to orcharding so that Madison county soon became noted for fruit culture. The grape was planted at Highland and along the Mississippi bluffs above Alton, one of the early vineyards being set out by Louis Steritz at Clifton, while wine was made at Highland by Solomon Koepfli over sixty years ago. The Swiss and German immigrants who were now coming in large numbers, introduced some European methods of culture which were an advance and also varied the products of agriculture.

After 1854 the advancement was still more rapid. The grain drill was introduced which revived the sowing of wheat which had become a somewhat neglected crop. The build-

ing of railroads throughout the state brought into cultivation immense areas of prairie land which had not heretofore been cultivated for the reason that means of transportation had been wholly inadequate. Live-stock growing rapidly developed with means of transporting cattle, sheep and hogs to market by other means than driving them over execrable roads on the hoof. Improved live-stock also began to appear. Colonel Buckmaster introduced the Alderneys in 1859 and W. C. Flagg followed with the Devons in 1862. Other improved breeds followed these as wide-awake farmers began to realize that thoroughbreds were more profitable than scrub stock. The innovations also included better strains of horses, sheep and hogs.

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

As far back as 1822 an agricultural society had been formed at Edwardsville, of which Curtis Blakeman was the first president; Gov. Edward Coles and Isaac Ferguson, vice presidents; Abraham Prickett, treasurer; George Churchill, secretary; John Reynolds, Sr., Robert Reynolds, Sr., and John Murray, Cor. committee. It flourished for three years and then became extinct. In 1854 the Madison County Agricultural Association was organized with Thos. Judy, president; J. J. Barnsback, vice president; John A. Prickett, secretary, and W. T. Brown, treasurer. Ten acres of ground (subsequently increased to fifteen) were purchased near Edwardsville, sheds, cattle pens and stalls were erected, and the first county fair and cattle show was held in September, 1855. These exhibitions, which offered liberal premiums to exhibitors, were held annually for some twenty years thereafter and were of great value in stimulating and advancing the agricultural and horticultural interests of the county. The stock was held mainly by citizens of Edwardsville, Judge Joseph Gillespie being the largest stockholder.

## FOURTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR

The fourth annual fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society was held near the city of Alton September 30, to Oct. 3, 1856. The grounds were located on upper State street. This is the only time the State Fair was ever held in Madison county. In those days the fair was a peripatetic institution. It remained so for many years thereafter until finally located permanently at Springfield. The following extract from the report of the secretary will be of interest: "The location on the Mississippi, at a point ordinarily accessible to the citizens of other states, induced the Executive committee to open the premium list of the society to all exhibitors alike.

"The preparations for this fair were liberal. The citizens of Alton through a spirited committee of arrangements, selected beautiful grounds, and their architect, J. A. Miller, displayed much taste in the formation of drives and the position and elevation of structures. In every department except, perhaps, cattle and horses, the accommodations were ample, and all highly creditable to the citizens of Alton, and, notwithstanding the many fears on the subject, it is believed that visitors were reasonably well provided for, and that preparation was made for feeding and lodging many more than attended.

"This, again, was a great cattle show, and horses, mules, etc., were abundant. In several other departments the collection was highly creditable, and especially so in agricultural implements; and, for the first time, there was a well-contested plowing match on the grounds.

"As a whole the Alton fair was considered a good one; though, owing to the low stage of water in the rivers, and other causes needless to name, the number of entries and visitors from abroad were not equal to our expectations."

Entries at the fair—1,450.

Amount of receipts—\$9,002.95.

Cost of premiums and other expenses for 1856—\$8,354.73.

This left the society \$648.22 ahead on the Alton exhibition.

The exhibits at this exposition included 158 cattle; 218 horses, jacks and mules; 51 sheep; 25 swine; 12 poultry; 125 agricultural implements; 203 farm products; 30 fruits, flowers, etc.; musical instruments, paintings, etc., 97; textile fabrics, needle work, etc., 188; natural history, etc., 27; plowing match, 5 contestants; miscellaneous entries, 350.

The annual address before the State Agricultural Society, at the fair held in Chicago, Oct. 11, 1855, was delivered by Hon. David J. Baker, of Alton, former U. S. Senator.

## HORTICULTURE

The soil and climate of Madison county were early found to be peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. The oldest orchards in the state, planted by American settlers were located in this county. The first orchard was set out by Samuel Judy in Goshen about 1801, and some of the trees were still living in 1870. Another orchard was set out on claim 602 by Peter Casterline, or his successors, near Collinsville, and some of the trees were still bearing in 1870. These were mainly seedlings, but few grafted trees being planted prior to 1820.

Gershom Flagg, father of Hon. W. C. Flagg, in the spring of 1822 planted an orchard was set out on claim 602 by Peter Casterline, or his successors, near Collinsville, and some of the trees were still bearing in 1870. These were mainly seedlings, but few grafted trees being planted prior to 1820. Gershom Flagg, father of Hon. W. C. Flagg, in the spring of 1822 planted an orchard was set out on claim 602 by Peter Casterline, or his successors, near Collinsville, and some of the trees were still bearing in 1870. These were mainly seedlings, but few grafted trees being planted prior to 1820. In 1829 or 1830 Charles Howard planted peach seeds on Block 1 in Alton and afterwards transplanted trees that grew therefrom onto his farm near North Alton.

Dr. B. F. Long, in a letter read before the

Alton Horticultural Society, says that in 1831, when he became a citizen of the state, there was not a grafted apple or pear tree within five miles of Alton, except a small orchard in township 6, range 10, upon land later owned by Dr. E. S. Hull. In the spring of 1832 Dr. Long received some scions from Bond county of the large and small Romanite apples which were inserted in trees on his premises in Upper Alton which was the first grafting done in the vicinity of Alton. In the summer of the same year he commenced the budding of peach trees which was a novelty at that day. From that time the business of orcharding increased rapidly and the best varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees were introduced, as well as all the leading small fruits.

Dwarf pears were said to have been first introduced by the late Dr. F. Humbert on his place at Upper Alton. In 1847 Joseph and Solomon Koepfli introduced the Catawba grape at Highland, and the vineyards in that vicinity soon became extensive and famous for the fine quality of their wines.

In 1847 Dr. E. S. Hull came to the county and settled on section 15, Godfrey township, and introduced many new and choice fruits not before known in this locality. Dr. Hull subsequently located on the bluffs, four miles above Alton, where for many years he followed horticulture as a science and produced the finest and rarest fruits ever seen in western markets. It was what would now be called an experimental farm where he originated many new varieties and became famous as a horticulturist. Some of the trees of his planting are still in bearing though of venerable age.

#### HON. W. C. FLAGG

But the man to whom the science of horticulture is most indebted is the late Hon. W. C. Flagg, who by his studies, experiments and writings on the subject did more to encourage and advance fruit growing in Madison county

and throughout the state than any other man in Illinois and the value of his work abides.

#### DECLINE OF HORTICULTURE

For many years after 1850 the peach and pear orchards in the vicinity of Alton, especially on the river bluffs and along the Grafton Road, were as prolific as they were famous, but in later years there came a change, seemingly, in climatic conditions. Severe winters or late spring frosts affected the orchards unfavorably. Fruit failures became frequent. Fruit growers came to regard horticulture as an uncertain occupation. Then came hordes of insect pests which destroyed or damaged the fruit. This was owing mainly to the extermination of the birds by sportsmen and pot hunters. As the birds decreased the insects increased, and the game laws of the state served rather to exterminate the birds than to protect them as was their ostensible object. The result was that orchards were neglected or allowed to die out, sometimes cut down and the land put into staple crops, and but few new orchards were set out. Now, when the frosts spare the fruits buds the orchards can only produce marketable fruit by scientific spraying against the ravages of the San Jose scale and the numerous varieties of insect pests. Madison county has had to yield the supremacy as a fruit growing county to Calhoun, now the greatest apple growing section of the state, and even there fruit growing is only made a success by the orchardists waging incessant war against diseases that afflict fruit trees and the insect pest which prey upon them.

#### ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mr. Flagg, in his notes on fruit growing in Madison county, has this to say about the Alton Horticultural Society from its organization up to 1872, when he wrote: "The Alton Horticultural Society was organized in No-

vember, 1853. Among its original members who have exerted an active influence in introducing and cultivating good fruits were: John Atwood, M. G. Atwood, A. S. Barry, George Booth, S. R. Dolbee, E. S. Hull, B. K. Hart, Charles Howard, Frederick Humbert, Elias Hibbard, J. F. Hoffmeister, B. F. Long, H. G. McPike, James E. Starr, Thos. G. Starr and H. S. Spalding. Monthly meetings of the society were held subsequent to its organization and many fine fruits were exhibited. It is due to the energy and influence of this society that there is so much interest manifested in the introduction of the finer varieties of fruits adapted to this climate. The society, from some misunderstanding among its members, discontinued its meetings in 1857, but in May, 1863, it was revived and has since been in successful operation."

The above was written, as stated, in 1872. The society is still in existence, though all its original members have passed away. The last survivor of those named above was Hon. H. G. McPike, who died in 1910 at an advanced age. The society is the oldest horticultural organization in the state, dating even from its last organization in 1863, and from its original organization it only lacks one of having three-score years of usefulness to its credit. At its monthly meetings valuable papers are read by practical men on topics of interest to fruit growers, discussions are held and experiences exchanged. The papers read before the society since its first organization to the present time, if collected, would form the best history of the progress and advancement of scientific and practical horticulture in Illinois, extant. It is the oldest and best exponent of the "art which doth mend nature" in the state. It also pays attention to floriculture and the adornment and beautifying of the country home and the surrounding grounds. Its present officers are: E. H. Riehl, president; William Jackson and Wilmer Wescoat, vice presidents; Miss

Ella Davis, secretary, and L. Megowen, treasurer.

The following data are from the records of the society: A meeting of the friends of horticulture was held at Alton November 12, 1853, and an organization effected by the election of Dr. E. S. Hull as president and James E. Starr, secretary. The name of Alton Horticultural Society was adopted and provision made for monthly meetings. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at a later meeting. The presidents of the society have been: Dr. E. S. Hull, 1853-4; Henry Lea, 1854-5; Capt. James E. Starr, 1855-7; A. S. Barry, 1858. Reorganized May 25, 1863. Presidents: B. F. Long, 1863; E. S. Hull, 1864-5; Willard C. Flagg, 1866; John M. Pearson, 1867; James E. Starr, 1868-9; Jonathan Huggins, 1870-2; David E. Brown, 1873-6. The following were presidents from 1876 to 1911: H. G. McPike, E. A. Riehl, James E. Starr, J. M. Pearson, James Davis, W. E. Carlin, William Jackson, J. S. Browne, George A. Hilliard, Isaac D. Snedeker and E. H. Riehl (now serving his sixth term).

#### ORGANIZATION OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Pursuant to the call of a committee appointed at the above meeting of the State Agricultural Society a meeting of the friends of Horticulture was held at Decatur December 26, 1856. There were thirty horticulturists present, ten of them from Madison county. Hon. B. J. Baker, of Alton, was chosen temporary chairman, and stated the object of the meeting was to organize a state society for the advancement of horticulture. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and soon after reported to the meeting and their report was adopted.

The following permanent officers were then elected: President, Dr. E. S. Hull, of Madison county; recording secretary, J. E. Starr, Madi-

son county; corresponding secretary, O. B. Galusha, Kendall county; assistant recording secretary, F. R. Phoenix, McLean county; treasurer, Dr. B. F. Long, Madison county.

The following Madison county horticulturists were present at this organization meeting and constituted one-third of the membership: E. S. Hull, Frank Starr, B. F. Long, John Atwood, George Barry, A. S. Barry, James E. Starr, Elijah Frost and Joseph Miller. Madison was at that time the most prominent county in the state in the raising of fine fruit and its supremacy was recognized at this meeting in the prominence given its horticulturists.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

The advancement in agriculture in Madison county has been greater than in horticulture. More attention is paid to the staple field crops and to live-stock raising than to the products of the orchards, the main reason therefor being the greater reliability of the field crops and the fact that they are found more profitable than either orchard or small fruits. During the last thirty years the improvements in agricultural implements and machinery have been so numerous and of such vast importance that the manual labor required on the farm has been reduced to the lowest point ever known. While larger areas are cultivated and while the introduction of scientific methods of culture has increased the product, the number of hands necessary to raise and harvest the crops is less; hence one cause for the trend of population to the cities. Another cause is the higher wages now paid in the manufacturing centers and the attractions of city life, which, in spite of rural mail delivery, the extension of the telephone system and interurban roads, still lure the young men and women of the rural districts to the city. Much is being done to counteract this move of population city-ward. Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, fruit and vegetable

exhibitions, domestic science instruction, the art of rural adornment, better district schools, all are social and educational influences beckoning back to the farm—where the self binder, the reaper and mower, the sulky plow, the steam thresher, gasoline engines, electric power and numerous other inventions and devices for reducing labor and adding to the ease and comfort of life, are in sharp contrast to the primitive existence and methods of cultivation known to the pioneer settlers of the county. Yet, with all this modernizing of rural life, the trend of farmers' boys to the cities is not wholly checked, for the reason that fewer hands are needed to do the work on the farm.

But another modern invention, the automobile, is doing missionary work in bringing country and city closer together. It is luring back—perhaps not to the farm but to country homes—the wearied denizens of cities in search of pure air and of sunshine unclouded by a pall of smoke. Not only that but the automobile is saving the farmers an immense amount of time in going to and from the cities, while the automobile truck is not only reducing animal labor on the farms but on the roads in transferring products to market in a fraction of the time required by horse power. The great need of the county is better roads in the rural districts. The present road system, under road commissioners, has proven a costly failure. Under it the townships have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on the roads with little appreciable improvement. In no department of progress has the county been as backward, during the past hundred years, as in road building on a permanent basis.

The State Board of Agriculture and the University of Illinois have worked wonders in the development of agriculture on scientific lines, and no farmers in the state have given these institutions more valuable reciprocal support than those of Madison county. Such men as Hon. D. B. Gillham of Upper Alton;

Hon. John M. Pearson, of Godfrey; Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Fort Russell, both practically at home in the halls of legislation where they served and from their connection with the State Board of Agriculture and the University of Illinois, did much in their day for the advancement of the farming interests of the state, as did also Hon. J. C. Burroughs, of Edwardsville. The labors of these men in the past are now being supplemented by such progressive men as E. W. Burroughs, of Edwardsville, president of the State Farmers' Institute; John S. Culp of Foster, vice president of the State Board for the Twenty-second district; Joel Williams, of Wood River, president of the Madison County Farmers' Institute; the officials of the Highland Fair; and Hon. N. G. Flagg, of Moro, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the state legislature.

The University of Illinois is also doing valuable work in advancing the cause of horticulture, instructing farmers how to obtain better results from their orchards and the methods to pursue to exterminate insect pests and reduce their depredations. To this end they have established experimental stations where new varieties of fruits and vegetables are tested and their comparative value ascertained. One of these stations is on the Grafton road, four miles from Alton, conducted by E. H. Riehl, the Burbank of this county, who has, among other triumphs, perfected an ever-bearing strawberry that has made a sensation in the horticultural world.

#### ACREAGE AND CROPS

The area of Madison county is 461,315 acres. Of this 67,767 acres were planted in corn in 1910; 65,100 in wheat; 38,174 acres were devoted to pastures and 7,233 acres to potatoes. The acreage in winter wheat is exceeded only by two counties in the state, Pike and Randolph, and in pasture only by Effingham and Wayne, in southern Illinois. The

acreage in potatoes in Madison is larger than that of any other county in the state. The remaining agricultural acreage of the county is devoted to regular staple crops, such as oats, timothy, clover, Hungarian millet, orchard products, small fruits and vegetables of all kinds; asparagus, for instance, being one of the most profitable crops in western Madison.

The proximity to a great city makes truck gardening a specialty with many. The apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes of Madison are of the choicest varieties and exemplify not only the wisdom of the early settlers but the enterprise of those who have followed them. The finest water melons, nutmegs and musk melons raised in the west are grown on a section of the American Bottom called the Sand Ridge, lying five miles east of Alton. The conditions for successful melon raising here seem perfect, soil and climate being equally kindly and responsive. But great manufacturing interests are invading this domain and the Sand Ridge now boasts the flourishing young city of Wood River, the growth of the last five years.

In pre-historic times this Ridge was a sand bar of the Mississippi river which then flowed over the entire district of the American Bottom to the bluffs on the eastern border. This Sand Ridge is very porous and rapidly absorbs the heaviest rains. Water of the highest percentage of purity is found anywhere on the Ridge, a few feet below the surface. The immense western plant of the Standard Oil Company located here uses vast quantities of water daily in its refining processes, and obtains it on its own premises.

#### DAIRY AND LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS

Madison county is rich in dairy products, but the statistics thereon are incomplete and unreliable and are therefore not given, but an idea of their volume may be obtained from the fact that the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Highland, condenses an average of

21,250 gallons of milk per day, or 7,757,250 gallons per year, all drawn from the section immediately adjacent.

Although Madison is not considered a live-stock county it raises more beef cattle and dairy cows than any other county in southern Illinois. It has the average proportion of horses, mules and hogs of other counties of diversified agriculture, but its proportion of sheep is below the average. There is much attention paid to the raising of thoroughbred live-stock and herds of fine cattle of the best strains are common, especially in the east end of the county and in the northwest section. For dairy purposes the Holsteins are the favorite breed.

Almost the entire area of Madison county may be said to be under cultivation. There is very little waste or swamp land, and of the native forest there is but little remaining, and that is mainly skirting the banks of streams. The agricultural interests are so diversified that the acreage devoted to any one staple is not as large as in some counties where farming is confined almost to a single staple crop, as in the great section of northern and central Illinois known as "the corn belt," in many counties of which practically no wheat is grown.

#### A MODEL DAIRY FARM

Perhaps the best illustration of the progress of dairying in Madison county is afforded by Calla Lily farm at St. Jacob, of which L. A. Spies is the proprietor. This farm serves as a training school for more than 2,000 dairymen and farmers in both Illinois and Missouri. The hobby of Mr. Spies for years has been the raising of blooded Holsteins and his farm has become known as the place where dairymen can replenish their herds with choice stock. Calla Lily farm has the advantage of the proprietor's thirty years' experience in the business combined with scientific knowl-

edge and the latest sanitary methods. It is referred to by state officials as being all that a dairy farm should be. The cows at Calla Lily are given a thorough grooming twice a day, their coats being combed and brushed until they shine. Their feet are cleaned and their udders washed and dried with a towel before they are milked. The barn is of concrete walls, floors and mangers with smooth ceilings having no place to catch dust or cobwebs. The walls and ceilings are cleaned frequently and the floors flushed daily. Windows all around give abundance of light and air. The cows roam in pastures all the year round instead of being confined in stables. In the room where the cows are milked the floor is as clean and the air as sweet as in a hotel dining room. The milkers wear white suits and must wash their hands in hot water before milking and scrub them after each cow is milked. Special milk pails are used which let the stream pour through a cloth. After the milk is taken from the cow it is bottled at 50 degrees, every vessel being sterilized. The human hand never touches the milk during the whole process. The demand for Holstein stock is shown by the fact that, during the past five years the Calla Lily farm has sold 112 carloads of cows to farmers in this and neighboring counties. Great care is taken with the food of Mr. Spies' pampered herd and the water they drink comes from an artesian well 250 feet deep and is pumped about the farm by gasoline engines. The cows on the farm give from 10,000 to 14,000 pounds of milk yearly. The cows are all tested regularly for tuberculosis and their general health looked after by a veterinary surgeon. Taken in all its completeness, Calla Lily farm and the great milk-condensing factory at Highland give the best illustrations possible of the wonderful progress of dairying in Madison county.



## POPULATION DISTINCTIVELY GERMAN

The character of the agricultural population of the county has changed radically during the past two generations. The first tillers of the soil were Americans from the southern states. They were joined later by settlers from the eastern section of the country, and still later came the great German immigration. After the second generation comparatively few of the descendants of the early American settlers remained on the farms. Some of the old families died out; some moved away, while still others remained in the county but engaged in other occupations in the cities and towns. Their places on the farms have been filled by foreigners, or their descendants, mainly Germans, so that the ma-

jority of the farmers of Madison county are now of that nationality or descent. They have introduced many valuable methods of intensive farming from the old country and have also adopted such American methods as seemed of the greatest economic value, especially in the use of improved modern machinery and implements. The Germans have greatly aided in making rural Madison a vast and beautiful garden never so productive and desirable as now. "Tickle the soil with a hoe and it laughs with a harvest" must have been written specially of Madison county. Farm lands that were entered eighty years ago at two dollars per acre are now worth from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre the county over.

## CHAPTER XIX

### ADVANCE GUARD OF CIVILIZATION

FIRST LAND OWNERS IN THE COUNTY—FIRST PERMANENT FARM IN ALTON TOWNSHIP—PERMANENT PIONEERS—MEETING OF SOUTH AND NORTH—SAMUEL JUDY, FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER—THE GILLHAMS, WHITESIDES AND PREUITTS—OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST SETTLERS BY TOWNSHIPS—GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' CENTURY-OLD PICTURE—JOSEPH GILLESPIE ON EARLY TIMES—SAMUEL P. GILLHAM'S RECOLLECTION—GEORGE CHURCHILL AND GEORGE CADWELL.

I hear the tread of pioneers,  
Of millions yet to be:  
The first low wash of waves  
Where soon shall roll a human sea.  
—Whittier.

Madison county was first seen by white men in 1673, when seven Frenchmen floated down the Mississippi in canoes, as stated in a previous chapter, with the Jesuit missionary Father Marquette and his companion Joliet as leaders, to find a water route from the great lakes "to the western ocean and a short north-west passage to China." But it is some eighty years later before we find any authentic record of actual settlements within the present bounds of Madison county. About 1750 settlements were made by the French on Chouteau and Cabaret islands in the Mississippi river, probably with the intention of being permanent; for an apple orchard and pear trees were found there about 1800 by the earliest American pioneers. The statement is made by Governor Reynolds that "the French had resided upon the Big Island in the Mississippi below the mouth of the Missouri at intervals for fifty or sixty years before (1804). Squire LeCroix, who died in Cahokia an old man a few years since, was born on that island (Chouteau)."

#### FIRST LAND OWNERS IN THE COUNTY

Early in the nineteenth century, congress appointed a commission to examine the land titles of this region, and many portions of their reports are of interest, as showing who the first settlers were and where they located their homes. Such portions of the Kaskaskia reports as are of interest in the present sketch are quoted below, as found in the second volume of the American State papers:

"Claim 1865; O. C.,\* Alexis Buvatte; P. C.,† Nicholas Jarrot; 400 acres situated on the river l'Abbe nine miles above Cahokia." The river l'Abbe here spoken of is Cahokia creek, so-called from the monastery, on Monk's Mound, which was once called "Abbey Hill." The claim, however, is some distance from the Cahokia creek, being on the bank of the Mississippi in township 3-10.

"Claim 519: O. C., Alexander Denis; P. C., William Bolin Whitesides; 400 acres, on Winn's run," etc. This was in township 4-8, section 20, on the bluffs, in what appears to have been the most attractive part of the county, in the "Goshen" settlement, explained later.

\*O. C.: Original claimant; †P. C.: Present (1809) claimant.

"Claim 561: O. C., Clement Drury; P. C., heirs of Samuel Worley, 400 acres." This is mostly in section 6 of township 3-9, and includes the farm of Samuel Squires, upon which, in 1865, were pear trees seventy-five years old.

"Claim 133: O. C., Jean Baptiste Gonville, alias Rappellay; P. C., Nicholas Jarrot; 400 acres. Affirmed to Jarrot. Situated at Canteen, about ten miles above Cahokia." This claim includes "l'Abbe" itself, the monastery of the monks of LaTrappe, who from 1810 to 1813 resided there. The claim lies mostly in sections 35 and 36 of 3-9.

"Claim 338: O. C., Louis Bibb; P. C., Samuel Judy, 100 acres. Affirmed." Four claims were located together, mostly in sections 32 and 33 of 4-8, by Samuel Judy. On this farm an orchard was set out in 1802 or 1803.

"Claim 1258: O. C., Jean B. Girard, alias Pierre; P. C., John Rice Jones; 100 acres. Affirmed and conveyed by Jones to Thomas Gillham and located in Goshen adjoining Samuel Judy and Isham (Isom) Gillham." This is in sections 4 and 5 of 3-8.

"Claim 991: O. C., Pierre Lejoy; P. C., Thomas Kirkpatrick; 100 acres. Affirmed." Located on Cahokia creek. This lies mostly in sections 2 and 3 of 4-8, and includes the northwestern part of Edwardsville.

"Claim 1061: O. C., John Whitesides; P. C., John Whitesides; 100 acres. Affirmed." Situated on the waters of Cahokia creek in sections 1 and 2 of 3-8.

Of the sixty-nine claims passed upon by the commissioners between 1809 and 1813 twenty-one were located in Nameoki township, eighteen in Collinsville, eight in Edwardsville eight in Chouteau, and the remainder were scattered.

#### FIRST SETTLED FARM IN ALTON TOWNSHIP

Much interest attaches to No. 2056, wherein John Edgar claims the first permanently improved tract of land in Alton township, being

"four arpents in front by forty in depth at Piasa, so called, in virtue of an improvement made by Jean Baptiste Cardinal." Edgar showed a deed from Cardinal, dated 17 September, 1795, witnessed by LaViolette and acknowledged in April, 1795, five months before its execution. And while Cardinal had made his mark in signing this deed, Edgar presented, as proof of the fairness of the transaction, a letter from Cardinal, offering Edgar this land and signed in a very fair hand by Cardinal himself!

From a perusal of claim 2056, as described above, it is seen that as early as 1783 the Frenchman Jean Baptiste Cardinal was living at "Piasa," "five or six leagues above Cahokia;" this was doubtless on the present site of Alton. Also we have the corroborative evidence of Maj. Solomon Preuitt who found, in 1806, when he immigrated to Madison county, "a French trading house near the site (sixty years later) of the Alton House, a little loose-rock house roofed with elm bark." This occupation was not permanent.

#### PERMANENT PIONEERS

But the French seem not to have come into Madison county in any considerable numbers as they did in the two older counties of St. Clair and Randolph, and those of that nationality who did come did not remain long. To one Ephraim O'Conner belongs the honor of being the first American settler within this county; he settled on claim 338, in section 5 of the present Collinsville township in 1800, and there built a log cabin, about six miles southwest of Edwardsville. This immediate neighborhood was known as the "Goshen" settlement. O'Conner soon sold his claim to Colonel Samuel Judy, who in 1801 became the first permanent early settler of Madison county. Almost coincident with the coming of the Judy family, there appear, in the list of early settlers, the well known family names Whiteside,

Gillham, Kirkpatrick, Jones, Preuitt, Lusk, Newman, Seybold, Moore and Barnsback.

Speaking in a general way, the first permanent residents of this county came from the southern states, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, and they found their first homes in the southwestern portion of the county. The reasons for their emigration from the older states to this Illinois territory were probably the same which still impel man to leave his home ties—the desire for more prosperous surroundings, the love of adventure, the hope of securing for himself and his children good homes in a new land; and they were encouraged in their hopes by the marvelous tales brought back by travelers who had seen something of the then so-called “West.”

#### MEETING OF SOUTH AND NORTH

With this first wave of immigration from the southern states came traces of that monstrous problem which was later to shake this nation to its foundations, negro slavery; for many of these immigrants brought slaves with them, with full permission of the authorities. While the ordinance of 1787 prohibited the introduction of slavery here, under the provisions of the statute passed after the organization of Indian territory (of which Illinois was a part from 1800 to 1809) any slave-owner was allowed to bring his slaves provided he appeared with them, within thirty days after their entry into the territory, before the clerk of the court of common pleas and there filed an agreement between owner and slave that, after serving his master a prescribed number of years, the negro should be free. Col. Samuel Judy brought two slaves with him, and no doubt many early settlers from the south took advantage of the above provision of law to keep their slaves in Illinois for at least a few years.

A second wave of immigration set in from a different source—from the New England

states, about 1817. The Yankee found that he, as well as his southern brother, could get to the Ohio river, float down on its current and reach the fertile lands of the western country; and his desire for bettering his condition was equally as strong. As soon as the two classes, easterners and southerners, came to understand one another, they blended fairly well and worked for the common purpose of bettering themselves and their communities, but it is said that at first there was much prejudice against the New Englanders. The question of slavery seems to have caused the chief clash between the two classes of immigrants, and it was but a few years—1822 to 1824—that a miniature Civil war was fought at the ballot box, when the proslavery leaders attempted to call a convention to frame a new state constitution in which it should be expressly stipulated that Illinois should be a slave state. In that election the vote of Madison county was: Proslavery, 351; antislavery, 553.

#### SAMUEL JUDY, FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER

Returning to the earlier days, Col. Samuel Judy is deserving of special mention as the first permanent settler of the county. He was of Swiss parentage, and was a resident of Kentucky before immigrating to Illinois. With his father, Jacob Judy, he lived at Kaskaskia from 1788 to 1792; then moved to the present Monroe county, where the father died in 1807. Samuel Judy, the only son, was born in 1773 and died in 1838. He was prominent in both the civil and military history of Madison county, being captain of a company of rangers in 1812, and being elected the same year as the first member to represent this county in the first territorial legislature at Kaskaskia. On his claim, No. 338, he manufactured brick, and in 1808 began the erection of a brick house, which is still standing a short distance northwest of Peters station. A photograph of this century-old house, taken

in 1908, appears with this text. The stone tablet, seen in the photograph in the east gable, shows date 1811, and was inserted in the wall about twenty-five years ago when the wall was repaired. It is said, with good authority, that during a severe thunder storm, in 1811, a bolt of lightning entered this east chimney and killed one of Colonel Judy's slaves, who was roasting corn by the fire-place. Colonel Judy's oldest son, Jacob Judy, was register of the land office at Edwards-

in Madison county coming soon after Colonel Judy, and he induced his brothers John and William to come later, and still later another brother, Isaac. The sad and thrilling search which James Gillham conducted for five years, hunting for his wife and children who had been stolen by the Indians in Kentucky, would form an intensely interesting chapter in itself. After living near Harrisonville, Illinois, from 1797 to 1802, James Gillham came to Chouteau township, section one,



THE JUDY RESIDENCE

[Built more than a century ago, the first brick house in the county, and still standing]

ville from 1845 to 1849, and another son, Col. Thomas Judy, represented the county of Madison in the legislature in 1852. Many direct descendants of the Judy family are still residents in Madison county.

#### THE GILLHAMS, WHITESIDES AND PREUITTS

An early census of this county would show a vast preponderance of Gillhams. In *Hair's Gazetteer* is found an exhaustive biographical sketch of this family, tracing the lineage back through the Carolinas to Ireland. It is said that 500 anti-slavery votes were cast, in the 1824 convention fight before mentioned, by the Gillhams throughout Illinois. James Gillham was the first of the family to settle

and his brothers settled in this immediate neighborhood also.

The Whiteside brothers, Samuel and Joel, came to the county from North Carolina in 1803 and settled in the Goshen neighborhood in the northeast part of Collinsville township. They were sons of John Whiteside who had come to Monroe county in 1793. The son Samuel was in command of a company of rangers in 1812, and was commissioned a brigadier general in the Black Hawk war by Gov. Reynolds. In 1818, he was Madison county's first representative in the state legislature.

The Preuit family likewise came from North Carolina. Martin Preuit was the head

of this large family, which comprised six sons and four daughters. He had served in the Revolutionary war, later moved to Virginia, then to Tennessee and in 1806 to Madison county, where he settled on the Sand Ridge prairie three miles east of Alton. From his youngest son, Solomon Preuitt, who was born in 1790, much of the early history and reminiscences of this county has been obtainable, through interviews with him before his death in 1875.

#### OTHER PIONEERS

An early resident of the Goshen settlement was John T. Lusk, a South Carolinian who immigrated in 1805 and entered land two and a half miles southwest of Edwardsville. He married Lucretia Gillham and soon moved to a tract of land later included in the Fair Ground property west of and adjoining Edwardsville. Mr. Lusk was a member of the 1812 rangers and was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war.

William Jones, a Virginian and a Baptist minister, was a resident of this county as early as 1806, and was the head of a large family, many of the descendants being now scattered over the county. He was a member of both the territorial and state legislatures, and also was captain of a company of rangers in 1812. He settled on the sand ridge in Wood river township and soon afterward moved to Fort Russell township.

#### FIRST SETTLERS BY TOWNSHIPS

Leaving now the consideration of these pioneer families whose names have ever been familiar to nearly all the households of the county, it will be profitable to mention briefly others of the earliest settlers in each of the twenty-three townships of Madison county, according to the best information obtainable.

Helvetia.—Joseph Duncan settled in the extreme southeast part of this township in 1804, and was soon followed by the Higgins, Hobbs, and Howard families. The influx of

Swiss immigrants began about 1831, under the leadership of Dr. Caspar Koepfli, Highland being founded in 1836.

Saline.—In 1809 the widow Howard, with her sons Abraham and Joseph, came from Tennessee and made their home in section 31. John Giger came later and settled northwest of the present Highland.

Leef.—James Pearce, a native of North Carolina, in 1818 made a permanent home in section 34, on the east side of Silver creek. The Allison brothers and Thomas Johnson came later to section 33.

New Douglas.—Daniel Funderburk, immigrating from South Carolina, was the first settler, in 1819, in section 7, followed by John Carlock, in 1831, in section 19.

St. Jacob.—The Lindly and Chilton families came here in 1810. John Lindly, a Kentuckian, was probably the first settler, and lived first in the southwest quarter of section 18, but moved later to the prairie farther east.

Marine.—Maj. Isaac Ferguson and John Warwick came to section 33 in 1813. In 1817 Capt. Rowland P. Allen chose this township as a home, and a large company of his friends, several of them sea-captains, followed him, the Blakemans, Breaths, Ellisons, Masons, and others.

Alhambra.—William Hinch, a Kentuckian, settled on the west bank of Silver creek in section 19 in 1817, and William Hoxcey came to section 18 in the same year. James Farris and Andrew Keown were other early settlers.

Olive.—In 1817, Abram Carlock made his home near the south line of this township, in section 34, and in the same year John Herrington, Jr., came to section 7. The Street, Keown, and McKittrick families were also pioneers in Olive township.

Jarvis.—In 1803, the Seybold family came from Virginia and the Gregg family from Kentucky. Robert Seybold settled in section 8. Other early arrivals in Jarvis township

were William Purviance, John Jarvis, George Churchill and Jesse Renfro.

**Pin Oak.**—Joseph Bartlett, a Virginian by birth, was Pin Oak's earliest resident, coming in 1809 to section 9, and the well-known Barnsback family came very soon afterward to section 31. Paul Beck, George Coventry and Jacob Gonterman made their homes here, also, at a very early date.

**Hamel.**—In 1811, a Mr. Ferguson came to section 7, just below the crossing of Cahokia creek by the Alton-Greenville road, but moved away the next year. Henry Keley and the Aldrich brothers, Robert and Anson, built a cabin in section 29 in 1817, and in that year Thomas Barnett made a home in the southwest quarter of section 32.

**Omph Ghent.**—David Swett settled in section 31, in 1820, near the old Omph Ghent church. Other immigrants of early date were M. Handlon, Charles Tindall, and Samuel H. Denton.

**Collinsville.**—Aside from the Judy and Whiteside families already mentioned above, the Casterlines were among the first to move into this township, in section 32. Abner Kelly and John Turner were other early arrivals.

**Edwardsville.**—John Gillham, who came from South Carolina with his five sons in 1802, was probably the first permanent settler in this township, in section 19. Thomas Kirkpatrick came in 1805, erecting a cabin in the extreme northwest part of the city of Edwardsville, and his house was chosen as the seat of justice when, in 1812, the county was organized. Abraham Prickett came in 1808; and in the year previous Robert Reynolds of Tennessee, and later of Randolph county, Illinois, bought a farm a few miles southwest of Edwardsville, bringing with him a nineteen-year-old son, John Reynolds, to be known in later history as Governor Reynolds.

**Fort Russell.**—In 1803, Isaiah Dunnegan, a Georgian, made his home in section 31, very near the present Wanda; in 1804, Joseph

Newman of Pennsylvania settled in section 34, and in 1806 Major Isaac Ferguson came to section 18, but soon sold out to Rev. William Jones and went to the Marine settlement, as noted above. John Springer and William Montgomery were other early arrivals not previously named.

**Moro.**—The first settler here was Zenas Webster, in section 34, where, in 1820, he built a cabin, on the east side of the "Springfield road." Thomas Luman and Thomas Wood came soon after, followed in 1831 by Louis D. Palmer, who settled in section 28 with his family, among them the future Governor John M. Palmer.

**Nameoki.**—Patrick Hanniberry and the Wiggins family came to Six-Mile prairie in 1801. Nathan Carpenter settled in section 16 in 1804; in 1805 came Isaac Gillham and Thomas Cummings, and in 1808 Amos Squire. Many of the earliest land claims, recorded in Kaskaskia largely by French pioneers, were situated in this township.

**Chouteau.**—In addition to the French estates on the islands in the river and the immigration of the Gillhams already noted, Andrew Emmert, in section 33, was a pioneer, coming to this township in 1807.

**Wood River.**—Thomas Rattan came from Ohio in 1804 to section 13 of Wood River township, giving the name "Rattan's Prairie" to that neighborhood. Toliver Wright, a Virginian and a captain of rangers in 1812, came to the western part of this township in 1806 and in 1808 Abel Moore, born in North Carolina and later a resident of Kentucky, settled in the northern part of the township, followed a year later by his brothers William and George. The Davidson brothers, natives of North Carolina, settled in 1806 near the Wanda corner. The Preuit and Jones pioneers have already been named.

**Foster.**—It seems probable that Joseph S. Reynolds, who entered land in section 33 in 1814 was Foster's first resident, followed two

years later by O. Beeman in section 28. The Deck, Short, Dooling, and Foster families should also be mentioned.

Venice.—This township was settled as early as 1804, but by whom is uncertain. The earlier inhabitants have stated that one Daniel Lockhart was living in this township as early as 1812, and that John Atkins lived in section 1 about that date, or possibly as early as 1807. George Cadwell was a resident of section 13 at a very early date.

Alton.—Barring the Frenchman Cardinal, this township had no permanent settlers until 1810 when a log cabin was built by two men, named Price and Colter, on the hill above Hunter's spring (northeast corner of Second and Spring streets.) Few permanent homes were established here until Col. Rufus Easton, the first postmaster of St. Louis, realizing the natural advantages of the location, platted a town site and induced immigration. James Shields and Maj. Charles W. Hunter were among the pioneers, Shields' branch and Hunterstown receiving their names from them.

Godfrey.—Nathan Scarritt and Joseph Reynolds came to this township in 1826. The former was a brickmaker and built a brick-house on his farm, adjoining Godfrey village; he was a Yankee by birth and had resided in Edwardsville five years before settling in this township. The Mason, Gillman, and Ingham families were other pioneers. Capt. Benjamin Godfrey came in 1834.

In reviewing the life and customs of the early settlers, it is well to bear in mind that the pioneers of a century ago were in no wise different from the people of today, except in so far as the material conditions and circumstances of life may have affected them. The pioneer of the early nineteenth century was possessed of as much human nature as the citizen of the twentieth century, and human nature changes little, if any, with the passing of the years. One hundred years ago

the average man was possessed of the same vices and virtues as the man of today, was actuated by the same impulses and motives, and cherished the same love of home and family. Ambition and indifference, laziness and industry, common sense and its opposite, were human attributes then as now. However, if human nature is capable of elevation, let us hope that a century of marvelous material progress has wrought some improvement among us.

#### GOVERNOR REYNOLDS' CENTURY-OLD PICTURE

Gov. John Reynolds, himself a resident of Madison county in 1807 and subsequent years, gives, in his "My Own Times," a very accurate and interesting picture of the conditions of life in this county a century ago. He had come with his parents to Illinois from Tennessee in 1800, first living at Kaskaskia; in the spring of 1807, at the age of nineteen, he moved with his parents to what he describes as a "plantation in the Goshen settlement, situated at the foot of the Mississippi bluff, three or four miles southwest of Edwardsville; and there part of the family made a crop of corn before the rest moved up."

In speaking of the immigrants from the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, Gov. Reynolds says: "Although the pioneers knew little and cared less about literature, yet they entertained just and sound principles of liberty. No people delighted in the full enjoyment of a free government more than they did. This idea of liberty gave them a personal independence and confidence in themselves that marked their actions through life. This notion of excessive independence frequently brought them into conflicts and personal combats with each other. It also gave them a trait of character that made them believe they were adequate and competent to any emergency, and frequently commenced enterprises above their power to accomplish.

"The nature and condition of the country



forced on the pioneers intelligence and enterprise. It enabled them to withstand the privations and hardships of the settlement of a new country, and the shocks of war itself.

"The necessities of the occasion often forced the backwoods people into singular and different employments and conditions of life. Sometimes they were compelled to act as mechanics, to make their ploughs, harness, and other farming implements; also to tan leather. At times they were forced to hunt game to sustain their families. In war, when they were called on to defend the frontiers, they frequently unhitched their horses from the plough, mounted them and appeared with their guns, ready and willing to march to any part of the globe to chastise the Indians. When they needed meal and the mills were dry, they pounded the corn in mortars into meal, or ate potatoes, if they were grown, without bread. The pioneers were exceedingly kind and friendly when a log cabin was to be raised. Asked or not, they gathered together and enjoyed a backwoods frolic in putting it up. In many settlements it required every man in it to be present at a 'house raising,' or otherwise the labor was too heavy. The hands on the ground handed up the logs, and the cabin was generally covered before night. The clapboards to cover the house were split out of large trees, and placed on round poles called 'ribs,' and weight poles were laid on the boards to secure them to their places. Not a nail or iron of any sort, hinge or anything of iron, was seen about the house.

"Often the emigrant and family lived in a camp until his house was up and covered. Old and young indulged in much sport and amusement at these house raisings. The amusements occurred generally when the axemen were notching down the corners. The young ones were jumping, wrestling, or running foot-races. Leap-frog was often indulged in

by young and old. Sometimes shooting at marks was practised.

"Home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a hoot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was mostly moccasins made of deer skin, and shoe packs of tanned leather. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, and many of the old, went barefooted. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt, made with wide sleeves, open before, with ample size, so as to envelop the body with its folds, almost twice around. A belt was mostly used, to keep the garment close and neat around the person. Many pioneers wore white blanket coats in winter. They are made loose, and a cap or cape to turn over the head in extreme cold weather. The shirts worn by the Americans were generally home-made, of flax and cotton material. Looms and flax breaks were at that day quite common, and cotton gins made of wooden rollers. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer skins and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was at times made into pantaloons. The factory goods from New England and Kentucky reached Illinois about 1818, and then looms, cotton, etc., disappeared—spinning also ceased then. Almost every pioneer had a rifle and carried it almost wherever he went. Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females. The ladies had the linsey colored and wove it to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico or some gaily checked goods (how little human nature changes!) was worn on the head when in the open air. Jewelry was uncommon. A gold ring was an ornament not often seen. . . .

"The improvements of farms kept about equal pace with the increase and extension of the settlements. Almost every inhabitant was a farmer, and made some improvements, mostly on the public domain. . . .

"The whole country commenced, in a slow degree, to change its character. The extreme backwoods habits of hunting, sporting, gaming, and idleness, were gradually laid aside, and more industry, more cultivation of the earth and more ambition to accumulate wealth, commenced; the rifle and bee-bate were exchanged for the plough and the jack-plane; cabins were sometimes adorned with stone chimneys, and the dogs for hunting were dismissed; band mills, propelled by horse power, took the place of the old hand mill and mortars; schoolhouses were, to a small extent, erected, and the Gospel preached in some sections of the country; the Bibles and spelling-books took the place of the rifles and the steel traps, and a savage wilderness commenced to yield to Christianity and civilization.

"All species of gaming were indulged in by the original inhabitants of Illinois. It was considered at that day both fashionable and honorable to game for money; but as gentlemen, for amusement and high and chivalrous sports. Shooting matches, with the Americans, were great sport. Almost every Saturday in the summer, a beef or some other article would be shot for in 'the rural districts,' and the beef killed and parceled out the same night. In the early days of Illinois horseracing was a kind of mania with almost all people. The level and beautiful prairies seemed to persuade this class of amusements. Foot racing, jumping and wrestling were practised by the Americans, and many bets were made on foot-races as well as on the horse races. Working frolics in pioneer times were also common. The whole neighborhood assembled and split rails, cleared land, plowed up whole fields, and the like. In the evenings of these meetings, the sports of throwing the mall, pitching quoits, and the like, closed the happy day. The females assembled also and were engaged in quilting, carding wool, and talking. Female gossiping was conducted at these gatherings in the same spirit as they are

all over the world. At these places these expressions were common: 'Do not repeat this,' 'It may not be true,' 'This is a secret between you and me.'

"In early days, Sunday was observed by the Americans only as a day of rest from work. They were employed in hunting, fishing, getting up their stock, hunting bees, breaking young horses, shooting, racing, and the like. . . . In many settlements there were no clergymen or houses of worship. The older the settlement was, generally, the more religious worship was observed on it. The aged people everywhere remained in their houses on the Sabbath, and read the Bible and other books."

#### JOSEPH GILLESPIE ON EARLY TIMES

While addressing the Old Settlers' Reunion of Madison county, at the county fair in 1875, Judge Joseph Gillespie gave the following excellent ideas of early life in this county: "They tanned their own leather and made their own shoes. Every article of a man's clothing was made at home. Cotton, flax, and wool were all grown in the country, and the women picked, carded, spun and wove it into garments for themselves and families. Every house was a miniature manufactory. Such a thing as a silk dress was unknown, and I think the girls were as becomingly dressed then as now. These were the women who made modest wives and mothers, and, with half a chance, comfortable homes. They knew nothing of trashy writings, but carefully read their Bibles and were posted in the history of their own and kindred nations. In my early days small grain was all harvested with a sickle, when to cut a fourth of an acre was a good day's work. Then the grain was threshed with a flail or tramped out by horses and winnowed in a sheet. They had no cooking stoves nor ranges, and no sewing machines. The old settlers were thoroughly imbued with the correct principles upon which

Republican government is based. No matter how lawless a man might be in his practice, his theory was right. He never claimed a right to break the law because he did not approve of it. If he did not approve of the Sunday or the liquor law, for instance, he would say that he would do all in his power to have them repealed or modified, but never did it enter his head that he had a right to disregard them while they were on the statute books.

"The old settlers were remarkably tolerant on the subject of religion. They were a highly sociable people and diligently attended all the log-rollings, house-raising, harvestings, corn-shuckings, weddings, musters, horse races, and so on. This they did partly to pick up whatever news was afloat, but principally because they were fond of the excitement. They were remarkably hospitable, would importune travelers to stop with them, and would take offense if offered pay.

"The old settlers did not generally work continuously. They recreated a good deal. The houses were generally indifferent, and the stock were without shelter in the winter, as a rule. Horses, hogs, and cattle were the principal commodities, from the sale of which money was raised to pay the taxes, doctor's bills, blacksmith work, etc. Store goods and groceries were paid for with butter, beeswax, eggs and peltries. The people had great difficulty to make ends meet. Money was intensely scarce. Every dollar that could be raked or scraped together was placed in the land office and expended on the seaboard. Corn was frequently as low as 5 cents, wheat 37½ cents, cows and calves \$5.00, beef and pork 1½ cents per pound.

"We did not suffer from the long droughts in the fall then, as now, and we had fewer frosts. Nearly all the hay was cut from the wild prairies. Cotton, tobacco and castor beans were cultivated. Paroquets were common; also gophers abounded everywhere."

#### SAMUEL P. GILLHAM'S RECOLLECTIONS

From the reminiscences of Samuel P. Gillham (born in 1809 in Chouteau township) are taken the following extracts: "The facilities for getting produce to market in early times were mainly a yoke of oxen and a wooden cart. There were a few large four-horse wagons in the country, which the people moved to the country in. Later a few of the well-to-do farmers got what was then called a Dearborn wagon, drawn by one horse. These were their pleasure carriages; they were without springs, but were considered wonderful institutions. As to provisions, they had meat, cornbread, very coarse flour, milk, butter, honey, and vegetables. The religious privileges were much better than the educational. The Methodist itinerants had a preaching place in almost all the settlements of the territory; ever after the fall of 1830 they came around about once in four weeks. And yearly they had the great camp meeting, and nearly everybody attended. They were often seasons of great spiritual power, strong men falling to the ground, and occasionally some would be exercised by what was then known as the jerks."

No account of pioneer life in Madison county is complete without mention of the struggles which the early settlers underwent with the "ague." It became a matter of common belief, founded on the teaching of experience, that each immigrant must endure a term of "seasoning" to this climate, as a siege of chills and fever was sure to visit him either the first or second year of his life here. In fact the settlement of Illinois was somewhat retarded by the prevalent idea that Illinois was an unhealthy region. According to Governor Reynolds' sketches, Illinois was once termed a graveyard! He ascribes the prevalence of ague to the strong vegetation, so abundant in the uncultivated fields and swamps.

In addition to those early settlers already mentioned, there were other distinguished residents of Madison county in her earlier days, who played an important part in the history of the state and whose prominence and strong personality cause them to stand out in bold relief in the county's early history.

GEORGE CHURCHILL AND GEORGE CADWELL

George Churchill and Dr. George Cadwell deserve especial mention, and should be named together, because of their faithful and effective opposition, as members of the state legislature from this county, to the pro-slavery plan to hold a constitutional convention in 1824. George Churchill was a Vermonter by birth and a printer by profession. His career is spoken of in a previous chapter.

Dr. George Cadwell was born in Connecticut in 1773, and acquired his medical education in Rutland, Vermont. He removed to Kentucky in 1799 with his father-in-law, the celebrated congressman from Vermont, and later from Kentucky, Col. Matthew Lyon, but remained in Kentucky only three years. The institution of slavery was so distasteful to Dr. Cadwell and to his brother-in-law, John Messenger (the pioneer surveyor of St. Clair and Madison counties), that in 1802 they came to Illinois. After a very hard journey across country in wagons encountering furious storms, in one of which the wagon in which Mrs. Cadwell and two small children were riding was completely overturned, Dr. Cadwell finally reached the banks of the Mississippi, where in the present Venice township, a short distance north of the Merchants' Bridge site, he purchased 200 acres of the south end of the Nicholas Jarrot survey. Here he built a cabin and practiced his profession in connection with farming. St. Louis was then a thriving village of 1,200 people, mostly French. The first record we have of the Doctor's public

services is that of his appointment as a justice of the peace, on July 9, 1809, which appointment was continued by Gov. Ninian Edwards when Madison county was established in 1812. In 1813 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of Madison county, and on December 24, 1814, he received a Christmas gift from the governor of the territory in the shape of an appointment as judge of the county court.

Shortly after this promotion, Dr. Cadwell removed to Edwardsville, purchasing from Thomas Kirkpatrick on July 1, 1815, two lots containing the dwelling which was by the proclamation of Governor Edwards made the seat of justice of Madison county. This property is described as "lots 27 and 28 in the town of Edwardsville, lying on the west side of Main street and on the north side Cross street No. 5, containing one-quarter acre each." On January 11, 1816, Dr. Cadwell was appointed county judge "during good behavior for three years," and in September, 1818, he was chosen Madison county's first representative in the state senate, convening at Kaskaskia. In drawing lots at the first session for two or four-year terms, the Doctor drew a two-year term, but in 1820 the voters of Madison county returned him to the senate for a full four-year term. Prior to the close of his second term, Dr. Cadwell removed to the present Morgan county, a part of the then Madison county.

We are proud to note that the names of George Churchill and Dr. George Cadwell are among the fifteen legislators who, in the memorable struggle in 1822 to 1824 to exclude slavery from this state, signed the brave and impassioned appeal to the voters of the state, pleading for justice for the colored man.

While eight governors of Illinois have, at various periods of their lives, lived within the confines of Madison county, namely, Governors Coles, Edwards, Reynolds, Duncan, Car-

lin, Ford, Palmer and Deneen, special mention should be made, in any account of pioneer days in Madison county, of the three first named. Of Governor Reynolds some mention has been made in this chapter. A sketch of Governor Edwards and his administration is contained in chapter VI, and of Governor Coles in chapter VII.

## CHAPTER XX

### FLORA AND FAUNA

#### TREES AND PLANTS—PLANT GROWTH—FAUNA—BIRDS—DRIVEN TO THE CITIES.

Perhaps this chapter is not strictly historical, but it is relatively so at least, as indicating the conditions of animate and inanimate life that confronted the pioneer and upon which he was dependent for existence prior to the opening of farms and the rearing of domestic animals and fowls. He was dependent on the forest for logs for his rude dwelling, upon the wild fowls and animals for his meat, upon the wild grasses for food for the live-stock he brought with him, and upon the forest and prairie for all fruits and edible roots and plants that found their way to his table, also for such medicinal herbs and leaves as were of use in case of sickness.

#### TREES AND PLANTS

As this is not a scientific work the editor will simply give the names in common use of trees, plants and flowers which make up, or have made up the flora of the county, leaving their botanical or arborcultural designation to others. Following is a list of trees indigenous to the county with minor exceptions:

Pawpaw: Originally abundant on American Bottom and along various creek and river bottoms.

Prickly ash and poison oak; not common.

Summer and frost grapes and Virginia creeper; abundant.

Buckeye; scarce.

Sugar maple, white maple, box elder; abundant on bottom lands.

Red bud, dog wood, red and black haws; abundant.

Wild cherry, wild crab, black cap-raspberry, black berry, dew berry, elder berry, persimmon; common.

Gooseberry; once abundant, now scarce.

Honey locust and black locust; common.

Sassafras, white elm, red elm, red mulberry, white mulberry; common.

White ash and black ash; common.

Sycamore, cotton wood, black walnut; common.

Butter nut, or white walnut; not abundant except in certain localities.

Linden; not abundant.

Pecan; not common throughout county, but abundant in township 4-9, and some still remaining in 6-10.

Overcup oak; common on low lands. Post oak, white oak, black oak, red oak, water oak; common. Yellow oak; scarce.

Hazel nut; once abundant in valleys and on low lands.

Willow, several varieties; common along creek and river courses.

Red cedar; scarce; found on river bluffs.

#### PLANT GROWTH

Water lily, May apple, pepper grass; common.

Ginseng and Indigo weed; scarce; some ginseng roots still gathered in bluff forests.

Rag weed, cockle bur, Spanish needle, beg-

gar ticks, ox-eye daisy; common. Fire weed; scarce. Common thistle, burdock; common.

Dandelion; introduced in early days of settlement; now disputing with blue grass for supremacy on lawns.

Plantain and mullein; common; the latter not as much so as formerly.

Horse mint and catnip; abundant.

Thoroughwort, hoarhound, nightshade and ground cherry; not common.

Jamestown weed, milk weed, poke weed, pig weed, yellow dock, sour dock, stinging nettle; common, but first named not as abundant as formerly.

Cat tail, Indian turnip, arrow head, yellow and white lady slipper; abundant, except lady slipper now rarely found.

Bulrush, spear grass, crab grass, foxtail, iron weed; violets, daisies, buttercups, sweet william, golden rod, and various minor wild plants and flowers, still as abundant as ever.

The words "abundant" and "common," as used above, refer generally to indigenous conditions. Many of the indigenous trees and plants have become extinct. Their places are supplied by imported trees and plants from all quarters of the globe, originally domesticated, but which have spread to fields and forests and flourish as luxuriantly as those native to the soil.

This enumeration gives some idea of the variety of wild products of which the soil and climate of the county are capable and indicate, in some measure, the resources from which both the aborigines and the early settlers could draw means of subsistence from the forests and prairies.

#### FAUNA

The native fauna of the county were abundant and varied. The game of the forests and prairies, and the redundant life of the streams furnished the Indians and the early settlers with their main sources of livelihood.

The American elk once roamed through

the land and herds of deer were numerous, the latter furnishing the Indians and early settlers not only with food but with moccasins and clothing. The deer were so numerous that they did not become extinct until the county was thickly settled. They were still occasionally seen as late as 1860.

The American buffalo were once common here and were mentioned by the early French explorers, but before the first permanent settlements had been made, the bison, through some strange instinct, migrated beyond the Mississippi. The heads, horns and bones of these animals were found in abundance as late as 1820, throughout the county, mute evidence of their former occupancy. The mighty mastodon, or mammoth, also dwelt here in prehistoric times, and their bones have been discovered in various places. The jaw bones and teeth of one was discovered, some years ago, within the limits of Alton, by Professor McAdams, the geologist, where a gully had been washed through a clay hillside, immediately above the limestone. One of the teeth weighed fifty pounds and was as hard and polished as ivory.

Carnivorous animals were once numerous. The black bear was occasionally seen by the early settlers, but soon became extinct. The panther and wild cat were also frequently encountered. The grey wolf and prairie wolf were common and it was long before they became entirely extinct. They were, for a time, a serious menace to the pioneers. Foxes were also common and a nuisance to the farmers. Their cunning enabled them to survive long after other carnivorous animals had been exterminated. They were especially numerous along the river bluffs, where the caves and crevices in the cliffs gave them secure hiding places. Grey wolves have been seen along the bluffs, within five miles of Alton, within the last decade, and a few foxes still have their habitat there.

The weasels, minks, skunks, raccoons, opos-

sums and wood chucks are still abundant. The badger and beaver have disappeared.

Of the squirrel family the fox and grey squirrel are still numerous in the forests, but the flying, ground and prairie varieties are less in evidence.

Hares, or rabbits, not only hold their own against the advance of civilization, but are, probably, as numerous as in primeval days.

Of minor fauna, bats, shrews, moles and water rats, there seems to have been little diminution outside of the cities and towns.

#### BIRDS

Madison county must once have been a paradise for the ornithologist. Of birds it has had many species, the majority of which are unfortunately extinct. Birds of prey were numerous and many species still remain. The turkey buzzard, pigeon hawk, swallow-tailed hawk, night hawk, Mississippi kite, red tailed hawk still remain with us; the great horned owl, barred owl, snowy and screech owl, the bald eagle and ring-tailed eagle, once common, are now seldom seen with the exception of the screech owl, which still makes night melodious sometimes even in the cities. A flock of screech owls remained on the premises of the editor during almost the entire summer of 1911, to the terror of other birds which made fierce onslaughts on them in the trees every evening until darkness put the owls in possession of the field.

The Carolina parrot was found in the county at an early day. Paroquets are spoken of in the writings of the first French explorers.

Other birds were numerous: Wood peckers of the hairy, downy, red-headed, golden-winged varieties. The ruby-throated humming bird (always scarce), the chimney swallow, cliff swallow, whippoorwill, belted king fisher, pewee, scarlet tanager, summer red bird, barn swallow, blue martin, cedar bird, mocking bird, brown thrush, house wren, yellow bird, oriole,

snow bird, chipping sparrow, swamp sparrow, indigo bird, cardinal, bobolink, red-winged black bird, meadow lark, American raven, common crow, red bird and blue jay, are among those that are now or have been with us.

Of what are usually denominated game birds we have, or have had, the wild pigeon, common mourning dove, wild turkey, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, killdeer, bald head, yellow legged and upland plover, wood cock, English snipe, red-breasted snipe, curlew, Virginia rail, American swan, trumpeter swan, snow goose, Canada goose, brant, mallard, black duck, pin-tail duck, green-winged teal, shoveler, wood duck; red head, canvass back, butter ball and merganser ducks.

We have also had the sand hill crane, white heron, great blue heron, bittern, pelican and the loon. The wood ibis was here in the summer of 1854-5.

For the great portion of the enumeration made above the editor is indebted to a list prepared some forty years ago by the late Hon. W. C. Flagg.

#### DRIVEN TO THE CITIES

Thanks to our loose game laws, the so-called march of civilization, the dictates of fashion, and the licensing of thousands of pot hunters in every county, who slaughter everything that flies, the greater part of the numerous species of song birds, ornamental birds and game birds, the former habitues of the fields and forests, lakes and rivers, have become extinct. The wild pigeons that once darkened the sky in their flight and roosted in countless thousands in our forests, have utterly disappeared—not only from this section but from the country at large. The spring and fall flights of geese and ducks still continue, with several weeks spent twice a year in our lakes and rivers, but in constantly decreasing numbers.

There is no compensation for the loss of



these early denizens of our county in the arrival and vast multiplication of the belligerent English sparrow, whose good qualities, if any, are not yet revealed, while its pestiferous traits are self-evident.

It is a curious fact that such birds as we have left have, by an instinct of self-preservation, largely adopted urban life, and dwell more in the parks, towns and cities than in the open

country. This is because of the fact that they are safer in town than in the country. Municipal ordinances, generally, forbid the discharge of fire arms within corporate limits, while in the rural districts the pot hunter ranges at large, killing the farmers' and orchardists' best friends, without mercy, thus depriving them of nature's safeguard against the ravages of worms and insects.

## CHAPTER XXI

### LEGEND OF THE PIASAU

PROF. JOHN RUSSELL'S VERSION—ANOTHER VERSION OF THE LEGEND—ANCIENT MARK FOR ARROW AND BULLET—HOW LEGEND IS PERPETUATED—THE LEGEND OF LOVERS' LEAP.

Reference has been made to the picture of the Piasau Bird portrayed on the Alton bluffs and which inspired the first French explorers with terror as they descended the Mississippi in June, 1673. There were various Indian legends connected therewith which were current among the tribes at the time of the first settlements by white men.

#### PROF. JOHN RUSSELL'S VERSION

The version of the legend published by Prof. John Russell in the early days is given below: "Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great megalony and the mastodon, whose bones are still dug up, were yet in the land of the green prairies, the numerous and powerful nation called the Illini, inhabited the state which now bears their name and over the greater portion of which their hunting grounds extended. For many years they continued to increase in numbers and prosperity, and were deemed the bravest and most warlike of all the tribes of the great valley. At length in the most populous district of their country—near the residence of their greatest chief—there appeared an enormous creature,—part beast and part bird,—which took up its abode in the cliffs, and banqueted daily on numbers of the people whom it bore off in its immense talons. It was covered with scales of every possible color, had a huge tail with a blow of which it could shake the earth. From its head, which was like that of a fox

with the beak of an eagle, projected immense horns, and its four feet were armed with powerful talons, in each of which it could carry a buffalo. The flapping of its enormous wings was like the roar of thunder and when it dived into the river it threw the waves high up on the land.

"To this animal they gave the name of 'Bird of the Piasau,' or 'Bird of the Evil Spirit' (ac-



THE PIASAU BIRD

ording to some 'The bird which devours men') In vain did the Medicine men use all their power to drive away this fearful visitor. Day by day the numbers of the tribe diminished to feed his insatiable appetite. Whole villages were depopulated and consternation spread among all the tribes of the Illini. At length the young chief of the nation, Ouatoga, or Wassatoga, beloved of his people and esteemed their greatest warrior and whose fame extended even beyond the great lakes, called a

council of the priests in a secret cave, where, after fasting many days, they slept. And the Great Spirit came to the young Chief in his sleep and revealed to him that the only way to rid his people of their destroyer was to offer himself as a sacrifice.

"Ouatoga awoke, aroused the slumbering priests, and, informing them of what had occurred, announced his intention of making the required sacrifice. Ouatoga then dressed himself in his chieftain's garb, put on his war paint as if going to battle, and taking his bow and arrows and tomahawk, placed himself on a prominent rock overhanging the river (now called Lovers' Leap), and awaited the coming of the monster bird. Meanwhile, as had been directed in his vision, a band of his best braves had been concealed in the interstices of the cliffs, waiting, each with his arrow drawn to the head, until their chief should be attacked, to wreak their vengeance on their enemy. High and erect stood the bold Ouatoga chanting his death song with a calm and placid countenance, when suddenly there came a roar as of awful thunder, and in an instant the bird of the Piasau, uttering a wild shriek that shook the hills, swept down upon the chief. At that moment Ouatoga dealt it a blow with his tomahawk, and every bow of the braves, sprung at once, sent its arrow quivering up to its feather into its body. The Piasau uttered a shriek that resounded far over the opposite shore of the river and expired. Ouatoga was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him.

"The Master of Life, in admiration of the generous deed of Ouatoga, had held over him an invisible shield. The tribe now gave way to the wildest joy, and to commemorate their deliverance painted the figure of the bird on the side of the cliff on whose summit the chieftain stood, and there it has endured for ages, a mark for the arrow or bullet of every red man who has since passed in ascending or descending the great father of waters."

#### ANOTHER VERSION OF THE LEGEND

Another version of the same legend, narrated in a volume published in 1838 by A. D. Jones, entitled "Illinois and the West," differs somewhat in detail as to the sacrifice of Ouatoga, and is as follows: "At length it was revealed to Ouatoga that a mode was possible by which the dread visitant might be destroyed. First, a noble victim was to be selected, from among the bravest warriors, who, by religious rites and ceremonies, was to be sanctified for



OUATOGA, CHIEF OF THE ILLINI

the sacrifice. Second, twenty warriors, equally as brave, with their stoutest bows and swiftest arrows, were to conceal themselves near the place of sacrifice. The victim was to be led forth and singly to take his stand on an exposed point of rock, where the ravenous bird would be apt to note and seize upon him. At the moment of descent the hidden warriors were to let fly their arrows with the assurance that the monster would fall.

"On the day appointed the braves, armed according to the instructions in the vision, safely reached their hiding places which commanded a full view of the fatal platform. The name of the victim had been kept secret up to the sacrificial hour. Judge, then, the consternation, when, dressed in his proudest robe, Ouatoga appeared, himself the voluntary victim. The tears and shrieks of the women, and the expostulations of the chiefs availed

nothing. He was bent upon his solemn and awful purpose.

"'Brethren and children,' he addressed them, 'the Great Spirit is angry with his children. He hath sent us the scourge to punish us for our sins. He hath demanded this sacrifice. Who so fit as your chief? The blood of my heart is pure. Many moons have I been your chieftain. I have led you to conquest and glory. I have but this sacrifice to make and I am a free spirit. I am a dry tree, leafless and branchless. Soon I shall lie upon the wide prairie and moulder away. Cherish and obey the sapling that springs up at my root. May he be braver and wiser than his sire. And when the Great Spirit smiles upon you and delivers you, forget not the sacrifice of Ouatoga. Hinder me not—I go forth to the sacrifice.'"

How much of the "Legend of the Piasau" was tradition and how much imaginary with Professor Russell is a point of contention. That there was a legend connected with the painting on the cliffs seems indisputable. That it was connected with some great event or notable deliverance seems equally certain. It was known to the early settlers to be the subject of superstitious awe to the Indians remaining in the vicinity, and this superstition was not local but was wide-spread among the tribes of the Mississippi valley.

#### ANCIENT MARK FOR ARROW AND BULLETS

A. D. Jones further says, in his "Illinois and the West:" "The spot became sacred from the time of Ouatoga's sacrifice and no Indian ascended or descended the river, at any time, without discharging his arrows at the man-destroying bird. After the distribution of fire arms among the Indians bullets were substituted for arrows, and even to this day (1838) no savage presumes to pass that magic spot without discharging his rifle and raising his shout of triumph. I visited the spot in June, 1838, and examined the image; and the

ten thousand bullet marks upon the cliff seemed to corroborate the tradition related to me in the neighborhood. So lately as the passage of the Sac and Fox delegations down the river on their way to Washington, there was a general discharge of their rifles at the Piasau Bird. On arriving at Alton they went ashore in a body, and proceeded to the bluff where they held a solemn war council, concluding the whole with a splendid war dance, manifesting all the while the most exuberant joy."

This record of Mr. Jones is confirmed by old residents of Alton who recall this Indian council and dance, though some credit the ceremony to a delegation of Chippewas. The council must have taken place on the bluffs at the west end of what is now Prospect street. The painting on the bluff side, a few yards west of what is now known as "Lovers' Leap, was immediately below the present residences of Mr. H. M. Schweppe and George D. Hayden. In the march of progress the painting of the Piasau Bird was quarried away and burned into lime—greatly to the disgust and dismay of antiquarians. Pioneer settlers relate that in early times, there was a cave in the bluffs near by, which was found full of bones. The presence of these bones was accounted for by the tradition that it was here the Piasau repaired with its victims and feasted on their flesh. Why such a gifted and ravenous monster, typical of the demons of the earth, the air and the water should have left any bones is not explained.

#### HOW LEGEND IS PERPETUATED

The name of the Piasau (shortened to Piasa but pronunciation retained) is perpetuated at Alton in hotels, associations and clubs, and in one of the main streets of the city, while the self-sacrificing chieftain, Ouatoga, is recalled to remembrance in the name of the handsomest pleasure yacht on the Mississippi, owned by Dr. W. A. Haskell, of Alton. The name, also, of the storied tribe of which Ouatoga

was the chieftain is perpetuated in the Illini Club House at Clifton Terrace and the splendid Illini Hotel at Alton. Thus does the present generation pay tribute to a traditional or mythical past, and enshrine it not only in song and story but in milestones of material progress.

#### LEGEND OF LOVER'S LEAP

Next to that of the Piasau Bird, the legend of Lover's Leap is perhaps the most noted and



LOVER'S LEAP AT ALTON

interesting of any that cluster around the vicinity of Alton. The point described is located at the southernmost extremity of Prospect street, in the city of Alton, where it ends in a sheer bluff rising two hundred feet from the bank of the river. It is one of the few landmarks of special interest in this vicinity that have escaped the defacing hand of civilization, and commands one of the most

magnificent views to be found anywhere in the Mississippi valley.

The following metrical version of the legend is by Frank C. Riehl, late of Alton.

Slow the summer day lies dying, in the shadowy arms  
of night,  
And the wind, its requiem sighing, sweeps around  
the headlands white.  
Hear it; like a soul in anguish, that, distracted, comes  
to weep,  
Fretting its fantastic pinions on the rocks of Lovers'  
Leap:  
Here, while pale the moonbeams glisten, let us sit  
and muse awhile,  
And the prospect will repay us for the moments we  
beguile.

Soft the landscape is, and dreamy, and the stars shine  
overhead:  
Far below the rippling waters glide along their sandy  
bed;  
Over stream and hill and valley Nature holds her  
court supreme,  
And I catch the tender cadence of a golden, olden  
dream.

Long ago, so runs the record, ere the paleface saw the  
land,  
And the red man in his glory trod the river's shining  
sand,  
Came a maiden here to worship every evening, when  
the sun  
Dipped behind the western woodland, and the daily  
chase was done—  
Came to thank the Blessed Spirit for the many  
mercies sent,  
And to ask for all her people grace and plenty, and  
content.

Fair she was, this dusky damsel, daughter of the  
tribal chief,  
And she bore a charmed existence in the popular  
belief:  
Many of the brave young warriors had contended for  
her hand,  
And though all had failed to win her, all were slaves  
to her command.

But it chanced one fatal evening, gazing hence across  
the stream,  
She beheld a youthful boatman, in the early twilight  
gleam,

And she hailed the comely stranger, till he turned in  
at the shore:  
He was of another people, whom she ne'er had known  
before.  
Each found pleasure in the other, and the chance  
acquaintance grew  
Till they vowed to bide together, and exchanged  
love's pledges true.  
But, alas! one eve they lingered, gazing on the peace-  
ful tide,  
As the youth told his devotion, kneeling fondly by  
her side,  
When their tryst was rudely broken, through a  
jealous rival's eyes  
Who beheld an interloper winning thus his cherished  
prize,  
And at once did spread the story that a hated  
enemy  
Was enticing their fair princess from her native tribe  
to flee.  
Then the chieftain, flushed with anger, seized his  
trusty bow and dart,  
And forbade his warriors weapons—he would pierce  
the villain's heart:  
Stealthily he stole upon them, all unconscious of their  
doom,  
Till his shout of warning echoed like a death-knell  
through the gloom;  
Instantly the maiden, pleading, sprang to shield her  
lover's form;  
Woe! the deadly arrow speeding, sought her life-  
blood, fresh and warm:  
Then the grim old warrior staggered,—he, a master  
in his art,  
Who had never missed a target, shot his daughter  
through the heart;  
And the youth, when comprehending, caught the fair  
form in his arms  
While the angry horde, advancing, pressed him close  
with wild alarms;  
When he sprang upon yon boulder, stood a moment  
calmly there,  
Cast at them a cold defiance—then leaped out upon  
the air.

Afterwards they found them, mangled, lying on the  
rocks below,  
And the hills re-echoed, sadly, the remorseful cries  
of woe.  
Tenderly the twain were buried, on the summit, side  
by side,  
While the Indian priest, foreknowing, at the service  
prophesied

That the place should e'er be sacred to the spirit it  
had served,  
As the homes of many people who these favors well  
deserved—  
That the Manitou's best blessings, ever coming from  
above,  
Here would hold his chosen children in the happy  
bonds of love.

Little dreamed the savage savant how his words  
would be fulfilled,  
That another, conquering nation on this sacred spot  
would build,  
When his own had crossed the river, driven, never  
to return,  
To the distant, arid regions where the sunset glories  
burn:—  
Little recked he of the changes, coming down the  
vales of Time,  
That should blight his native woodlands in the grand-  
eur of their prime,  
When a wilderness of wigwams, mountain high be-  
side his own,  
Should obliterate his footprints from the land which  
he had known.

But he spoke with truth inspired: Though the In-  
dian's sun hath set,  
And his memory, most forgotten, only lingers with  
us yet  
In a score of doubtful legends, such as that rehearsed  
above,  
Illustrative of his nature, passionate with hate and  
love:—  
Other hearts here oft have spoken loves as true as  
theirs of old,  
And exchanged some tender token as the fateful tale  
was told:  
And we hold the place in rev'rence, as each passing  
season brings  
Joys that bide in every household, like a dove with  
folded wings,  
While the voice of new endeavor, ever just before  
us, leads  
On to braver, worthier efforts, loftier aims and better  
deeds.

Yes, methinks I have been dreaming, and we, too,  
must go to rest,  
For the morrow brings new duties and another,  
nobler quest:  
Peace enwraps the slumbering city, but the winds  
their vigils keep  
Crooning their prophetic murmurs round the point  
of Lovers' Leap.

## CHAPTER XXII

### A "SPECTATOR" OF 1837

PIONEER BUSINESS MEN OF ALTON AND THE LINES OF TRADE IN WHICH THEY WERE ENGAGED—SOME BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS OF 1822.

An interesting side light on the men who once constituted the business life of a community is offered by the advertisements in the local papers. In Chapter IX of this work the pro-slavery riots of 1837, in Alton, were reviewed. It is therefore appropriate to note the names of business men who were prominent, at that epoch, in the commercial life of the place. For this purpose a copy of the *Alton Spectator* of November 9, 1837, is selected. This paper was then published by William Hessin. His paper of this date contained no notice of the great pro-slavery riot, save a guarded allusion thereto introducing a statement by the mayor. In the next issue, November 16th, no reference whatever is made to the tragedy that was shaking the nation. Instead thereof we find this wail: "The times are so dull that they afford no news. We have examined all our papers for something new and have not been able to discover anything. The only portion of the community that strive to make news are the Whig editors. But as implicit reliance cannot be placed on their news we do not think it necessary to publish it. It wants confirmation."

The idea of looking at home for news seems not to have occurred to Mr. Hessin. The *Spectator* was a "Democratic-Republican" paper, a type somewhat prevalent at the present day. But, politics aside, the *Spectator* correctly reflected the business life of the

community in its advertising columns, and I find the following firms and lines of business represented therein:

Clawson & Cock, Alton Cash Store, general merchandise.

A. B. Roff, stoves, grates and hardware.

H. G. Van Wagenen, hardware and cutlery. lery.

Willard & Whitney, medicines, paints, etc.

Paris Mason, Grafton, offers 5,000 bushels of corn for sale.

Marsh, Hankinson & Company, full line of drugs.

Hawley, Page & Dunlap, groceries and twenty barrels brandy just received by steamer Clarion.

Negus & Robbins announce receipt of fifty barrels of whisky.

R. T. Todd advertises a slaughter house conveniently located.

Townsend & Co. call attention to their pork and beef packing house.

S. Page and Horace Buffum announce dissolution of firm of Page & Buffum.

Van Antwerp, Noble & Company make a similar announcement of dissolution of partnership.

Joseph Andrews, administrator's notice, estate of Richard Andrews, deceased.

J. A. Townsend, N. Buckmaster, J. Webster Chickering, Jacob C. Bruner, William Lane and E. G. Sigerson, commissioners, an-

nounce the opening of the subscription books of the Calhoun Coal & Mining Company.

M. S. Link, administrator's notice, estate of John Link of Greene county, deceased.

W. L. D. Ewing, later governor and United States senator, advertises opening of a real estate office at Vandalia.

John King and Simeon Ryder announce closing out of firm of Reily & Hankinson.

John C. Pendergrass solicits patronage for barber shop.

Godfrey, Gilman & Company, three hundred barrels of flour.

Andrew W. Johnson, executor's notice, estate of Henry Hutton, deceased, of Carlyle.

N. R. Lurton invites the attention of the traveling public to his hotel at Delhi.

Hail Mason and D. Tolman advertise lots in Clifton, platted in 1836.

Alfred Cowles, horse strayed or stolen.

William A. Griffey warns public against purchasing note given by him to John Bolton.

William Martin and F. B. Burdock, lawyers, dissolution of partnership, former having been appointed to the bench.

J. C. Bruner, store robbed of \$1,500 in cash and notes. Warns against purchase of latter.

Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Capital stock \$100,000; E. Marsh, president; B. I. Gilman, secretary. The directors then were: Simeon Ryder, A. Alexander, Stephen Griggs, Robert DeBow, J. M. Krum, Calvin Reily, A. Corey and J. A. Townsend. Opened for business September 13, 1837.

Gustavus P. Koerner asks for return of fourth volume of Jefferson's writings lost at Edwardsville.

Marsh, Hankinson & Co., agents for all kinds of fruit trees.

John A. Maxey and R. P. Maxey, administrators for estate of Bennet Maxey, deceased.

Samuel Force and Philip Sharp, co-partnership notice; blacksmiths.

Frederick Hoffmeister, bakery.

John Warnock, drygoods, hardware, etc.

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Seth T. Sawyer, professional card, attorney at law.

W. W. Rice, clothing and boots and shoes.

Bailey & Bullock, attorneys at law; also offer store building for sale.

Drs. T. M. Hope and Horace Beall, physicians and surgeons.

Alfred Cowles and John M. Krum, lawyers; co-partnership from June 8, 1837.

Robert Smith, two rooms to rent in Middletown. Apply to subscriber, or Junius Hall.

Alex. W. Jones, George W. Olney, Jones and Olney, attorneys at law.

Taylor, Davis & McFee, Alton; H. Davis, Upper Alton, agents Brandreth's pills.

W. T. Dyer calls attention of citizens to his drug store.

Geo. T. M. Davis and William F. DeWolf, professional card, law partners.

Philip Sharp, carriage factory, corner Third and Beall streets.

Thos. R. Wilson, solicits patronage for Illinois Hotel at Edwardsville.

S. W. Robbins, clerk of Municipal court, official notice.

George F. Bristow, hat manufacturer.

Alfred Shannan, notice "To whom it may concern."

Miss Tolman & Company, milliners, late of Boston.

John Cherry, administrator of William Cherry, deceased, late of Macoupin county.

F. B. Murdock, city clerk, notice of extension of Front street.

William Kinney, commissioner, solicits proposals for the grading, bridging and masonry for the Alton & Mt. Carmel Railroad, from Alton to Edwardsville, fifteen miles.

U. F. Linder and Edward Keating, attorneys at law, professional card.

Francis Pottgen, administrator of estate of John Hamel.

Thomas B. Affleck, George Rockwell and Sidney Breese, merchants of Carlyle, announce dissolution of co-partnership.



John M. Krum, executor of estate of William S. Emerson. Notice to creditors.

Drs. Randle & Martyn, professional card.

George Quigley, administrator of estate of Charles F. Toomer, deceased.

Lewis J. Clawson, notice to his debtors.

Edward W. Dill, M. D., physician's card.

M. W. Carroll, saddlery and harness.

John A. Langdon, real estate office.

J. B. Hundley, advertises "A grand speculation in lands."

Jehu Meguir, saddlery and harness, trunk manufacturer.

William Ryrie, notice of opening of private school.

Henry Tanner, hardware and cutlery, stoves and castings.

George Smith and S. C. Pierce, inspectors of the penitentiary, call for proposals for the erection of thirty-two cells for the penitentiary, of hammered stone, similar to those already erected. Particulars furnished by S. C. Pierce, one of the inspectors, or John R. Woods, superintendent of penitentiary.

But the most prominent advertisement in this paper is that of the delinquent tax list for 1837. It occupies five columns. The names of the owners of the several pieces of property are not given, merely the number of the lots and blocks. The number of pieces of property advertised is 794, a large number for a town of only 2,500 inhabitants and indicates that the panic of 1837 had struck Alton with full force. The sale is advertised by S. W. Robbins, city collector, and is to take place on December 25th. A queer way to celebrate Christmas. Much of the property so advertised probably belonged to non-residents.

The county delinquent list advertised in same paper December 21, 1837, by W. T. Brown, C. C., amounted to only two columns, or 316 acreage tracts, and appears to have been of lands outside of corporate limits of towns.

This review of the advertising columns of

a paper published seventy-five years ago gives a comprehensive idea of the enterprise of the business men of that day and of the lines of trade they were engaged in, and also indicates that the professional men of that day were not opposed to announcing their willingness to serve the public. Of course the list does not include all the business and professional men then located in Alton. It only gives those who were advertisers.

The *Spectator* was the pioneer paper of Alton, established in 1832, as noted elsewhere, and was certainly enjoying a liberal advertising at the period covered by the files of 1837-8, and it is rather surprising that its publication was discontinued early in 1839. The general slump in business following the proslavery riots and the panic of 1837 probably account for its untimely end.

#### SOME BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS OF 1822

W. R. Crossman, of the *Edwardsville Republican*, has a copy of the *Edwardsville Spectator* of Tuesday, February 19, 1822. It is whole No. 141, edited by Hooper Warren. It is a five-column folio, yellow with age but still quite legible. Its terms to subscribers are two dollars per year, with twenty-five per cent added if payment is delayed. Its advertising rates are one dollar per square, first insertion; fifty cents each subsequent insertion; larger advertisements at proportionate rates.

The leading article on the first page is a report, three columns long, of the organization of the first agricultural society in the state, with rules and regulations. This organization was effected February 9, 1822, at Edwardsville. Those persons signing the rules and regulations and thereby becoming members are: Micajah Cox, Edward Coles, Curtiss Blakeman, George C. Allen, James Canfield, Jarrot Dugger, Isaac Ferguson, John Murray, Paris Mason, Jordan Uzzell, Rowland P. Allen, Henry Kelly, Abraham Prickett, Justus D. Seelhurst, George Churchill, Rob-

ert Reynolds, Sr., William Otwell, Jacob Judy, Daniel Meeker, Robert G. Anderson, Robert Pogue, William G. (illegible), Robert Collet, John Todd, Charles W. Hunter and David Swett.

The editorial notes are few. The leading article is a criticism of the president for removing the postmaster at Albany and appointing a congressman in his place. Another editorial paragraph admonishes administrators and judges of probate "who can read" to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the law as regards the publication of notices of settlements of estates "in the nearest newspaper." A correspondent indulges in a sarcastic communication criticising the campaign of Edward Coles for governor.

J. C. Bruner and David Stucky, partners in the hatting business, publish notice of firm dissolution. R. & J. Pogue advertise for rent "that large and elegant Mansion House in Lower Alton, lately occupied by Charles W. Hunter, containing eight rooms and other convenient outhouses attached to same."

Joseph Conway, county clerk, publishes a legal notice in which Theophilus W. Smith is complainant vs. Jacob C. Mott, et al. Thomas Smith publishes probate notice in settlement of estate of William Smith. William Wood publishes a similar notice in settlement of estate of Joanna Cox.

Two notices from E. C. Bery, state auditor, one to purchasers of lots in Vandalia and the other to officers of militia. Josias Randle gives notice that he has sued out writ of foreign attachment against the estate of Francis Gantz.

Paul & Ingram offer to accept Illinois State Bank paper in exchange for goods at their St. Louis store.

Notice of suit for divorce by Louisa Valentine against John Valentine in St. Clair county circuit court.

Chancery case of Harvey Lane vs. William H. Harrison and Olin Ormsby, trustees of estate of John F. Hamtrach.

Professional card of Theophilus W. Smith, lawyer (later judge of supreme court).

Card from Congressman Daniel P. Cook, turning over law business to Samuel D. Lockwood (also, later, judge of supreme court).

P. H. Winchester offers Land Office money, or State paper of Illinois, at small advance, for five hundred dollars in notes of State Bank of Tennessee.

Another advertiser announces that a moderate sum of Illinois State paper will purchase 160 acres of land in Marine Settlement. Inquire at *Spectator* office.

Land Office Money. The secretary of the treasury gives notice that only bills of following banks will be received at the Edwardsville Land Office: Bank of United States and branches; Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown; banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Baltimore, except City Bank; banks of District of Columbia, except Merchants and Franklin banks.

The following advertisement tells its own story of old slavery days in Illinois. The remarkable thing is that it should appear in a strong anti-slavery paper, like the *Spectator*:

"Wanted—A young, active, indentured negro woman who can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty. A liberal price will be given for one of above description if application be made immediately. Inquire of the printer."

	1910	1900	1890
Highland city (part of).....	441	193	.....
Millersburg village (part of) Pierron P. O.)	81	.....	.....
[For total, see Burgess township, Bond County.]			
Saline village (part of).....	51	60	.....
Venice township, including Venice city, part of			
Granite city, and part of Madison village.....	14,421	6,335	1,463
Granite city (part of).....	5,648	1,807	.....
Madison village (part of).....	4,896	1,979	.....
Venice city.....	3,718	2,450	932
Ward 1.....	591	.....	.....
Ward 2.....	597	.....	.....
Ward 3.....	2,530	.....	.....
Wood River township, including Benbow City,			
East Alton, East Wood River, and Wood			
River villages, Upper Alton city, and part of			
Bethalto village.....	6,579	4,402	3,459
Benbow City village.....	305	.....	.....
Bethalto village (part of).....	334	351	411
East Alton village.....	584	454	.....
East Wood River village.....	400	.....	.....
Upper Alton city.....	2,918	2,373	1,803
Wood River village.....	84	.....	.....

### RACIAL TYPES

Referring to the above: Part of Alton township, including the village of North Alton, was annexed to Alton in 1907. In 1910, after the taking of the census, the village of Upper Alton was consolidated with Alton under the name of the latter, giving the municipality of Alton a total population, in the spring of 1910, of 20,446.

The character of the population has changed radically since the organization of the county in 1812, when the settlers were almost entirely Americans, but the large German immigration of later years and the removal of Americans westward, have caused a great change in the racial types in the county. The greatest transformation has occurred within the last twenty years with the influx of a large laboring population to the industrial cities, mainly from southern Europe. The county is now a great

alembic of many nationalities which, in coming years, will blend into a new racial type, in which the characteristics of some nationalities will be lost and others assimilated. Whether the Madison county inhabitants, of the next century, will be an improvement on the original American type remains for future historians to record.

The proportion of native and foreign born citizens of Madison county is not yet available from the census of 1910, nor the proportion of males to females. In lieu thereof the statistics for 1900, under these heads are given: Native born, 55,765; foreign born, 8,929; whites, 61,861; colored, 2,817. Native born males, 28,702; native born females, 27,063; foreign born males, 5,139; foreign born females, 3,763. Native whites of native parents: Males, 15,187; females, 14,047. Native whites of foreign born parents: 12,041 males; 11,673 females. The native whites of native parents aggregated 29,234. The foreign born and the native whites of foreign born parents aggregated 32,627, showing that in 1900 the foreign born and the native born of foreign parents exceeded the native born of native parents by 3,393. This shows that the foreign born and their descendants were in the majority in 1900, and, owing to the great foreign immigration of the last ten years, are in still great preponderance today.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

FIRST DISCOVERIES OF COAL IN ILLINOIS—FIRST ILLINOIS RAILROAD—FIRST MINES IN MADISON COUNTY—RAILROAD BUILDING—PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY—WORKING AND SAFEGUARDING THE MINES—SOME COAL MINING STATISTICS.

Father Louis Hennepin, a Recollet missionary, accompanied La Salle, the great explorer of the west, on his first expedition to the Illinois country from Canada and makes the first historical mention of coal in this state. Having reached the Miami country the explorers were seeking a portage by which they could reach the Illinois river.

#### FIRST DISCOVERIES OF COAL IN ILLINOIS

La Salle, while prospecting the country, became separated from the others and searching parties were sent out for him. "On the second day they found him," Father Hennepin says, "his face and hands all black with the coals and wood he had lighted during the night which was cold." This was a short distance from the headquarters of the Illinois. Father Hennepin further wrote: "There are mines of coal, slate and iron, and lumps of pure red copper which are found indicate that there are mines which will one day be discovered." Later writers made it possible to identify the locality with greater certainty. In 1720 Father Charlevoix arrived at the junction of the Kankakee and Illinois rivers. Lower down he speaks of a fall called la Charbonnerie, "because they find many coals in its environs." This was in what is now La Salle county. Later French explorers speak of coal along the Illinois river, especially on the northwest side

of the river near the site of the old Kaskaskia Indian town, now Utica. In his *Gazetteer*, in 1823, Beck says: "Coal is found in great abundance in different parts of the state."

In "Wild's Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated," it is stated that "the first discovery of coal in the bluffs was made by the monks of La Trappe, who located on the great Cahokia Mound in Madison county in 1807. Their blacksmiths complained of a want of proper fuel, and on their being informed that the earth at the foot of a tree that had been struck by lightning was burning, they went to the spot and, on digging a little below the surface, discovered a vein of coal." The bluffs referred to are about a mile northeast of the Cahokia mound.

#### FIRST ILLINOIS RAILROAD

The first railroad in Illinois was a coal road. It was built by Governor John Reynolds in 1837 and ran from what is now East St. Louis to the bluffs near the line of Madison and St. Clair, but lying within the latter county. The Governor owned a large tract of land on the bluffs in which coal had been discovered. He was anxious to get it to market and for that purpose built a crude railroad across the marsh to the river, six miles distant. Piles had to be driven on which the wooden rails were laid. For a while horse power was used. Later,

iron rails were obtained from Pittsburg. On their arrival holes were punched in them by blacksmiths and spikes made to fasten them to the ties. This was the pioneer railroad in the Mississippi valley. A number of years ago Walton Rutledge, of Alton, then county surveyor, was engaged in verifying the boundary line between Madison and St. Clair, in connection with the surveyor of the latter county, and traced the old embankment on which the first railroad in Illinois was built.

#### FIRST MINES IN MADISON COUNTY

Walton Rutledge, the efficient state mine inspector for the Eighth district, furnishes the editor with the following report of early coal mining in Madison county: In 1840 coal seam No. 1 was found to outcrop on Mill creek, one half mile north of the present limits of the city of Alton. Drift mines were opened by N. Scharf, Joseph Hall and Richard Whyers. Coal was mined and hauled to the levee in Alton for use of steamboats and was burned by private consumers in the city. This was the first coal that was mined in the county. Land was bought and shafts sunk on the hills, later on, by Thomas Dunford and James Mitchell; also shafts were sunk in what was called Greenwood, or Buck Inn, by John Applewhite, Thomas Hall, John Rutledge and others. These mines were the first of any extent in the county and were known as Coal Branch.

In 1850 coal seam No. 6 was found cropping out on Wood river, three miles north of Fosterburg. Mines were opened there on Z. B. Job's land. Coal was hauled to what is now Godfrey, as the Alton & Sangamon road (now the Chicago & Alton) was just built out from Alton. It was supposed that this coal would supply the new road, but it could not compete with the Coal Branch product, which was nearer at hand, and the mines were abandoned. These mines were called the "new diggings,"

to distinguish them from the Coal Branch mines.

About 1851 a coal shaft was sunk at Edwardsville by Richard Cartledge, on seam No. 6, near the old distillery in the lower part of town. This was the first coal mined at Edwardsville. In after years shafts were sunk by Frank Shermack, John Gaffney, Wolf Brothers and Henry Voge. In about 1852 coal seam No. 6 was discovered cropping out on Wood river, two miles north of Bethalto. Two slopes were opened by a Boston company. A large number of miners were employed, a town was laid out and miners' houses built. This coal was brought into Bethalto by a spur track from the Alton & Terre Haute road; thence by this road to what is now Hartford, thence by spur track to the Mississippi river and taken in barges to St. Louis. These mines were abandoned during the Civil war, owing to scarcity of miners and labor troubles. In 1862 a coal shaft was sunk near the northern limits of Collinsville. In 1863 the Vandalia road was building through Collinsville and mines were sunk on its line first by John Maul and David Williams of Belleville. Other shafts were sunk, later on, by William Fletcher and others, followed by Dr. Lumaghi, Joseph Wickliffe and Andrew Delano; also by the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis. In 1872 a shaft was sunk at Troy.

In 1873 The Consolidated Coal Company sunk two shafts at Worden. Later on other shafts were sunk at Worden, De Camp and near Staunton, in Madison county, on what is now the Wabash railroad.

#### RAILROAD BUILDING

In 1885 a new railroad was built from Springfield to East St. Louis, which was afterwards acquired by the Illinois Central. A town site was located five miles south of Edwardsville, which was called Glen Carbon. Two coal shafts were sunk on this line, about

500 miners were employed who lived in Edwardsville and Glen Carbon.

About 1900 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad built a spur from the main line at Hillsboro to East St. Louis, passing through Madison county. A shaft was sunk on this line and a village site located called Livingston. About 500 miners live there. The town is two miles east of Worden.

In 1886 the Litchfield & Madison railroad was built through Madison county. Two large mines were opened on this line, near the county line and two miles from Staunton, and a village site located called Williamson. About 600 miners live there and are employed at the mines.

In 1888 the Donk Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri, built a railroad through the county from Madison to Troy, passing near Collinsville. One mine was sunk at Marysville, one at Collinsville and another shaft at Troy. The road is called the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern. The Donk Brothers Company is the largest in the county, employing about 1,000 men in its three mines.

#### PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY

Coal mining has become one of the most important industries of Madison county and has developed wonderfully in the last quarter of a century. There are fifty-five coal producing counties in Illinois and in 1910 Madison ranked fifth in output, which was 3,719,155 tons. It is surpassed in output only by Williamson, Sangamon, St. Clair and Macoupin counties. The greatest depth at which coal is mined in the county is three hundred feet at Williamson; the least depth is forty feet at North Alton. The thickness of the seams ranges from two feet at North Alton to seven feet at Worden, Prairietown, Glen Carbon, Cantine and Marysville. Williamson, Donkville, Edwardsville, Collinsville, New Douglas and Carpenter have six feet veins, Troy, five

feet, Bethalto and Moro four feet. The coal is all bituminous.

The immense growth of the mining industry is shown by comparison with the output in 1864, the earliest report available. In that year the output was 59,378 tons; in 1911 it was 3,766,002 tons. The average value of the product at the mines was \$3,968,784, dug out of the earth in a single year. The cost to the consumer delivered, was twice or more that amount on the average.

There are now twenty-nine mines in the county, sixteen shipping mines and thirteen local for home trade. Coal is shipped to St. Louis, East St. Louis, Alton and other points east and north on the Vandalia, T., St. L. & W. Railroad and Illinois Central, as well as over other lines west and south.

The seam of coal mined is the No. 6 of the geological formation of the state.

The first carload of coal ever received in Chicago over the Chicago & Alton, came from the mine of Thomas Dunford at North Alton. The road was completed from Joliet to Chicago in 1856-7 and Superintendent McMullin sent to the agent at Alton, R. P. Tansey, for a carload of coal. The agent had Mr. Dunford ship it at once. It was only ten tons, which is small compared to the loads transported today.

During the year 1910 there was a total of 4,322 persons employed at the mines. During the same period there were sixteen fatal accidents and eighty-four non-fatal which lost thirty days' time in work. There are three shipping mines located near Collinsville, viz: Lumaghi Coal Company, mines 2 and 3, and the Independent Coal Company. There is one mine at Troy, the Brookside Coal Company. These mines are on the Vandalia road. There are three mines on the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad, viz: No. 1, two miles north of Collinsville; No. 2, at Maryville; No. 3, at Troy. These mines are owned by the Donk Brothers Coal Company of St. Louis. There

are two mines at Glen Carbon, Nos. 2 and 4 on the Illinois Central, owned by the Madison Coal corporation of St. Louis. There are three mines on the Litchfield & Madison road: No. 1, near Staunton; No. 2, at Williamson, and No. 3, at Edwardsville. There are two mines on the Wabash road—one the Decamp mine, near Staunton, and the Kerns-Donnewald mine at Worden. One mine on the Chicago & Eastern, located at Livingston and owned by the New Staunton Coal Company of St. Louis, and one at Edwardsville on the T., St. L. & W., making sixteen shipping mines. Two local mines at Collinsville, one the Abbey Coal Company, the other the Bullock Brothers. One at Edwardsville, Home Trade Coal Company. One at Troy, the Troy Co-Operative Coal Company. Three at Bethalto, operated by Perry Meyers, James Hill and Ernest Rink, respectively. One at New Douglas, the Big Mound Coal Company. One at Moro, George Kabel, operator. One at Prairietown, Thomas Schuler, operator. One at Carpenter, W. H. Backs, operator. Two at North Alton, operated by Peter Syddal and Benjamin Eccles, respectively.

#### WORKING AND SAFEGUARDING THE MINES

The coal seams of Madison county run from the outcrop on the river bluffs to a depth of 400 feet in the east part of the county. Two-thirds of the coal of the county is mined by machines, and in two-thirds of the shipping mines the haulage underground is done by electric motors. Mules gather the loaded cars from the working face to stations, where the cars are made up in trains and hauled to the hoisting shaft. Large and powerful machinery is used for hoisting. The greater part of the large mines are lighted by electricity. All mines have two shafts, one for hoisting the coal and for lowering and hoisting the employees in and out of the mine. The other shaft is used for ventilation, with suitable stairway for employees to come out in case of accident

by fire on the surface or machinery breaking down. A large number of the larger mines have all outbuildings made as near fireproof as possible. [The new law, which went into effect July 1, 1911, requires all shafts, buildings on surface and for a distance of three hundred feet from shaft underground, to be made fire-proof, with elevated tanks, pipes and hose to protect both bottom and top of all mines for a distance, also of three hundred feet.] Where machines are used one hundred tons of coal are mined by use of one keg of powder. In hand mines twenty-five tons are gotten out for each keg of powder burned. Some of the large mines have upwards of forty mules each, with two electric motors, and having an output of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons in eight hours. Madison county mines are very good and safe; that is, the larger mines. Engines, boilers and buildings are modern and nearly fire-proof. The underground works are kept in good and safe condition. Sixty per cent of the accidents are caused by falling coal and slate, as the seam is very high in some of the mines. There is coal enough in Madison county to last hundreds of years. It is this cheap fuel that has built up St. Louis and East St. Louis.

#### SOME COAL MINING STATISTICS (1870-1911)

Since the above was written the editor has received from Hon. David Ross, secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, the following statistical report of the coal mining industry of Madison county: For the coal mining industry for Madison county the following condensed figures are given, being the averages for each year for the past thirty years: Average number of mines, 28; average number of men, 1,945; average number of tons, 1,603,900; average value of product, \$1,396,917.

The first report of the coal industry made to the bureau was for the year 1882 by E. J. Molloy, inspector of mines for Madison

county. It is also found from an earlier report that the output of coal for the county for the year 1870 was 116,724 tons and for 1880, 239,725 tons.

The following is a detailed statement of the coal mining industry of Madison county for thirty years, taken from the annual coal reports of the bureau:

Year	Mines	Men	Tons	Aggregate Value
1882	26	1,165	578,000	\$ 861,220
1883	27	295	767,200	1,020,426
1884	29	833	560,636	591,471
1885	28	889	601,816	503,118
1886	29	1,127	604,214	532,917
1887	29	807	521,705	418,407
1888	26	828	512,948	450,882
1889	23	1,015	490,181	441,653
1890	23	783	646,228	574,497
1891	27	835	719,308	539,481
1892	22	890	873,770	664,065
1893	22	972	951,894	140,574
1894	21	974	889,768	640,633
1895	23	1,041	978,161	655,358
1896	24	1,243	1,080,718	707,799
1897	26	976	780,921	445,478
1898	23	1,026	630,769	427,518
1899	26	1,295	1,403,977	883,845
1900	26	1,561	1,441,650	1,068,434
1901	30	2,015	1,595,081	1,252,147
1902	28	2,491	1,956,271	1,546,800
1903	31	2,915	2,551,587	2,087,359
1904	35	3,412	3,030,892	2,749,096
1905	38	3,815	2,987,906	2,625,996
1906	36	3,951	3,021,553	2,820,202
1907	34	3,979	3,573,163	3,236,414
1908	32	4,034	3,584,106	3,226,636
1909	31	4,109	3,287,418	2,880,574
1910	29	4,322	3,719,155	3,345,716
1911	27	4,238	3,766,002	3,068,784
Totals			48,116,998	\$41,907,510
Averages	28	1,945	1,603,900	1,396,917



## CHAPTER XXV

### HON JOSEPH CONWAY

AN EARLY MADISON COUNTY LEGISLATOR WHO OVERTURNED THE STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO  
GET EVEN WITH A CIRCUIT JUDGE.

*By Hon. Wm. A. Meese*

Joseph Conway was born in Kentucky and emigrated to Illinois territory, settling in Randolph county in the early part of 1811. At this time the Indians were very hostile and committed many murders of the whites in this territory. The people realizing their danger began making preparations for defense. Stockades were built in various sections of the southern part of the state, the then only inhabited portion of the territory, and several companies of "rangers" or mounted riflemen were raised. One of these companies was formed in Randolph county and while but a few of the muster rolls of these Ranger companies have been preserved, a payroll of militia from July 4, to July 29, 1811, of Captain William Alexander's company, has been found which shows the name of Joseph Conway enrolled as one of the company. How long he remained in the service is not known, but it is known that after his service in Alexander's company he continued for some time in the contractors' (now sutlers') department of the state militia on the frontier. Captain Alexander afterwards, from October 27, to December, 1814, was adjutant general of territorial militia. In 1812 Conway came to Kaskaskia, the then capital of the state, where he was admitted to the bar and where he commenced the practice of the law.

In 1814 we find that he had settled in Mad-

ison county, where on June 11, 1814, he and Abraham Pickett, afterwards a member of the general assembly, were appointed a committee "to superintend the construction of the judge's bench and other benches necessary for the courthouse." At the September term, 1815, he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas for Madison county.

During the Third session of the territorial legislature, December 2, 1816, to January 14, 1817, Conway was clerk of the council (senate). In December, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas appointed him clerk of the circuit court of Madison county. That he was a good politician we must admit, for we find that at the time he was appointed circuit clerk by Judge Thomas, he still held the position of clerk to the territorial council, serving there from December 1, 1817, to January 12, 1818.

Although Conway belonged to the anti-slavery party, we find from the records of Madison county that on February 8, 1818, "Jarret, boy fifteen years, bound himself to Joseph Conway for thirty years."

Under our territorial laws and for some years after the adoption of our state constitution (December 3, 1818), the indenturing of slaves was practiced. What became of Conway's indentured boy Jarret, cannot be learned.

Conway held the office of clerk of the circuit court until April 13, 1819, when he was

appointed by Judge John Reynolds clerk of the county commissioners court.

The legislature at its session in 1825 reorganized the judiciary by creating five circuit judges who were to hold all the circuit courts in the state, while the supreme court, composed of four judges, was to be held twice a year at the capital. Previous to this the supreme judges were obliged to attend the circuits. Of these circuit judges elected, Samuel McRoberts was an advocate of slavery and at the election in 1822 had been one of the leaders of that party. He was also a political opponent of Conway's and at a term of the Madison county circuit court over which Judge McRoberts presided, the latter on a technicality refused to allow Conway to testify on behalf of his friend, Governor Coles, who was on trial for manumitting his slaves without giving bonds as required by law.

The March term of 1825, of the circuit court of Madison county, was to appoint the clerks, and as Judge McRoberts held that they also had the power to remove them, one of his first judicial acts was to remove Conway and appoint Emanuel J. West, his political friend. Conway was well known and very popular and in 1825 was elected a state senator from Madison county.

The change in the judiciary had not proven a very popular move, and at the session of the legislature in 1826-7, a great outcry was raised against the extravagance of the judiciary system. Conway brought his grievance against McRoberts to bear against the entire judicial system, and thus one of the circuit judges was to be punished for proscription. A writer of that day in speaking of this matter said: "A talented young lawyer of stirring eloquence in the southern part of the state, a man possessing many qualities which admirably fitted him for a demagogue of the highest order, mounted the hobby and rode it in a storm of passion through several counties in the south." The legislature "repealed the

circuit system, turned four of the circuit judges out of office (including McRoberts) and required the judges of the supreme court to hold circuit courts. The chief reasons for the repeal of the system were its cost and the proscription of a popular clerk."

At this session of the legislature many important matters were acted upon, chief among which was the general act of incorporation. The subject of railroad building was for the first time brought up, and several charters were granted. It was during this session that Theophilus W. Smith, one of the supreme judges was up for impeachment, which, however, failed. This I believe was the first and only impeachment trial in this state. This session also first enacted a mechanic's lien law.

The state was now divided into five circuits, one of the supreme judges being assigned to each of the four, to hold two terms of court in each county yearly. One of the circuit judges, the Hon. R. M. Young, was retained on a circuit in the Military district. But one yearly term of the supreme court was provided.

Conway was first elected to the second session of the Fourth general assembly in 1825, as state senator from Madison county to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Theophilus W. Smith, and was reelected in 1826 to the Fifth assembly without opposition. He was again reelected in 1830. He resigned in 1833 after the close of the Eighth assembly, after a service of over seven years. Knowing Rock Island county was to be organized, he came up the river to Farnhamsburg (now Rock Island). Judge Richard M. Young, who had not been legislated out of office and who was Conway's friend, was to hold the first court in Rock Island county.

Prior to 1833 Rock Island county was included in the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess county. During 1833 the Legislature of Illinois passed an act declaring that all the territory embraced within the following boundaries,

to-wit: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, on the north line of township 15 north, and west of the fourth principal meridian; thence running eastwardly on said line to the fourth principal meridian; thence north to the middle of the channel of Rock river; thence up the middle of said channel to the Maroas d'Ogee slough; thence along the middle of said slough to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river; thence down along the middle of said channel to the place of beginning—should be formed into a county to be known as Rock Island county.

The voters of this county for the first time met, pursuant to notice, at the house of one John Barrell in Farnhamsburg on Monday, July 5, 1833. They organized by selecting Joseph Danforth, Joel Wells, Sr., and William H. Simons, judges; and Joseph Conway and W. Thompson, clerks. The total number of votes cast was sixty-five and resulted in the election of the following: County commissioners, George W. Harhan, John W. Spencer and Col. George W. Davenport; sheriff, Benjamin F. Pike; coroner, Levi

Wells; justices of the peace, George W. Harlan, J. B. Patterson and Joel Wells; constables, George V. Miller, Huntington Wells and Edward Corbin.

On July 8th, the County Commissioners met at the house of John Barrell and organized by selecting Joseph Conway, clerk. Joseph Wells was selected as treasurer and assessor. Elections and courts were ordered to be held at the "House of John Barrell."

Joseph Conway acted as county clerk from 1833 to 1843, and circuit clerk from 1834 to 1847. The records of our county shed but little light on the history of our first clerk.

In 1834 he was appointed postmaster at Farnhamsburg. Previous to this time George Davenport had been postmaster and the office was located at his trading store at Rock Island. At this time the office was not a lucrative one, the Blue Book for 1833 stating that Davenport's annual compensation for that year was \$79.96.

In the early fifties, Conway left Rock Island and went south, and nothing further was heard of him.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### SLAVERY AND SLAVE HOLDERS

#### INDENTURED SLAVES—SLAVE HOLDERS IN MADISON COUNTY IN 1814—VALUE OF SLAVES AND HORSES IN 1820.

Reference has been made heretofore to the existence of a form of slavery in Illinois, surviving from the year 1717, when the *Sieur Renault* brought 500 slaves from San Domingo to the Illinois and Louisiana country to work the mines of precious metals supposed to exist but which, in reality, consisted only of the lead mines in Missouri. When he left the country, in disgust, several years later, he sold his slaves to the French residents of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. When the country east of the Mississippi was ceded to England in 1763, the right to hold slaves was conceded by the English to the inhabitants under the interpretation that slaves were property, or, at least, the treaty was so interpreted by the slave holders, and thus slavery was perpetuated in the territory.

When the Northwest territory was ceded by Virginia to the national government it was provided by Congress, in the ordinance of 1787, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude "shall exist in said territory except in punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." But again this provision was nullified as to slaves already in bondage by a ruling of the courts that it (the ordinance) was prospective and not retroactive.

#### INDENTURED SLAVES

But in 1807 the legislature of Indiana, which then included Illinois, passed an act

which effected a modified form of slavery. It provided that negroes could be introduced into the territory and held as "indentured slaves." On the separation of Illinois from Indiana, in 1809, the Indiana code was adopted for the new territory, and thus southerners moving into Illinois were still enabled to hold the slaves they brought with them by having them indentured for a term of years by agreement with such slaves. Of such agreements the following from the Record of Indentures of Madison county is a sample:

Be it remembered that this day, to-wit the 15th of March in the year of our Lord 1815, personally appeared before me, Josias Randle, Clerk of the County Court of Madison county in the Territory of Illinois, Jack Bonaparte, a man of color, and Joshua Vaughn, both of the county of Madison, and the said Jack now being the property of said Joshua, and for other considerations, doth hereby agree and freely oblige himself to serve the said Joshua Vaughn, his heirs and assigns, ninety years, as a good and faithful servant, and the said Joshua Vaughn obliges himself, as long as said Jack continues with him, to furnish the said Jack with good and wholesome food, necessary clothing and all other necessaries suitable for a servant. In testimony thereof both parties have hereby agreed to the foregoing bargain in my office the day and year aforesaid.

JOSIAS RANDLE, County Clerk of Madison county.  
Entered 1815. Term of service 90. Jack Bonaparte will be free 1905.

Test.

FIELDING BRADSHAW.

## SLAVE HOLDERS IN MADISON COUNTY IN 1814

It is probable that as the territory comprising this county was not settled by Americans until 1802, there were never many of the old, so-called, "French slaves" in the county. The slaves were mainly of the indentured class, brought into the county by emigrants from the south and subsequently indentured. But that they were classed as property and assessed as such is shown by the following record from the assessor's books of 1814: Ann Bradshaw, 2; Thomas Good, 1; John Jarvis, 1; Thomas Kirkpatrick, 1; Robert Renolds, 1; John Robertson, 2; William Rabb, 2; Jesse Stanker, 2; James Shelton, 1; Joseway Vaughn, 1; Joel Whiteside, 1; William Whiteside, 2. In 1814 the tax on bond servants or slaves was one dollar per head. The tax on horses was fifty cents per head. The total number of taxpayers in 1814 was 173.

## VALUE OF SLAVES AND HORSES IN 1820

Names of Holders	No. of Slaves	Value	No. of Horses	Value
William Archer . . . . .	1	\$300	1	\$ 75
Henry Cook . . . . .	1	400	5	295
Micajah Cox . . . . .	1	500	5	30
Ninian Edwards . . . . .	3	1,500	4	300
Isom Gillham . . . . .	1	700	4	300
Elizabeth Gingles . . . . .	1	100	2	75
James Gray . . . . .	5	850		
Jacob Gillham . . . . .	1	400	4	300
Henry Hayes . . . . .	1	500	5	350
William Hosey . . . . .	1	400	8	400
John Harris . . . . .	1	300	1	80
Wm. H. Hopkins . . . . .	1	500	2	180
Sam Jackson . . . . .	1	400	1	25
Jacob Judy . . . . .	2	500	7	300
Jepth. Lumpkins . . . . .	2	450	7	780
James Mason . . . . .	2	500	4	200

Names of Holders	No. of Slaves	Value	No. of Horses	Value
Jacob Lurton . . . . .	3	400	2	100
Robert Pogue . . . . .	2	650	1	50
Joshua Patterson . . . . .	1	100	2	150
Alsey Pulum (?) . . . . .	3	700	2	100
James Renolds . . . . .	1	300		
John Robinson . . . . .	2	300	3	150
Thomas Renolds . . . . .	3	600	3	150
Benj. Stephenson . . . . .	8	1,500		
Willie Scott . . . . .	1	600	4	200
James Shelton . . . . .	1	500	1	75
John Todd . . . . .	2	500	2	200
Clayton Tiffen . . . . .	1	300	1	75
Sarah Vaughn . . . . .	1	300	1	50
Emanuel West . . . . .	1	450	1	50

In 1820 the tax rate on personal property was five mills on the dollar; negroes and horses were taxed according to value and not per head, as in 1814. The number of tax payers in 1820 was about 1,200. (The foregoing data were taken from the tax list of Madison county, in the county clerk's office, for the years 1814 and 1820.)

This condition of servitude of both indentured servants and the descendants of "French slaves" continued until 1845 when the supreme court of the state declared them free. It was against these and other barbarous black laws that Governor Coles fulminated in his first message to the legislature in 1822 which precipitated the great anti-slavery struggle of 1824, when the attempt was made to fasten slavery upon the state in the same form as it existed in the south. In that famous campaign, as stated in a previous chapter, Madison county cast 563 votes for freedom and 351 for the proposed slave amendment to the constitution thus repudiating the institution.

## CHAPTER XXVII

### "AFFAIRS OF HONOR"

CAUSE OF SHIELDS-LINCOLN DUEL, THE "REBECCA ARTICLE"—MATTER SATISFACTORILY SETTLED—TWO OTHER DUELS "FALL THROUGH"—ANOTHER MADISON COUNTY "AFFAIR OF HONOR."

The celebrated "Lincoln-Shields duel" of 1842, of which much has been written and which caused great excitement at the time in Alton and in which two of her citizens bore the part of peace makers, deserves mention in the annals of Madison county. In the summer of 1842, at about the worst period of the hard times when the state banking system had collapsed and the people were unable to pay their taxes, the collectors being instructed by the state officials to receive nothing but specie in payment of taxes and the citizens having nothing wherewith to pay except the depreciated script of the banks, were in much distress. Thereupon the officers of the state suspended the collection of taxes of 1842, which action was held to be beyond their province.

#### CAUSE, THE "REBECCA ARTICLE"

James Shields was then auditor of the state, and his ruling in first ordering the collection of taxes in specie and then suspending the collection altogether was severely criticised by Mr. Lincoln in an article dated "Lost township," signed "Rebecca," and published in the *Sangamon Journal* of September 2, 1842. It was written in jesting style but gave Shields great offense, as it held him up to ridicule. The mercurial blood of the Milesian gentleman rose to the top of the tube. He demanded of the editor of the *Journal* the name of the author of the "Rebecca letter" and was

given that of Mr. Lincoln. That gentleman was then at Tremont in Tazewell county, and thither Shields repaired accompanied by his friend, Gen. John B. Whiteside. Arriving at Tremont he immediately sent a note to Mr. Lincoln demanding an apology. Mr. Lincoln replied to the note, refusing to make any explanation on account of the menacing character of Shields' demand. Other correspondence followed, culminating in a note from Shields naming General Whiteside as his friend, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, naming a Dr. E. H. Merriman as his friend. These two "friends" now secretly pledged their honor to each other to agree upon some amicable terms of settlement and compel their principals to accept them, and to procrastinate the matter adjourned further proceedings to Springfield.

Arriving at Springfield Monday night, September 19th, Lincoln left early the next morning for Jacksonville, to escape arrest, dueling being against the state law. He was accompanied by William Butler, leaving instructions with his second, Dr. Merriman, in which he avowed the authorship of the "Lost Township" letter; said it was written for political effect and was not intended to reflect on Shields' private character as a man or a gentleman, and concluded by saying that if the explanation was not satisfactory "the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"First—Weapons: Cavalry broadswords of the largest size such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"Second—Position: A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge on the ground, as the line betwixt us which neither is to pass on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"Third—Time: On Thursday evening at five o'clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at five o'clock.

"Fourth—Place: Within three miles of Alton on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you."

The position prescribed for the combatants on the field looks like the cropping out of one of Lincoln's jokes, as each would be, seemingly, out of harm's way, but the advantage would certainly have been with Lincoln owing to his great height and length of arm.

These instructions were read to General Whiteside by Dr. Merriman who declined to agree on terms of settlement until they should meet in Missouri. To have accepted them in the state would have violated the oaths of office of both Shields and Whiteside, who were state officers. All parties now left for the field of combat: Lincoln and his party by way of Jacksonville where they were joined by Dr. Bledsoe; and Shields and Whiteside by way of Hillsboro, where they were joined by General Ewing. Arrived at Alton, they were further joined by Dr. T. M. Hope. The Lincoln party had also been joined at Jacksonville by Dr. R. W. English, later postmaster at Alton. In the meantime Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville and Dr. R. W. English of Carrollton, later postmaster at Alton, had also arrived and, as

mutual friends of both parties, presented the following proposition, on the arrival of both parties in Missouri:

ALTON, Sept. 22, 1842.

"Messrs. Whiteside and Merriman: "As the mutual personal friends of both Messrs. Shields and Lincoln, but without authority from either, we earnestly desire a reconciliation of the misunderstanding existing between them. Such difficulties should always be settled amicably, if it is possible to do so with honor to both parties. Believing ourselves that such an arrangement can possibly be effected, we respectfully but earnestly submit the following proposition for your consideration: Let the whole difficulty be submitted to four or more gentlemen to be selected by yourselves, who shall consider the affair and report thereon for your consideration.

JOHN J. HARDIN,  
R. W. ENGLISH.

#### MATTER SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

This proposition was submitted to both principals and accepted on the ground by them with slight modifications. Then followed correspondence between the referees of both parties who were John D. Whiteside, William Lee, D. Ewing and T. M. Hope for Shields; and E. H. Merriman, A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln. In the first note exchanged the Shields referees asked the Lincoln referees to "explain the offensive matter" in the article in controversy. The Lincoln referees, in reply, stated that Mr. Lincoln in the "Lost township" article had written for political effect and with no intention of reflection on the character and standing of Mr. Shields as a man and a gentleman. Thus the controversy was settled and no blood shed. The referees on both sides united in a saying that the interference of Messrs. Hardin and English "was of the most courteous and gentlemanly character."

Dr. English, in his later years after the war and when a resident of Alton, took great pleasure in relating to his friends the incidents of this prospective duel in which he acted as mediator. "All parties," he said, "returned to

Alton on the ferry boat. There was a great crowd on the levee awaiting their arrival. Some wag on the boat, in order to have a joke on the crowd, took a log of wood, covered it with a sheet, so as to resemble a human figure, and as the boat approached the landing bent over the figure and engaged industriously in wielding a fan, giving the impression that he was attending a wounded man." Thus ended the great fiasco.

#### TWO OTHER DUELS "FALL THROUGH"

Two other challenges to duels resulted from this occurrence. The first was a challenge from Shields to William Butler, one of Lincoln's seconds. Shields took offense at a report of the fiasco which Butler sent to the *Sangamon Journal* and challenged him to fight a duel. Butler promptly accepted and, as the challenged party, named the place and weapons. Shields' seconds refused to accept the terms, as the place named was within the state and their principal could not accept without violating his oath of office. Thus the affair ended.

Out of this last affair grew another challenge, this between Merriman, Lincoln's second, and Whiteside, Shields' second, originating from the character of the notes exchanged between Whiteside and Merriman in the Shields-Butler controversy. Whiteside was the challenger and Shields acted as his friend, while Lincoln figured as Merriman's second. This duel fell through on account of disagreement as to time and place.

Of special interest in the Lincoln-Shields duel is the comment made thereon by the *Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review* then edited by Judge Bailhache. It is vitriolic in its criticism of the future president and of the man who was to be thereafter a general in the Mexican and Civil wars and a senator from three states. In his issue of October 1st, the editor says: "Our city was the theatre of an unusual scene of excitement during the last

week from the visit of two distinguished gentlemen of Springfield, who, it was understood, had come here with a view of crossing the river to answer the requisitions of 'the code of honor' by brutally attempting to assassinate each other in cold blood. We refer to this matter with pain and the deepest regret. Both of them are, and have been for a long time, our personal friends. Both we have esteemed in all the private relations of life, and consequently we regret that what seems a duty we owe the public compels us to allude to the disgraceful and unfortunate occurrence at all. We consider, however, that both of these gentlemen have violated the laws of the country and insist that neither their influence, their respectability nor their private worth should save them from being amenable to those laws they have violated. Both of them are lawyers; both have been legislators of this state and have aided in the construction of laws for the government of society; both of them exercise no small influence in the community—all of which, in our estimation, aggravates instead of mitigates their offense. Why they should be permitted to escape punishment, while a friendless, penniless and obscure person, for a much less offense, is hurried to the county jail, forced through a trial with scarcely the forms of law, and finally immured within the walls of a penitentiary we are at a loss to conjecture. It is a partial and disreputable administration of justice, which, though in accordance with the spirit of the age, we must protest against. . . .

"We call upon Attorney General Lamborn to exercise a little of the zeal which he is continually putting in requisition against less favored but less guilty offenders, and bring all who have been concerned in the late attempt at assassination to justice. Unless he does this he will prove himself unworthy of the high trust that has been reposed in him.

"How the affair finally terminated, not having taken the trouble to inquire, we are un-



able to say. The friends of Mr. Shields and those of Mr. Lincoln claim it to have been settled on terms 'honorable' to both—notwithstanding the hundreds of rumors—many of which border on the ridiculous—that are in circulation. We are rejoiced that both are enabled to return to the bosom of their friends, and trust that they will now consider, if they did not before, that rushing unprepared on the untried scenes of Eternity is a step too fearful in its consequences to be taken without preparation.

"We are astonished to hear that large numbers of our citizens crossed the river to witness a cold-blooded assassination between two of their fellow beings. It was no less disgraceful than the conduct of those who were to be actors in the drama. Hereafter, we hope the citizens of Springfield will select some other point to make public their intention of crossing the river to take each others' lives, than Alton. Such visits cannot but be attended with regret, and with unwelcome feelings, and the fewer we have of them the better. We should have alluded to this matter last week but for our absence at court."

#### ANOTHER COUNTY AFFAIR OF HONOR

Another "affair of honor" in which a resident, or former resident of Madison county, was a principal occurred in 1841. The gentleman was Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, of Edwardsville, then a judge of the supreme court. It seems that the election of Harrison in 1840 to the presidency had caused a bitter partisan feeling throughout Illinois, which had gone Democratic, and culminated in an act of the

legislature adding five Democratic judges to the supreme court in order to overcome the influence of the Whig members, then in the majority, and who, it was feared, would decide a certain alien case in a way inimical to the Democrats. The contest over the matter at issue was bitter and many controversies arose which threatened serious consequences. Judge Smith, it was charged, had given currency to certain reports in regard to the intentions of his associates on the bench. These reports were the basis of a bitter speech made by Hon. John A. McClernand in the legislature assailing the Whig members of the court. Judge Smith denied circulating the reports, but when the fact was brought home to him he was stung into sending a note to McClernand, by the hands of his friend Dr. Merriam (subsequently General Shields' second), couched in such language that it might or might not be construed into a challenge. McClernand promptly accepted it as a challenge, named the place of meeting, which was to be in Missouri, the weapons rifles, and distance forty paces. The fact of the challenge and acceptance becoming known and Attorney General Lamborn lodged a complaint before a justice of the peace in Springfield, whereupon Smith was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. The affair being thus squelched, the belligerent judge left town to enter upon his judicial duties.\*

\*The greater part of the facts connected with these duels are condensed from Davidson and Stuve's "History of Illinois," who give the Springfield papers as their authorities. This does not apply to the local facts here given or the extract from the Alton paper.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### NOTED FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE

MULATTO GIRL LEFT IN ALTON—SEIZED AFTER MARRIAGE—RELEASED FOR \$1,200—ILLUSTRATES WORKINGS OF FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—OVER FIFTY PER CENT TO "SLAVE CATCHERS"—AN EYE WITNESS OF THE TRIAL—JUDGE RESIGNS IN DISGUST—THE PRINCIPALS' AFTER LIFE.

In the year 1853, a case involving the arrest of an alleged slave, under the provisions of the notorious fugitive slave law, transpired at Alton and attracted national attention. It was brought before Hon. Levi Davis, United States commissioner, by a slave trader, who had purchased the slave "running," as the term was. The slave was an attractive looking young mulatto woman, who had supposed herself free. The story is told in the *Presbyterian Reporter* of March, 1853, of which the late Rev. A. T. Norton was the editor, and is given below.

#### MULATTO GIRL LEFT IN ALTON

"On Saturday, November 22, 1851, a young man came to the Alton House, in this city, and entered his name on the register as J. T. Leath. In his company was a mulatto girl, named Amanda Kitchell, at that time about seventeen. The young man was somewhat older. The pair were from Memphis, Tennessee. The girl had an aunt in town, with whom she found lodgings. The young man remained at the Alton House until the Monday following. He stated repeatedly, in the hearing of Mr. A. L. Corson, keeper of the Alton House, and of others, that the girl had been a slave in his father's family, that he brought her here to set her free, and that he should send her free-papers as soon as possible.

#### SEIZED AFTER MARRIAGE

"The girl remained in Alton, residing in different families and sustaining a good character until December 23, 1852, when she was married to Alfred Chavers, a respectable young colored man of this city. During all this period of thirteen months, her aunt and other friends seem to have given themselves little or no concern about her free-papers, relying implicitly upon the word of the young man—who was her master's only son—that she was free. Under this pleasing illusion, she remained in her husband's house, unsuspecting of danger, for about three weeks after her marriage. But on Saturday, Sabbath, and Monday, the 15th, 16th, and 17th of January last, two or three men were noticed prowling about town, and visiting the houses of various colored citizens, pretending they wished washing done.

"About sunset of the last of these days, five armed men burst suddenly into the house of Alfred Chavers, in his absence, seized his wife, who was sitting by the fire, and without giving her time to take a bonnet or a shawl, dragged her into the street and hurried her off to the office of the United States commissioner, Levi Davis. Here a pause ensued until the court could take supper, when the trial proceeded.

"The leading spirit in these outrageous proceedings was Malcolm McCullom. Of the other four, two were witnesses brought with him from Memphis—one his brother, J. C. McCullom—one a witness found in Alton; the other, the constable employed to make the arrest. McCullom had laid his train well. He had three witnesses to prove the girl's identity, all the paper documents which the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 requires and a power of attorney from J. T. Leath, the father of the young man who brought Amanda here. These proofs the commissioner deemed sufficient and immediately consigned Amanda, in due form, to the tender mercies of the slave-catcher. No time was allowed for deliberation, or for the collection of rebutting evidence.

"Amanda was marched off to the Franklin House and carefully guarded through the night. During all this time, there was no outbreak. Most of the citizens knew nothing of what was going forward; and those who did, suffered the odious Fugitive Slave law to pursue, unobstructed, its merciless course.

#### RELEASED FOR \$1,200

"The next morning, January 18th, negotiations were entered into for Amanda's redemption. McCullom had the impudence, at first, to demand \$2,000. When Chavers begged him not to take away his wife, promising to redeem her, the brute replied that he 'wanted her for a wife himself!' He finally, however, reduced his demand to \$1,200, and there he stood inflexibly saying that if \$1,199.99 were proffered, he would not take it. In the course of the day, the money was raised; \$1,000 by voluntary donations from the citizens, and \$200 by loan—\$100 of which was from the savings of an industrious colored girl. These \$1,200 were handed to the slave-catcher and the girl restored that evening to her husband.

"The next morning it was observed that the McCulloms did not take the 'Altona,' the regu-

lar 9 o'clock packet for St. Louis; but went on board the 'Excel,' an Illinois river boat, which passed down about an hour after the 'Altona' left. Why was this? We have it on good authority, that young Leath—the same who brought Amanda to Alton—was on the 'Altona' that morning, having come up on her the evening previous. Did the McCulloms wish to avoid him? Had he—having failed to procure from his father the girl's free-papers—followed them all the way from Memphis, to prevent the accomplishment of their design? These questions we have not now sufficient light to answer positively; but from the evidence before us, we imagine the young man honestly designed to set the girl free. For this purpose he brought her here, without the knowledge of his father, and left her here, telling her and others that she was free and that he would send her free-papers; which he doubtless expected to procure, but could not. As to his motives in pursuing such a course, we hazard no conjecture.

"We have said that McCullom proceeded against Amanda under a power of attorney from J. T. Leath, the elder. All the documents which he used in the trial, were in accordance with the idea that he was only Leath's agent. He appeared in no other character until after Amanda had been adjudged to him. When, however, the citizens of Alton wished to purchase Amanda's freedom, it came out that McCullom was her true owner. While proceeding against her as the slave of another man, he carried in his pocket a bill of sale—the original of which is now in Amanda's possession—from J. T. Leath to himself. This document is as follows:

"For, and in consideration of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, in hand paid, I have SOLD to Malcom McCullom, ALL MY RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST, with a certain female slave named Amanda, aged 18 or 19, and of yellow complexion, and who is now a fugitive, supposed to be in the State of Illinois. I guaranty the said girl to be a slave for life; but I do not guaranty her recapture; the said McCullom buying

the chances of her, and he being at all expenses for her recapture; but I give the use of my name and my power of attorney to proceed for her recovery under the authority of my name and right.—JANUARY 11, 1853. J. T. LEATH."

"The power of attorney from Leath to McCullom was of the same date.

"Now we ask, with all due deference for lawyers and judges, if a man can legally—we say not morally, that is too plain a question to be argued a moment—but can a man legally act as agent for another, when and where he is himself entire and complete owner, and that other has no more present right or claim than the man in the moon? If this question is answered in the negative, then the entire legal proceedings in Amanda's case were contrary to law; as every one, with the least spark of a soul, knows they were to all natural justice.

"Again: Amanda is termed a fugitive. She was recovered under the Fugitive Slave Law. But was she a fugitive? Did not her own master's son take her away, carry her to a free State, and leave her there, telling her and others that she was free? If there was any fugitive in this case it was J. T. Leath, the son, and not Amanda Kitchell, the servant. We believe it is both law and gospel, constitution and common sense, that when a slave is brought into free territory by those who claim ownership, and left there, that slave is therefore free.

#### ILLUSTRATES WORKINGS OF SLAVE LAW

"This case exhibits the practical workings of the Fugitive Slave law. We have just been reading a copy of this law, contained in the *Western Law Journal* of November, 1850. It is preceded by the following just and truthful remarks: 'In its serious aspect, it seeks to secure the purely legal right of the master to his slave, or to indemnify him for his loss, by violating the plainest principles of justice, that no man shall be deprived of his liberty

upon an ex parte trial; by setting aside the constitutional guarantee of the writ of habeas corpus, which can never be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion; by declaring that the decision of the lowest judicial officer known to the law, upon one of the gravest questions that can be submitted to any tribunal, shall be final; by holding out a premium, in the shape of double fees, for a decision adverse to liberty; by forbidding any inquiry, before that officer, into the facts which constitute the very gist of the defense, and confining it exclusively to a question of identity; by punishing public officers, guilty of no fault or negligence, for their inability to resist irresistible force, or inevitable accident; and by determining beforehand the quantum of damages in a civil suit between two citizens, and fixing those damages without any reference to the value of the property, and at an exorbitant amount. Looking at the law in another aspect, one cannot but smile at the wisdom that seeks to make laws effectual by merely piling up penalties; and hopes, by outraging justice and common sense, to induce all good citizens to aid in their execution.'

#### OVER FIFTY PER CENT TO "SLAVE CATCHER"

"The citizens of Alton have the comfort of knowing that, by the operation of this law, they have been swindled out of \$1,200; more than one-half of which must be clear profit to the slave-catcher. Yet, all this is nothing to the degradation. These \$1,200 are so much 'Black Mail.' This money has been extorted from us by the crack of the slave whip, and at the pistol's mouth. While looking at it in this aspect, we have seen the strong man weep bitter tears of indignation. Because we believed a decent-looking woman—whose father was a full-blooded white man—might, perchance, have a human soul, and not desire to be dragged away from her newly-married husband and thrust back into

that slavery from which she thought herself forever rescued, we must, at the bidding of a black-hearted slave dealer, armed with the Fugitive Slave law, pay \$1,200 as the price of our philanthropy! Well, better so a thousand fold, than to possess un-human, un-sympathizing hearts! But what a burlesque to call this a land of freedom, when we are obliged to submit to such extortion, or resign our humanity!"

"The above article was penned by the editor of this magazine. He has personally, and with much painstaking, investigated the facts, and feels quite sure of their correctness. The opinions he has expressed, will, of course, be taken only for what they are worth; but the facts may be relied on.

"Some of our readers may be curious to see the bill of sale by which Amanda at last came into possession of herself. Here it is:

"'For, and in consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars, to me in hand paid, by Amanda, the Mulatto girl, mentioned in the above bill of sale, (that from Leath to McCulloch on a previous page,) I do hereby sell and transfer all my right, title, and interest, in and to the said Amanda; and I do hereby guarantee unto her, her freedom and absolute control of herself, and that I have good rights so to dispose of her to herself; as witness my hand and seal, this 18th day of January, 1853.

" 'MALCOLM McCULLOM."

#### AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE TRIAL

The case excited intense public interest as may be inferred from the above recital. Mrs. B. F. Sargent, of Alton, who witnessed the trial, or a part of it, favors the writer with such incidents thereof as she saw or heard. Mrs. Sargent is the last survivor of her generation, of a family that has been prominent in the growth and development of Alton during the past seventy-five years. Her maiden

name was Miss Susan Phinney, and her brother, the late Mr. Charles Phinney, was actively engaged in the mercantile business in Alton from 1838 until his death in 1904, a period of sixty-six years. She is doubtless the only survivor of those who participated in or witnessed the trial. And now in a serene old age with mental faculties unimpaired, she recalls with interest the early days of Alton. At the time of the trial she was at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Dimmock on Second street, which was separated from the office by a narrow vacant lot. The windows were open and she saw the proceedings and heard something of what passed.

The woman and her friends were grouped on one side of the room, and the slave catcher and his assistants on the other. Hon. George T. Brown, then a young attorney, appeared for the defense. Judge Davis sat at his desk which was piled high with legal authorities he had been consulting. The prosecuting and defendant lawyers presented their cases, and when the arguments were concluded the judge rendered his decision in favor of the prosecutor, remarking in addition: "It is the law and this is my duty under the law." All his sympathies were with the woman and he gave the decision reluctantly, but it was in accordance with the law and his duty under his oath of office.

Mrs. Sargent recalls the face of the slave catcher as a repulsive one. When he saw how much sympathy there was for the woman and that an effort would be made to purchase her release he kept raising the price of her redemption until it reached the sum of \$1,200. All classes of citizens, white and colored, joined in raising the sum necessary. Chavers mortgaged the little home owned by himself and his mother, and other colored men helped to the best of their ability. Mrs. C. W. Hunter, wife of Major Hunter, personally circulated a subscription list. Some of the Abolitionists, Mrs. Sargent says, were reluctant to

subscribe for the reason that they did not believe in the purchase or sale of human beings, but, in this case, their sympathies overcame their scruples and they subscribed liberally.

A notable change in public sentiment is here exhibited, sixteen years previous to this incident Lovejoy had been slain in Alton by a proslavery mob, for advocating the freedom of the slave; but later, when the horrors of slavery are brought to their doors, we find the citizens uniting in raising a large sum to purchase liberty for a slave. Thus was Lovejoy's sacrifice vindicated in the place of his martyrdom.

#### JUDGE RESIGNS IN DISGUST

Judge Davis felt the affair so keenly, when the iniquity of the slave law was thus brought home to him for the first time, that he indignantly resigned this office of commissioner, refusing longer to hold a position where he could be made a party to the enforcement of a law so obviously opposed to morality and humanity. Judge Davis was for many years one of Madison county's most distinguished lawyers and was held in universal esteem. He was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and was born in 1808 of an old Revolutionary family. He came to Illinois prior to 1830, in

company with David Davis afterwards of the United States supreme court. He located near Vandalia, in 1835, was elected state auditor by the legislature and served two terms. When the state capitol was located at Springfield he removed to that city, and came to Alton in 1846. He was prominent in public affairs and was a friend of Lincoln, Douglas, Trumbull and other great men of the day. He was a man of the highest integrity and of spotless character. In his young manhood he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1832 and his three sons, Capt. James W. Davis, Surgeon Charles Davis and Lieut. Levi Davis, Jr., served with honor in the Civil war as officers in the Ninety-Seventh Illinois. Judge Davis died at the residence of his son, Dr. Davis, March 3, 1897, at ripe age of eighty-nine.

#### THE PRINCIPALS' AFTER LIFE

A word as to the Chavers family: The husband, Alfred Chavers, "ran on the river" and, some two years after this incident lost his life in a disaster on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. After his death his wife removed to a town in Southern Illinois where she had relatives, and nothing more seems to have been known of her in Alton. The couple left no children.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### CASUALTIES IN THE COUNTY

THE TORNADO OF JUNE, 1860—TORNADO AND CYCLONE OF THE SEVENTIES—DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM OF 1896—GREAT RIVER FLOODS—EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS—EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINE.

The first destructive hurricane of which there is any mention in history is that which occurred June 5, 1803. The storm moved from the southwest to the northeast across what is now Madison county. It swept over the American Bottom, cutting a swath about three quarters of a mile in width, demolishing houses, tearing up trees, destroying stock and everything movable in its tempestuous pathway. It swept the water out of the lakes, scattering the fish therein far out on the prairies. It carried in its wrathful embrace tops of pine trees from fifty miles out in Missouri. There were but few inhabitants then in the county and no one was killed, but several were severely wounded by flying rails and timbers.

On May 17, 1838, a violent hurricane crossed the county, which prostrated fences, trees and insecure buildings. It was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

A heavy hail storm visited townships 3 and 4, range 7 west, on July 24, 1854. Some hailstones were picked up after the storm which, it was declared, weighed a pound. Roofs were greatly injured, window panes shattered and the fruit and foliage stripped from trees. Many turkeys, chickens and geese were killed by the hailstones.

#### THE TORNADO OF JUNE, 1860

The most destructive tornado which ever devastated the county was that which struck Alton on Saturday evening, June 2, 1860. The *Alton Courier* of June 4th, says, in recounting it: "In twenty minutes it destroyed property to the value of many thousand dollars. No lives, however, were lost and but few persons injured. The German Catholic church, at the corner of Henry and Third streets and built last year at a cost of \$9,000, is almost a complete wreck, the basement and part of the upper front wall alone standing. The steeple was blown off the Episcopal church. It is said the church is almost a total loss, the walls being much sprung and cracked. The church cost about \$12,000. The organ is ruined. The steeple was blown from the Methodist church. The roof was also considerably injured by the fall. Loss \$3,000. The house of D. Simms, just south of the church, was completely crushed by the falling steeple. It was worth \$1,800. No loss in the city is commented on with more and warmer expressions of sympathy than that of the *Democrat* office. The building, presses, engine, stock and all are a complete wreck. The entire loss must be at least \$8,000. Over one

Alton, says the flood extended up the Piasa valley as far as Ninth street. That was, of course, before the building of the railroad and culvert, when the surface of the valley was much lower, as was also true on Second street. Steamboats could have navigated up the Piasa valley as far as Ninth but for the obstruction of a bridge at Second street and one at Fourth. Other floods occurred in 1851 and 1858 but were of less extent.

The most destructive flood of later years was that of 1903 which was only a foot or so lower than that of 1844. It did far more damage, however, as the country was vastly more thickly settled. East St. Louis was inundated and all railroad communication therewith cut off, except, perhaps, by one line. All railroads from the east and north, terminating in that city, were obliged to route their trains to and from Alton where the passengers, mails and express freight were transferred to steamers. Missouri Point was completely inundated from St. Charles down, the flood extending from bluff to bluff of the rivers. All the railroads on the Point were cut off and their embankments swept away. The water rose to the platform of the Union station and in the waiting rooms of the Chicago, Pittsburgh & St. Louis depot the water was two feet deep. The river again flowed through Second street from State to Piasa, but did little damage beyond flooding cellars and first floors. All the mails for St. Louis from the east, and those from the west and south coming over the west side Burlington and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas were transferred through the Alton postoffice. This included many hundreds of registered packages. All these were entered on the register of the Alton office and dispatched therefrom and not a package was lost. The ordinary mail sacks handled through the Alton office numbered several hundred per day during the prevalence of the flood. This flood of 1903 marked 31.45 feet above the low water mark of 1866, which

is the standard, and 32.25 feet above the low water mark of 1909.

The following year the river again rose to flood height but the inundation was not as serious as that of the previous year. Late in the summer of 1907 another disastrous flood occurred which inundated Missouri Point and destroyed all the growing crops and did as much damage on the American Bottom. The remarkable thing about this flood was its late occurrence. River floods are usually expected in June, but this occurred in August when the corn was in tassel, and all crops on the river bottoms were lost.

These destructive floods are liable to occur whenever the high waters in the Mississippi and the Missouri come down simultaneously. The immense losses they involve are now, however, being greatly reduced by systems of dikes and embankments from Alton to East St. Louis and by raising the tracks of the railroads beyond flood height. The same system of protection is being prosecuted on Missouri Point opposite Alton, and extending along the Missouri river as far as St. Charles.

In this connection the following historic reference to early floods in the Mississippi is taken from an address before the State Agricultural Society by Governor John Reynolds in 1856: "At long intervals the floods of the Mississippi inundate the lowlands. In 1725 a great inundation of the American Bottom occurred. In 1770 another of less depth visited the bottom, and two years later, in 1772, a great rise in the river overflowed the entire Bottom. This flood tore away part of Fort Chartres (situated on the Mississippi twenty miles above Kaskaskia), whereupon the English garrison moved to the latter village. The next extraordinary flood occurred in the year 1785, and was next to the highest ever known on the Mississippi. I have often seen the marks of the high water of 1785 on the houses in the French villages, for many years after we settled in Illinois in 1800. The next great



inundation was in 1844, and was some higher than that of 1785. The height of the flood in 1844 is marked on a stone monument erected on Water street, in the city of St. Louis, and exhibits a terrific flood extending over the whole Bottom from bluff to bluff. These deep and sweeping inundations did much damage to the agricultural interests of the country."

#### EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Slight shocks of earthquakes have been experienced in this county during its history but none of a destructive character since the great earthquakes of 1811 which centered their violence about New Madrid, Missouri. The shocks then occurring in this county were more violent than any since experienced, but did little damage. The county was thinly populated and the houses being built mainly of logs, resisted the seismic disturbances successfully, but the shocks caused great alarm among the residents.

#### EXPLOSION OF POWDER MAGAZINE

The most serious stirring-up the people of Madison county have experienced was occasioned not by an earthquake shock but by the explosion of the powder magazine at Alton, on the 20th of June, 1840. The explosion was described in the *Alton Telegraph*, by Judge Bailhache, as "incomparably louder and far more destructive than the discharge of a

hundred pieces of the heaviest artillery." The powder magazine was situated on the bluffs, a few rods west of the penitentiary, and contained at the time six tons of powder. Judge Bailhache writes: "To describe with some degree of minuteness the damage done by this explosion would require columns of our journal; suffice it therefore to remark that scarcely one single building within the thickly settled part of our city remains uninjured, and that some of those nearest the site of the magazine have been literally reduced to heaps of ruins; chimneys demolished, roofs started and nearly blown off, windows and frames shivered to atoms are among the results of the explosion. But although fragments of stone of which the magazine was built were hurled with resistless force in every direction, some of them to the distance of nearly a mile, perforating houses and overthrowing everything in their way, no life has been lost so far as our information extends, nor any serious injury done to the person of anyone." The writer proceeds to narrate a series of hair-breadth escapes that were so remarkable as to be almost unbelievable.

The belief was universal that the explosion was the work of some villain, but for what object could not be conjectured. The offender, or offenders, were never discovered although the common council offered \$500 reward for their apprehension. The damage done to buildings was estimated at over \$25,000.

## CHAPTER XXX

### SCHOOLS OF MADISON COUNTY

FIRST STATE SCHOOL LAW—FIRST PUBLIC (FREE) SCHOOL IN THE STATE—PIONEER PUBLIC (PAY) SCHOOLS—EARLY SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS—SYSTEM AND STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1870-1910.

*By Superintendent J. U. Uzzell*

At the very dawn of the nineteenth century, the pioneer settlers of Madison county began establishing schools for the purpose of teaching their children the meagre essentials of reading, writing, spelling, and "ciphering" to the "rule of three." The ordinance of 1787 gave great impetus to early education in Illinois by declaring that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This ordinance appropriated the sixteenth section in each township to school purposes. This applied to the entire Northwest territory, including the present state of Illinois.

The enabling act of 1818 passed by congress to permit Illinois to take the necessary steps toward admission into the Union provided further that section sixteen be granted to the state for school purposes. It also stipulated that three per cent of the net proceeds of all congressional land sales after January 1, 1819, should be appropriated by the legislature for the "encouragement of learning;" one-sixth of which was to be used toward the establishing and support of a state college or university. Thus the foundation of our present magnificent State University was begun.

#### FIRST STATE SCHOOL LAW

The first general law of Illinois providing for state and local tax for school purposes was enacted in 1825. This law proved unpopular and was soon rendered inoperative by hurtful amendments; but in 1855 a more effective school tax law was enacted, providing for a state tax, an unrestrained district tax for the support of a six-months' school in every school district. To this law there was much active opposition, and it was not until the constitution of 1870 gave genuine recognition to the free school system of Illinois that the public schools became popular and effective.

Madison county's only college, Shurtleff, was first established by Rev. John Mason Peck, a Connecticut immigrant, as "Rock Spring Seminary" and was located in St. Clair county in 1827. In 1832 it was removed to Upper Alton, Madison county, and called Alton Seminary, the name soon thereafter being changed to Shurtleff College. Other higher institutions of learning in the county outside of the public system, are Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, the first institution for the education of young ladies established west of the Alleghanies; the Ursuline Academy at Alton, a flourishing Catholic institution and

the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, with an enviable record. All these institutions are spoken of in a previous chapter.

#### FIRST PUBLIC (FREE) SCHOOL IN THE STATE

Quoting Hon. Norman G. Flagg, in his "Notes on Madison County History" recently published in the *Madison County School Journal*: "The first public free school in Madison County and indeed in the state, was established in or near Alton in 1821, according to Ninian Edwards' 'History of Illinois.' At that time a town was laid out near what is now Upper Alton. The proprietors gave fifty lots for school purposes, and by an act of 1821 certain trustees were vested with the title to those lots and were empowered to levy a tax of not to exceed 75 cents a year on each lot. They were required to establish and maintain a free school for all children of school age in the town (see Laws, 1821, p. 39). But it was not until 1855 that the people of Madison county, as well as of Illinois in general, could boast of a free school plan in general, and it was not until the constitution of 1870 that the people of this great state could truly say 'we have a successful system of free public education.'"

#### PIONEER PUBLIC (PAY) SCHOOLS

While the first free school was not established in Madison county until three years after Illinois became a state (1821) it must be borne in mind that many public pay schools were established from time to time in different parts of the county. According to the reports of Hon. W. P. Eaton, a former school commissioner of Madison county, the first public (pay) institution was opened at Casterline's school in 1804, in township 3-8 not far from the present city of Collinsville. This school was taught by James Bradsbury. Elisha Alexander taught a school in the doorway of Mr. Judy's home in 1812, and a log school-house was built at the foot of the bluff midway between the homes of Mr. Judy and

Wm. B. Whitesides in 1814. In the block-house which stood on the farm of James Gillham on the Sand Ridge, in section 1, township 4-9, Vache Clark conducted a school during the year 1813, the school being continued several years under various instructors. In 1809-10 a school two and one half miles south of Edwardsville was frequently broken up by bands of hostile Indians. James Renfro, in 1810 or 1811, conducted a school on the farm of Mr. Moore near the south line of the county.

#### EARLY SCHOOLS BY TOWNSHIPS

In Jarvis township (3-7) the first school was taught by Jesse Renfro in 1824 at the old Gilead church. His salary was sixteen dollars per month. The first school in Alton township, so far as can be exactly known, was opened in November, 1831, by Mr. H. Davis on Second street, between Market and Alby. David Smeltzer conducted the first school in St. Jacob township, (3-6), 1812, in the old Chilton Fort. In 1817 a log schoolhouse was built near the Parkinson home, and later another cabin school was erected where the Augusta church now stands. In 1828 a better building was erected near Uzzell Spring, the teacher being Alexander Trousdale. In Marine township (4-6), Arthur Travis conducted a school in Major Isaac Ferguson's smokehouse in the year 1814. As early as 1805 Edward Humphrey taught a school near the "six-mile house" in Nameoki township (3-9). During the twenties, George and James Ramsey taught school in Helvetia township (3-5). In Hamel township (5-7) in 1825, Joseph Thompson and a Mr. Carver had charge of a school in a rude pole structure on the farm of Robert Aldrich. The earliest school in Pin Oak township (4-7) was taught by Joshua Atwater, 1809, in a primitive cabin. William Davenport was the first teacher in Alhambra township (5-6), his school being in the Hoxsey neighborhood; in

1832 a building was erected on section 19. In New Douglas township (6-5) Daniel Funderburk was the first settler and first teacher. In Fort Russel, Rev. Wm. Jones taught the first school in old Jones block-house. In Saline township (4-5) John Barber, Jr., conducted a school in 1825.

Again quoting from "Notes on Madison County History" in which the writer gives credit to the late Michael Brown of Brigh-ton: "The first schoolhouse (in Alton) was a little log cabin, I suppose about fourteen feet square; the floor was made of split lumber, rough-hewed, and laid down in a very rough manner, but it was not used long. It was in the south part of town. A better house was built near the road running to Milton. This house, though built of logs, was comfortable and was used several years. The seats were not so comfortable. They were made of slabs, hauled from the saw-mill at Milton. The small scholars had to sit on these miserable benches without backs, and be very quiet, though some of them could not reach the floor with their feet."

#### SYSTEM AND STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT

From this primitive beginning, and under the benign influence of the state constitution of 1870 and subsequent legislative enactments, the public free school system in Madison has made almost miraculous progress. From a few scattering pay schools of pioneer days, public education has grown to be a mighty force in the affairs of the county. There are twenty-four school townships, the officers of which are three school trustees and a township school treasurer. These officers have charge of all school property and monies which are held in trust for the several schools of the respective townships. Each township is divided into a number of school districts, in each of which is located one or more school buildings. The schools of districts containing a population of less than one thou-

sand are directed by three school directors elected by the people; while in districts having one thousand or more people, the school affairs are in charge of a board of education elected by the people. Boards of education consist of six members and a president. In the city of Alton, in accordance with a special charter, the board of education consists of fourteen members and a president, appointed by the mayor and city council.

There are in all, 458 members of school boards, 72 school trustees, and 26 school treasurers, making a total of 556 school officers. In general charge over all of these is the county superintendent of schools and his assistant. The following list of facts taken from the county superintendent's annual report June 30, 1911, gives the best idea of the growth of the public school system in Madison County:

- Number of districts, 134.
- Number of school buildings, 166.
- Number of county schools, 126.
- Number of graded schools, 40.
- Number of persons of school age, 26,777.
- Number of persons enrolled in public schools, 15,742.
- Number of persons under 21, 38,117.
- Number of persons enrolled in private schools, 2,671.
- Total number of pupils in all schools, 18,413.
- Number of teachers, 450.
- Number of male teachers, 82.
- Number of female teachers, 368.
- Number of teachers in private schools, 76.
- Total number of teachers in the county, 526.
- Average number of pupils to each teacher (public schools) 35.
- Value of school property, \$1,054,004.58.
- Bonded indebtedness, \$286,200.00.
- Number of school libraries, 98.
- Volumes in school libraries, 25,117.
- Value school libraries, \$14,992.25.

Amount levied for all school purposes, \$359,340.25.

Amount paid teachers, \$222,630.36.

Average monthly salary for male teachers, \$92.25.

Average monthly salary for female teachers, \$52.24.

Amount collected by county superintendent for distribution, \$22,138.20.

Accredited high schools, 7.

Total high school enrolment, 1,091.

High school graduates, 147.

Number of high school teachers, 52.

Among the teachers of Madison county are numbered graduates from some of the best institutions of the nation. We have 150 normal, academy, college, or university graduates, and 250 who are graduates of high schools, or have equivalent preparation for their work.

The progress and importance of the public school system of the county can be especially noted in the increased number and improved architectural style of the school buildings. The greater number of the rural school-houses are well constructed and are ventilated, lighted and heated in accord with the best methods, many of them being supplied with furnaces. The villages and cities have buildings second to none in the state. Especial mention should be made of the magnificent buildings of Highland, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Alton, Granite City, Venice, Madison, Wood River, Marine, New Douglas, Troy, East Alton, Bethalto and other places. The new township high school building at Collinsville is one of the best of its kind in Illinois and is the only township high school in the county.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1870-1910

Prior to the constitution of 1870, school affairs of the county were presided over by a school commissioner; since then by a county superintendent of schools. Following is the list of county superintendents who have served the schools of this county since the adoption of the constitution of 1870:

1870-74, John Weaver.

1874-8, A. A. Suppiger.

1878-82, B. F. Sippy.

1882-6, James Squire.

1886-90, A. A. Suppiger.

1890-4, T. P. Dooling.

1894-8, D. M. Bishop.

1898-1902, M. Henson.

1902-6, R. L. Lowry.

1906-10, J. U. Uzzell.

1910-4, J. U. Uzzell.

#### MADISON COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A factor in developing the splendid system of schools in Madison has been the Madison County Teachers' Association. This organization includes all active public school teachers in the county and is presided over by a president and five members of the executive committee. It has, for years, been the practice of the association to honor the county superintendent by selecting him president. The association holds quarterly one-day sessions at which interesting programs are rendered. Many noted men and women have appeared before this organization.

The records show that there was a county association of teachers in Madison county as early as 1856, when the membership did not exceed seventy-five. The organization now has four hundred sixty members.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### POLITICS IN THE COUNTY

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS—POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN ILLINOIS—POPULAR PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1820-1908—VOTE FOR ELECTORS, NOV. 6, 1820, AND NOV. 1, 1824—LIQUOR QUESTION, 1855—POLITICAL SUMMARY—TEMPERANCE IN MADISON COUNTY—THE GREAT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE OF 1858—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—REVERSION TO EARLY POLITICAL TYPE.

Illinois was separated from Indiana in 1809 and became a distinct territory under the first administration of James Madison, who had been elected as a Republican over the Federalists, Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina and Rufus King of New York. Under Mr. Madison's second administration Madison county was organized and named in honor of the president. The close of the second war with England, in 1815, resulted in a political realignment of parties. The main differences heretofore between the Federal and Republican parties, the one headed by Hamilton and the other by Jefferson, had been upon the powers of the Federal government, the Federalists contending for a strong central government and the Republicans demanding a liberal construction of the rights of the several states. The war, while it resulted in the annihilation at the polls of the Federal party, on account of their opposition to it, had also the result of forcing the Republicans to adopt, as war measures, at first, some of the political tenets of their opponents in order to preserve and perpetuate the government. Thus the two parties were brought almost together, and James Monroe, Republican, was elected in 1816 over Rufus King, Federalist, the latter receiving only the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware. The Federalists

had no candidate for vice president. This was the end of the Federal party and the beginning of "the era of good feeling," which resulted in reelection of Monroe in 1820, with but one opposing vote, which was cast for John Quincy Adams.

#### WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS ALIGN

Up to 1824 there were still no definitely organized political parties and the presidential contest of that year was a personal one. There were four contestants: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay. No one had a majority of the electoral votes and the choice was determined by the house of representatives where, by a coalition between Clay and Adams, the latter was elected. But during these years the Whig party had been forming as the successor of the Federal, under the leadership of Clay, and the votes cast for him were the nucleus of the new party.

In the next campaign the Republican party became known as the Republican-Democratic party and later as the Democratic. It supported Andrew Jackson for president. Their opponents, the Clay and Adams adherents, who had been known as National Republicans, changed their designation to Whigs. They supported Adams for reelection but were

defeated. The name Whig was assumed first by the patriots in the Revolutionary war, while the loyalists were termed Tories. The name is of Scottish origin and was at first a nickname of the peasantry and was later applied to the Covenanters who took up arms against the oppression of the government. The opponents of Jackson in the next campaign formally assumed it as significant of their opposition to the oppressive methods of that president in office.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN ILLINOIS

All this is necessary to an understanding of political conditions in Illinois, in the early days. Although far removed from the scene of strife in Washington the situation in Madison county was affected thereby. For years Calhoun and Crawford were ambitious aspirants for the presidency and the tentacles of their intrigues stretched out even to Illinois. Senator Edwards was known to be a follower of Calhoun while Governor Coles was a supporter of Crawford. This caused a coolness between these two Illinois statesmen which kept them always in opposite camps during their careers from 1819 to the death of Edwards and the removal of Coles from the state, both events occurring the same year, 1833. The parties existing in territorial times were personal not political. The quarrels between Federalists and Republicans did not reach Illinois. Personal leadership was continued under the state government with such men as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook and Nathaniel Pope on one side, while Governor Bond, Elias Kent Kane, John McLean, Judge Thomas and Judge Smith were arrayed on the other. This alignment was dissolved in the fiery antislavery contest of 1824 and new leaders, in addition to those named, came to the front, chief among whom was Governor Coles.

In previous chapters the writer has reviewed the careers of the public men of Madison

county who have held state, congressional and legislative positions and will not repeat here, but gives as an index to the political condition of the county since 1820, the vote it cast for presidential candidates from its first participation in national politics up to the last election for president in 1908. It will be found invaluable for reference and as a record of the political drift of public opinion. It will be noticed that in the first presidential election in which Illinois participated as a state a very light vote was cast, Monroe having no opposition. Prior to 1820 Illinois, as a territory, had no vote for president. It is stated above that the Federal party practically ceased to exist under that name after the election of 1816. But it seems that in Illinois the old party designation of Federal was retained in the first two elections thereafter, but that its new name of National-Republican was assumed in the elections of 1828 and 1832. The later designation as Whig did not appear in the election returns until 1836.

#### POPULAR PRESIDENTIAL VOTES, 1820-1908

The popular vote of Madison county for President from 1820 to 1908 is here appended:

Year	Party	Candidate	Vote
1820	Democrat	Monroe	*150(?)
	Federal	Adams	
1824	Federal	Adams	243
	Democrat	Jackson	204
	Federal	Clay	49
	Federal	Crawford	0
1828	Democrat	Jackson	390
	Nat. Rep.	Adams	348
1832	Democrat	Jackson	553
	Nat. Rep.	Clay	444
	Anti-Masonic	Wirt	3
1836	Democrat	Van Buren	682
	Whig	Harrison	959
1840	Whig	Harrison	1,704
	Democrat	Van Buren	1,184
	Liberty	Birney	3

# HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

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Year	Party	Candidate	Vote	Year	Party	Candidate	Vote
1844	Democrat	Polk	1,496	1896	Republican	McKinley	7,431
	Whig	Clay	1,655		Democrat	Bryan	6,323
	Liberty	Birney	12		Peoples	Bryan	21
1848	Whig	Taylor	1,820		Gold-Dem.	Palmer	83
	Democrat	Cass	1,203		Prohibition	Levering	85
	Free Soil	Van Buren	162		Soc.-Labor	Matchett	4
1852	Democrat	Pierce	1,715		National	Bentley	3
	Whig	Scott	1,548	1900	Republican	McKinley	8,106
	Free Soil	Hale	31		Democrat	Bryan	6,753
1856	Democrat	Buchanan	1,451		Prohibition	Woolley	169
	Republican	Fremont	1,111		Soc.-Dem.	Debs	82
	American	Fillmore	1,658		Peoples	Barker	13
1860	Republican	Lincoln	3,161		Soc.-Labor	Maloney	57
	Union Democrat	Douglas	3,100		Union-Reform	Ellis	6
	Const. Union	Bell	178		United Christian	Leonard	4
	Democrat	Breckenridge	21	1904	Republican	Roosevelt	9,009
1864	Republican	Lincoln	3,156		Democrat	Parker	5,429
	Democrat	McClellan	3,287		Prohibition	Swallow	506
1868	Republican	Grant	4,192		Socialist	Debs	903
	Democrat	Seymour	3,653		Soc.-Labor	Correghan	97
1872	Republican	Grant	3,671		Peoples	Watson	24
	Lib. Rep. and Dem.	Greeley	3,564		Continental	Holcomb	3
	Straight-Democrat	O'Connor	8	1908	Republican	Taft	9,463
1876	Republican	Hayes	4,554		Democrat	Bryan	7,812
	Democrat	Tilden	4,730		Prohibition	Chafin	351
	Greenback	Cooper	39		Socialist	Debs	814
	Temperance	Smith	1		Soc.-Lab.	Gilhouse	44
1880	Republican	Garfield	5,024		Independent	Hisgen	6
	Democrat	Hancock	4,677		United Christian	Turney	3
	Greenback	Weaver	115		Peoples	Watson	10
1884	Democrat	Cleveland	5,321	VOTE FOR ELECTORS, NOV. 6, 1820, AND NOV. 1, 1824			
	Republican	Blaine	5,069	Year	First History	Electors	
	Prohibition	St. John	181	1820	Madison	James B. Moore	27
	People's	Butler	19		County	Abraham Pruitt	21
1888	Republican	Harrison	5,485			William Kinney	20
	Democrat	Cleveland	5,175			J. Y. Sawyer	82
	Prohibition	Fisk	215	Total Vote			150
	Union-Labor	Streeter	85	1824	Madison	William Harrison	243
1892	Democrat	Cleveland	5,680		County	James Turney	198
	Republican	Harrison	5,355			John W. Scott	5
	Peoples	Weaver	354			Jonathan Berry	1
	Prohibition	Bidwell	280	Total Vote		John Todd	49
							496



## LIQUOR QUESTION, 1855

The Prohibition vote in Madison county at the election held June 4, 1855, was 1,725; against Prohibition, 2,135.

From these returns it will be seen that the Federalists carried the county in 1824 and the Democrats in 1828 and 1832. The Whigs carried it in 1836, 1840, 1844 and 1848; the Democrats in 1852; the Know Nothings in 1856; the Republicans in 1860; the Democrats in 1864; the Republicans in 1868 and 1872; the Democrats in 1876; the Republicans in 1880; the Democrats in 1884; the Republicans in 1888; the Democrats in 1892, and the Republicans in 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908. In the last four elections the trend of public sentiment was increasingly towards the Republicans at each quadrennial test.

## POLITICAL SUMMARY

To summarize: The Federalists carried the county once; the Whigs four times; the Know Nothings once; the Democrats eight times, if we count Monroe a Democrat, and the Republicans nine times. The Republican party, made up of Anti-Slavery Whigs, Free Soil Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Democrats and old-line Abolitionists, first participated in a national election in 1856 and have won all their nine victories since then, during which period the Democrats have won four. There has been but little disposition to fight outside of party lines since 1828 in national elections, but in the last two elections there were scattering votes of from 100 to 1,500 cast for various "isms." In 1904, owing to dissatisfaction with their party candidate, Parker, the Democrats cast only about two-thirds of their party vote. At the present time both the leading parties are discordant, rent with factions and feuds, and the outcome of the next presidential election in Madison county would be hard to forecast. Both parties are divided on the tariff question; both condemn the trusts, which Democrats and Progressive Republi-

cans claim are the outgrowth of a high protective tariff, and both unite in denouncing the existing extravagance and corruptions revealed in the conduct of many officials and machine politicians.

Until the last three elections the closeness of the vote between the two leading parties on national questions made Madison county an exciting political battleground. Here the leading statesmen and politicians of both parties, including leaders of national renown, have fired the party spirit from the rostrum and the stump. Collinsville, Edwardsville, Highland and Alton have been the scene of vast political gatherings where the eloquence and logic of renowned orators have held great audiences spell-bound. Especially was this the case in the "Tippecanoe-and-Tyler-too," "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840, when Harrison carried the county; the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1860, when Lincoln won by a narrow margin of 61, and the campaigns for thirty years following the war. These were characterized by immense torchlight processions, with rockets and red-fire flaring along the way, with general illuminations of stores and residences, while wild cheers went up from the throats of enthusiastic thousands. But throughout all the exciting campaigns, immediately preceding and following the war, Madison county was always loyal. Men differed as to the measures best calculated to reflect their principles, but they had a common end in view—and that was the good of the country. The so-called Wide Awake marching clubs were organized in 1860. They were followed by the Tanners in 1868, Grant's first campaign. These and other marching companies were often mounted on horseback and made imposing displays with their torches all alight. The ladies took an enthusiastic part in some of the campaigns and often provided dinners for the various visiting or marching companies and waited on tables themselves.

Although the Whigs never carried Illinois,

**1846.**

***Whig Ticket.***

---

***Governor***

**T. M. Killpatrick**

***Lieut. Governor***

**N. G. Wilcox**

***Congress***

**Robert Smith**

**L. Trumbull**

***Senator***

**Jos. Gillespie**

***Representatives***

**George Smith**

**Wm. F. D'Wolf**

**Gershom Flagg**

**C. Blakeman**

***Sheriff***

**Andrew Miller**

***Co. Commissioner***

**Wm. B. Reynolds**

**E. Harnsberger**

***Coroner***

**H. S. Summers**

Madison county was a stronghold of that party from 1836 to 1848. The nearest the Whigs ever came to carrying the state was in 1838, when a Madison county statesman, Hon. Cyrus Edwards, a younger brother of Ninian Edwards, was their candidate for governor. The majority against him was only 996.

Among the governors who have addressed political meetings in this county are Ninian Edwards, Edward Coles, John Reynolds, Joseph Duncan, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Ford, William H. Bissell, Richard Yates, Sr., Richard J. Oglesby, John M. Palmer, John L. Beveridge, S. M. Cullom, John M. Hamilton, Joseph W. Fifer, John P. Altgeld, Richard Yates, Jr., and Charles S. Deneen.

Senators: Jesse B. Thomas, David J. Baker, John McLean, Elias Kent Kane, Samuel McRoberts, Sidney Breese, James Semple, Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull, William A. Lorimer, John A. Logan, W. E. Mason and A. J. Hopkins.

Congressmen: Robert Smith, John N. McClelland, Owen Lovejoy, W. R. Morrison, E. C. Ingersoll, Jehu Baker, John B. Hay, Scott Wike, S. W. Moulton, George E. Adams, W. S. Foreman, George E. Foss, J. A. Connolly, James R. Mann, W. A. Rodenberg, T. J. Selby and H. T. Rainey.

Among presidents of the United States who have visited Madison county may be named Millard Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt.

Among statesmen who have been candidates for president before national conventions, or as nominees, may be mentioned Stephen A. Douglas, Daniel Webster, Lyman Trumbull, Horace Greeley, S. M. Cullom, John M. Palmer and William J. Bryan. All of these except General Grant and possibly Fillmore, made addresses in Alton.

Vice presidents who have addressed audiences in Madison county include Schuyler

Colfax, Henry Wilson and Adlai E. Stevenson.

Among those named as governors, Ninian Edwards, Richard Yates, Sr., R. J. Oglesby, S. M. Cullom and John M. Palmer have also served as United States senators.

Of non-political orators who have addressed Madison county audiences are Wendell Phillips and Fred Douglass.

The two greatest natural orators in the above list were undoubtedly John A. Logan and Richard J. Oglesby. As stump speakers they were unsurpassed. Old residents will recall a speech of General Oglesby in which, in the midst of an impassioned period he exclaimed, in accents of infinite scorn: "The Democrats brag about their being able to run this government: My God! it's all we can do to run it ourselves!" Such interjections were common in his speeches.

The names of these men will recall many great gatherings which they addressed in various towns in the county. Capt. Joseph Brown, in his "Reminiscences of Early Days in Alton," relates this anecdote of the august Daniel Webster: "I heard Daniel Webster in Alton when he ran against Henry Clay for the nomination for president. He was given a banquet at the Alton House, and after the banquet at which the champagne flowed freely, he was called out to speak and held on to the railing of the porch of the Alton House, which was then situated on Front street, and made his speech. It was said of him as of Prentiss, of Mississippi, and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and many others, that he made his best speeches when partly intoxicated. After Webster's speech, which was a political one, Major Hunter, the founder of Hunterstown, said to him: 'Mr. Webster, I want to take you a short drive to see my fine pasture.' 'D—— your pasture,' said Webster, 'tell me who is going to be elected!' Major Hunter was religiously paralyzed, but they went to ride."

Both Webster and Clay, it will be remembered, missed the nomination in this campaign the prize going to Harrison. Such incidents remind us that even such popular idols as the "God-like" Daniel have feet of clay.

It seems hard to believe now but the American, or Know Nothing, movement which swept over the country in the middle fifties took a strong hold in Madison county as shown by the presidential vote in 1856. Fillmore, the candidate of the American party, carried the county by a plurality vote. Fillmore received 1,658 votes to 1,451 for Buchanan and 1,111 for Fremont; a majority of 207 over Buchanan and of 547 over Fremont.

During the war there was a decrease in the popular vote. In 1860 the total vote cast was 6,460 and in 1864 it was 6,443, a decrease of 23. In 1860 Lincoln carried the county by 61 votes and lost to McClellan in 1864 by 137. Both the decrease in the popular vote and Lincoln's loss of the county were owing to the absence of Madison county soldiers in the army.

#### TEMPERANCE IN MADISON COUNTY

Another election worthy of mention was that on prohibition held June 4, 1855. The legislature, the previous January, passed a prohibitory law subject to ratification by the people. The law was defeated in the state by a small majority. The northern counties, except Cook and Rock Island, voted for prohibition and the southern counties generally voted against it. The vote of Madison county was 1,725 for prohibition and 2,135 against; majority against, 410. That is forty-five per cent of the total vote cast was in favor of prohibition. In 1908 the vote for prohibition was some 300, or less than three per cent of the total vote.

But this small per cent does not measure the temperance strength in the county. That sentiment is now expressed in township votes

on the local option law which leaves the question of licensing saloons to the decision of the voters of each township. Under this law Foster township voted against licensing saloons, while all other townships, where the question was submitted, voted in favor of saloon license. Local optionists, as they are termed, have no party organization but draw their strength from all parties. The decline in the relative temperance sentiment in the county, in the last sixty years, is due mainly to the immense influx of the foreign element, the liquor interests of the county being controlled almost entirely by immigrants and their descendants.

Jesse B. Thomas, of Edwardsville, one of the first two senators from Illinois, wrote his name in the annals of his country by his authorship of the Missouri compromise fixing 36 degrees 30 minutes as the northern limit of slavery thereafter, and thus it remained until 1854 when another Illinois senator, Stephen A. Douglas, introduced and had passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill which abolished the Missouri compromise by permitting slaves to be introduced into western territories, north of that line, leaving the question of slavery thereafter to be settled by the people of the several states formed north of the line of demarkation. The passage of this bill by congress occasioned intense excitement in the north and eventuated in the formation of the Republican party pledged to resist the further extension of slavery. The first named Illinois senator set up a barrier to this further extension of slavery northward; the second, tore down the barrier and opened the flood gates which eventuated in the Civil war and the destruction of slavery. It is a long sequence of events from 1820 when our senator from Edwardsville introduced his compromise measure, but that enactment and Douglas' repeal measure of 1854 stand as mileposts in our national annals.

## THE GREAT LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

From a national standpoint the most important political meeting ever held in Madison county was the seventh and last joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas in the famous campaign of 1858, which brought Lincoln to the forefront as a great Republican leader and made him and Douglas rival candidates for the presidency in 1860. This meeting was notable not only as closing the series of great debates, but from the presence of a large number of men who afterwards became makers of history and four of them aspirants for the presidency—Lincoln and Douglas in 1860; Lyman Trumbull in the Liberal convention of 1872 and John M. Palmer, nominee of the Gold Democrats in 1896, when he received 83 votes in Madison county to 6,353 cast for Bryan. Other notables present were Hon. David J. Baker, former United States senator and chairman of the first Republican, or fusion State Central committee of 1854; Hon. O. M. Hatch, secretary of state; Hon. James Miller, state treasurer; Hon. J. O. Norton, congressman from the Joliet district; former Governor John Reynolds, Lieutenant Governor Koerner, of Belleville; Hon. Joseph Gillespie and Hon. A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville; Hon. Curtis Blakeman, of Marine; Hon. Cyrus Edwards, of Upper Alton, former Governor J. A. Matteson and Gen. I. B. Curran, of Springfield.

There were also present representatives of the *New York Evening Post*, *Boston Traveler*, *St. Louis Republican*, *St. Louis Evening News* and the *Chicago Press and Tribune*. The last-named journal was represented by Messrs. Horace White and Robert R. Hitt, the latter being Mr. Lincoln's official stenographer. These two young reporters became famous men: Mr. White as a Chicago and New York journalist and publicist and Mr. Hitt as a congressman and diplomat. Mr.

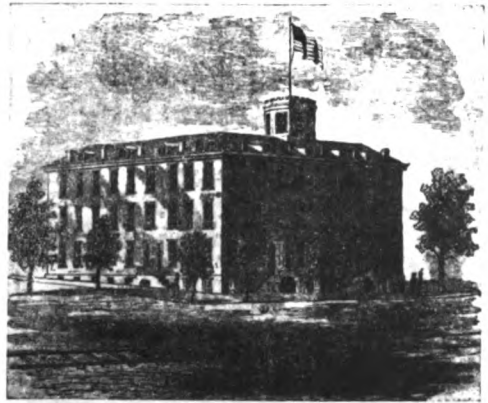
White came on from New York October 15, 1908, to attend the semi-centennial anniversary of the great debate and was one of the speakers on the occasion. Of all the famous men named above he was the sole survivor. Of State journalists there were several present, the most prominent of whom were Hon. George T. Brown, editor of the *Alton Courier* and a leading State politician, and John Fitch of the *Alton National Democrat*. There were also two Madison county former members of the legislature Judge H. S. Baker and Dr. George T. Allen, who, together with Norman B. Judd of Chicago, B. C. Cook of Ottawa, and John M. Palmer of Carlinville, stand in a group by themselves as the five Anti-Nebraska Democrats, in the legislature of 1855, who, by their support of Trumbull in opposition to Lincoln for United States Senator, probably saved the latter to the nation.

At the time of the Alton meeting the contest between Lincoln and Douglas had lasted almost four months, during which time each had made almost one hundred speeches. The six joint debates had carried them from the extreme north to the southern part of the state and from the eastern to the western boundary. Now there remained only one more joint meeting scheduled for Alton, Friday, October 15, 1858.

It must have been with a feeling of relief that the two speakers found themselves drifting down the Mississippi from Quincy on the steamer "City of Louisiana" on the day before their final combat. They arrived before daybreak and repaired to the Alton House, then kept by H. S. Mathews, which had been selected for Democratic headquarters. After breakfast a committee of Republicans called on Mr. Lincoln and escorted him to the Franklin House, of which S. Pitts was the landlord, where he held a reception to visiting delegates. No processions or displays of any kind were attempted except a parade by the Springfield Cadets accompanied by the Ed-



LINCOLN HOTEL (FORMERLY FRANKLIN HOUSE) WHERE LINCOLN STOPPED

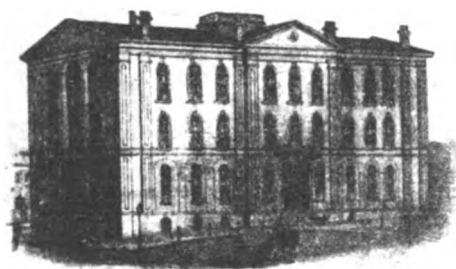


ALTON HOUSE, WHERE DOUGLAS STOPPED

wardsville band. By agreement of representatives of both parties all banners, emblems, mottoes and campaign devices were excluded from the speaker's stand, but the streets were gorgeous with a multiplicity of banners with strange devices. "Squat Row," a group of Third street stores, proclaimed that it was for "Old Abe and Free Labor," but another placard surpassed this modest announcement by bursting into rhyme with

"Free territories and free men,  
Free pulpits and free preachers,  
Free press and free pen,  
Free schools and free teachers."

Across Third street stretched a banner reading: "Illinois, born under the ordinance



ALTON CITY HALL

[Debate took place at east side of hall]

of 1787; she will maintain its provisions." Others bore such inscriptions as: "Old Madison for Lincoln." "Too late for the Milk-ing." Many others bore local allusions. The Democrats concentrated their efforts on a grand royal banner stretched across Third street bearing the motto: "State Sovereignty—National Union." In fact Alton held a feast of banners on that balmy Indian summer afternoon when the two Illinois gladiators closed with each other for the last time.

The speakers addressed the assemblage from a platform on the east side of the City

Hall where some six thousand persons had gathered from the city and adjacent country including many who had come up from St. Louis on the steamers "White Cloud" and "Baltimore."

The local committees were from both parties. The Platform committee, for instance, consisted of Dr. W. C. Quigley, C. Stigleman and William Post, for the Democrats; Hon. H. G. M'Pike, W. T. Miller and B. F. Barry for the Republicans. The meeting, by agreement of both parties, was presided over by Judge H. W. Billings.

Frederick Trevor Hill, of New York, in a late article in the "Century," has the following comment on this debate. "Douglas had the opening and closing word, and for the first time during the contest he indulged in no personalities, but devoted himself to argument, inveighing only against the Buchanan administration, which he bitterly attacked, to the delight of his Republican auditors. Indeed, when Lincoln rose to reply, informally heralded by an enthusiastic Democrat, who defiantly shouted, 'Now let old Long Legs come out!' he 'came out' with such humorous references to the Democratic feud that the audience, largely composed of Douglas men, was plainly disconcerted and not a little dismayed. It was only for a moment, however, that Lincoln permitted himself to be diverted from serious discussion of the issues. He had before him a large body of Democratic voters, and to them he addressed himself with unanswerable logic and great tact.

"Douglas presented a really pitiable appearance physically, for he was utterly worn out and evidently at the point of collapse. His voice, which had been in poor condition at Quincy, was now almost gone, and, to quote one of his hearers, 'every tone came forth enveloped in an echo. You heard the voice, but caught no meaning.' Notwithstanding this, he struggled bravely to hold the attention of his auditors and his closing words were an appeal



for his favorite 'Popular Sovereignty' theory, which Lincoln had stripped of its sophistical veneer until, as he said, it had as little substance as the soup which was made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that had been starved to death.

"Thus ended the momentous contest which resulted in an unprecedented Republican vote and a popular majority for Lincoln; the election of Douglas to the senate by the legislature, where the votes of his adherents, based on an obsolete census, gave them the control; the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency, and the split in the Democratic party. Nor was this all, for as one of the keenest students of our political history has written, 'The debate was not a mere episode in American politics. It marked an era.'"

Preliminary to the debate, meetings were held by both parties, the preceding evening, to still further arouse enthusiasm. The Republican gathering was addressed by Hon. John M. Palmer, of Carlinville, F. S. Rutherford and John Tribble of Allen; the Douglas Democratic meeting by J. H. Sloss, H. W. Billings and Z. B. Job. A third meeting, held by the Administration Democrats, was addressed by Dr. T. M. Hope.

A word as to the future careers of these men: Palmer, Rutherford and Tribble all entered the Union army during the Civil war. Palmer became a Major General and corps commander; Rutherford was colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois and Tribble a captain in the same regiment. Colonel Rutherford died in 1864 from exposure incurred in the service, just after he had been appointed brigadier general. Captain Tribble was wounded at Arkansas Post in 1863, and died of his injuries. Messrs. Job and Sloss were elected to the legislature the same fall. Both these gentlemen lived to be over ninety years of age. Hon. S. A. Buckmaster, Democrat, was elected to the state senate that fall over the veteran legislator, Hon. Joseph Gillespie.

Thus the three votes from Madison county in the legislature, for which Lincoln and Douglas were contending, were won by the latter. In the light of immediate results, therefore, the Democrats had the better of the great debate in this county.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In commemoration of the semi-centennial of this great debate a three days' celebration of the event was held in Alton from the 14th to the 17th of October, 1908. It was a wonderful commemoration and a great success. The committees in charge were made up of both parties, as in 1858, with Hon. H. G. M'Pike as president of the day, the sole survivor of the committeemen in charge of the arrangements for the original debate. Hon. E. M. Bowman was chairman of the executive committee and the leading spirit in the celebration.

The exercises were held on the east side of the City Hall on the spot where the original debate was held. The 14th was Home-Coming day; the 15th Lincoln-Douglas day; the 16th Old Settlers' day and the 17th, National Political day. The exercises of the 15th were preceded by a parade, in which several thousand school children took part, and was a beautiful feature of the occasion.

A memorial tablet of bronze had been affixed to the side of the building over the speakers' stand. The inscription thereon reads: "Erected by the Citizens of Alton Commemorating the Closing Debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, which took place here Oct. 15, 1858."

After invocation by Rev. Father Spalding, vicar general of Alton diocese, the presentation of the tablet took place, the address being made by Rev. A. A. Tanner. The unveiling was by Master John Drummond Bowman, son of Hon. E. M. Bowman, and the acceptance for the city by Mayor Edmund Beall. The address of the morning was by Gen. Alfred Orendorf, of Springfield, presi-



dent of the Illinois State Historical Society. Among the ladies on the stand were Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, of Springfield, daughter of Gen. John M. Palmer, and Mrs. C. H. Hapgood, mother of Norman Hapgood, of New York, author of a standard life of Lincoln.

The afternoon exercises were at the Air Dome. The first address was by Hon. Horace White of New York, who reported the original debate for the *Chicago Tribune*. He confined his remarks mainly to the career of Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Alton. The second was by Hon. J. McCan Davis, of Springfield, whose theme was "Lincoln and Douglas." He was followed by Hon. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, who spoke on "Lincoln." The closing address of the afternoon was by Hon. Adlai Stevenson of Bloomington, former vice president of the United States, whose theme was "Douglas."

In the evening a spectacular "Merchants Parade" took place, illustrative of the growth of the business and industrial interests of the city in the previous fifty years.

The next day was given over to a reunion of old settlers. Hon. H. G. McPike presided and brief speeches and reminiscences by pioneer residents of the county made the occasion memorable. The exercises of the day closed with an illuminated river parade and fireworks in the evening. Saturday, the 17th, was "National Political day," the two parties meeting in joint debate on the issues of the presidential canvass then in progress. In the afternoon, at the Air Dome after invocation by Rev. Mr. Hammons, the Republican view was presented by Gov. Augustus E. Willson, of Kentucky, and the Democratic side was argued by Judge A. W. Hope, of Alton, a grandson of Judge Nathaniel Pope, first secretary of Illinois territory and delegate in congress. In the evening the same issues were discussed for the Republicans, by Hon. Seth Low, former mayor of New York, and by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Carroll-

ton, for the Democrats. These joint debates, on this semi-centennial occasion, were conducted with the utmost good feeling, as was fitting the changed conditions brought about with the lapse of fifty years. The generation that fought the great Civil war and engaged in its preliminary political encounters in the forum and on the stump, with a few exceptions, had passed away, and the two great leaders, whose fame was celebrated that day, had long since joined the immortals, yet the enthusiasm and interest manifested at this commemoration were the seal and sign that the present generation thereby dedicates itself anew to the great work of perpetuating the heritage of liberty transmitted to it by the fathers.

"For we doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

#### REVERSION TO EARLY POLITICAL TYPE

It has been shown that in the early days of the county the people were followers of certain leaders who by force of character, attainments or magnetic personality exerted a constraining influence upon the voters. Then came the separation into political parties divided on great moral and economic issues. Principles became more potent and leaders less so, save as they were skilled in explaining and advocating the tenets of the party. Personality became less potent. The voters cast the ballots of their respective parties. Their boast was that they voted the ticket straight from president to constable, with little regard to the personal qualifications of the candidate.

Within the last two decades there has been somewhat of a reversion to the early type of political leadership. Personality is becoming more potent as party lines are weakening. A man's character and qualifications are now controlling influences especially in local elections.

Voters go to the polls with their lead pencils in hand and scratch obnoxious names instead of "voting the ticket straight" as in former days. Hence, although the dominant political party may carry the county on national issues, it does not follow that the local candidates on its ticket will be equally successful.

People are beginning to realize that honesty and competency in their office holders are not matters of political affiliation but of personal character. All this makes for progress and is a fitting culmination of one hundred years' experience in the school of politics.

## CHAPTER XXXII

### FIRST STATE INSTITUTION

STATE PENITENTIARY ESTABLISHED — THE LEASE SYSTEM—PENITENTIARY MOVED TO JOLIET  
—AS A MILITARY PRISON—COMMANDERS—MORTUARY RECORDS—NOW A CHILDREN'S PLAY-  
GROUND.

The first public institution provided for by the state of Illinois was located in Madison county. This was the State Penitentiary. The first steps towards its establishment were taken at the legislative session of 1826-27. There was great need for such an institution. The jails of the various counties were inferior and many of them unsafe. The state was poor, and oppressed by the failure of the First State Bank, and the question of how to provide the necessary funds was an obstacle. There was, however, at that time a project on hand to petition congress for permission to sell the Saline lands in the southeastern section of the state. These lands comprised 40,000 acres and had become unprofitable. Congress granted the petition and the lands were sold, the proceeds being divided between the eastern and western sections of the state. The former section devoted its share to the improvement of the Wabash river and the draining of swamps, and the latter section applied its share to the establishment of a penitentiary.

#### STATE PENITENTIARY ESTABLISHED

The commissioners appointed to select a site and erect the buildings were Ex-Governor Shadrach Bond, Dr. Gershom Jayne and W. P. M'Kee. They selected the site at Alton for which ten acres of land were donated. Besides the proceeds from the sale of the Saline

lands the legislature, in 1831, appropriated \$10,000 towards the completion of the buildings. The first building, which was a neat stone structure, contained twenty-four cells and was ready for occupancy in 1833. The system of prison confinement adopted was that known as the congregated, in distinction from the brutal solitary system then generally in vogue. At the same time the legislature amended the criminal code by abolishing whipping, the stocks and the pillory, as punishments for crime, and substituting therefor confinement and hard labor. It commenting on this change Governor Ford observed that the increase in crime the following fifteen years greatly exceeded the relative increase in the population of the state. Some observers today hold that there is no punishment so deterrent of crime as a penalty prescribing the laying on of stripes.

#### THE LEASE SYSTEM

For the first five years the state conducted the penitentiary itself, the legislature electing a warden biennially who received a salary of \$600. Three inspectors were also elected, who received two dollars per diem for their labors, each of whom was to receive not to exceed \$100 annually. Under a law passed in 1837 the inspectors were authorized, at their discretion, to farm out the convicts and give a

bonus of \$800 in addition. Accordingly on the 10th of June, 1838, the penitentiary, then containing 38 convicts, passed from the control of the state into the hands of a lessee, S. A. Buckmaster. Thenceforward the lease system was continued for twenty-nine years, from 1838 to 1867. In 1842 the penitentiary was leased to Nathaniel Buckmaster and Isaac Greathouse, but without a bonus from the state. In 1845 it was released to S. A. Buckmaster, for a term of eight years, with a bonus to the state of \$5,000, besides which he agreed to feed, bed, and guard the prisoners, pay physicians' bills and the fees of inspectors. The lease was subsequently extended for five years additional. Under the lease system the lessee was vested with the powers of a warden. As the number of convicts increased additional cells were built, as well as other buildings, including a residence for the warden, which was situated at the southwest corner, at about the highest point, and commanding a view of the enclosure. In 1846 the construction of 96 new cells was authorized, and by 1857 the cells numbered 256, with an average of two convicts to a cell. The capacity of the institution was overtaxed. At this time the penitentiary was leased to S. K. Casey for five years, on the same terms as the Buckmaster lease of 1845.

#### PENITENTIARY MOVED TO JOLIET

At the same time the legislature (1857) passed a bill moving the penitentiary to Joliet and providing for the erection of a new prison with 1,000 cells. It is presumable that the object of the removal was to have the institution nearer the main source of supply. The old prison was to be sold. In May, 1859, the prisoners were forwarded to Joliet in batches of forty or fifty, and by June, 1860, the penitentiary at Alton was finally abandoned. The above facts are mainly gleaned, or condensed, from Davidson and Stuve's "History of Illinois."

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Colonel Buckmaster continued his connection with the penitentiary until 1867, having as partners in the lease, after 1864, Messrs. J. J. and W. H. Mitchell and Z. B. Job, of Alton, and others.

The records of the penitentiary show that the following persons served as wardens while the institution was located at Alton: J. C. Bruner from August, 1833, to July 28, 1837; Ben. S. Enlow, from 1837 to 1840; Isaac Greathouse, from 1840 to 1842; N. Buckmaster, from 1842 to 1846; Samuel A. Buckmaster, from 1846 to July, 1860.

#### AS A MILITARY PRISON

At the time the Alton penitentiary was abandoned by the state the buildings and grounds were extensive. A high stone wall surrounded the enclosure, which was bounded by Fourth street on the north, William street on the east, Second, or Short, on the south and Mill street on the west.

But though abandoned by the state the grim old walls were destined to be soon again tenanted, not by prisoners sentenced for crime, but by prisoners of war and of state who had revolted against the government. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war it became a military prison and many thousands were incarcerated there during the continuance of the conflict, the inmates constantly changing owing to exchanges and new accessions.

Justice J. P. Thornton, of Alton, has had access to the records of the military prison and in January, 1910, published several serial articles in the *Alton Daily Times* giving the history of the institution during the war. From these valuable papers the writer gleans the following facts presented in a condensed form.

Early in the war Alton was made a military post, owing to its location on the border. It was under the jurisdiction of the federal commander at St. Louis. The first garrison stationed at Alton consisted of three or four

companies of the Thirteenth United States regulars, Gen. Sherman's regiment. The battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Burbank.

Gen. H. W. Halleck, in command of the department at St. Louis, applied to Governor Yates for permission to use the old penitentiary as a military prison and an order was issued February 1, 1862, giving such permission. The buildings were promptly fitted up for the purpose designed and the Thirteenth regiment placed in charge. On a quiet Sabbath afternoon, February 9, 1862, the first consignment of prisoners arrived from the south, brought up the river by steamer. They were landed between files of the Thirteenth and marched from the landing to the prison, passing through the gate in the south wall. It was a motley crowd. Not all were soldiers; they included spies, bridge burners, train wreckers and southern sympathizers of various grades. Received at that time, or a little later, was a prisoner named Col. Ebenezer Magoffin, a brother of the governor of Kentucky. He was under sentence of death for the murder of a Union soldier at his home in Missouri. In July several prisoners escaped by tunneling under the west wall, among them was this Colonel Magoffin. In the following November a fire broke out in a wooden building in the northwest corner of the grounds. The flames were finally subdued by the Alton volunteer fire department, but during the excitement several prisoners escaped.

Early in September the Thirteenth sailed away to join Grant's army, which was preparing to move on Vicksburg. Among them were several Alton boys who had enlisted in their ranks. Some of them never returned. Moses Pierce of Godfrey, was killed at Vicksburg; Dan. Broderick died in a southern hospital and Henry Poettgen was shortly sent home sick and died in the arms of his widowed mother.

#### COMMANDERS

The Thirteenth was succeeded by the Seventy-seventh Ohio as a garrison. Colonel Jesse Hildebrand was in command. He was a brave and disciplined soldier and commanded a brigade at Shiloh, but his own regiment behaved badly in that battle; it was routed and driven back to the river. It was sent to Alton, probably to recover its nerve. The regiment afterwards did good service, but its stay in Alton was not altogether pleasant. It sometimes happened that a group of school boys, meeting a soldier alone, would shout "there goes a Shiloh racer!" The soldier would make a dash for his tormentors, the air would turn blue with adjectives, and the boys would scatter to renew their criticism at a distance. Colonel Hildebrand remained in command until March, 1863, when he was relieved and died soon after at his home in Ohio.

Major Thomas Hendrickson, of the Third United States Infantry, succeeded Colonel Hildebrand in command. He was later relieved by Colonel G. W. Kincaid, of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, called "the greybeard regiment." It did guard duty until January, 1864. Colonel Kincaid was succeeded in January, by Colonel Weer of the Tenth Kansas. This was a fine regiment and was held in high esteem.

As the war progressed fresh prisoners were constantly arriving and the prison sometimes contained as high as 2,000 inmates from all parts of the south. There were many exchanged and many others were released on taking the oath of allegiance. Plots to escape were constantly being made by the prisoners, which generally proved futile owing to the vigilance of the guards on the walls or to the sentries pacing their dull rounds on the outside of the enclosure. But on the 9th of July, 1864, a determined attempt to escape was made by a squad of 46 prisoners employed

without the walls in a stone quarry. At a given signal they made a desperate attack upon the guards, acting so suddenly that they seized some of the muskets before the weapons could be brought into use. But the guards rallied, killed seven and wounded five. They recaptured all but two of the fugitives.

One June day a fierce gale sprang up from the southwest and swept over the prison. It tore off the flag from the staff and dropped it in the prison yard which was filled with prisoners. They seized the flag, tore it into bits and trampled the remnants into the mud, while cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy filled the air. But their demonstration was short-lived as, in a few moments, a new flag was flying from the staff above their heads.

The next commander of the prison was General James T. Copeland, who relieved Colonel Weer April 25, 1864. The General remained in charge until January, 1865, when he was succeeded by Colonel John H. Kuhn, of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, who held command until the war closed. The gallant Colonel met an accidental death a few months after the close of the war. The lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth was J. N. Morgan, who had seen four years of active service in the field. After the war he entered the regular army and was lately retired with the rank of colonel, making his home in Alton.

Many incidents of interest, some tragic some pathetic, are connected with the history of the penitentiary and later with the military prison. A remarkable one, and one unprecedented in prison annals, is related in chapter XVI of this work.

During the war several female prisoners were inmates of the prison at different times. One of the earliest was a Mrs. Clara Judd, of Nashville, Tennessee. She spent several months there and was finally released on parole and sent to relatives in Minnesota. Ac-

cording to the records two women died in the prison during the war. They were Barbara Ann Donovan, of Tennessee, who died September 29, 1863, and a Mrs. W. T. Reynolds, who died March 19, 1865.

#### MORTUARY RECORDS

The first death in the prison hospital was that of T. J. Stevens of Knox county, Missouri, who died February 16, 1862, of pneumonia. The last man to die was J. A. Reisinger, just after the war closed. The records of deaths were carefully kept by the prison authorities and the names of the deceased are now engraved on bronze on the monument erected in their memory by the government in the military cemetery.

Dr. I. E. Hardy was the first prison surgeon. He was succeeded by Dr. Hez. Williams, assisted by an army surgeon, Dr. Worral. An Alton physician of outspoken secession sentiments was at one time confined in the prison for disloyalty. He felt the confinement keenly and begged the commander for something to do. He was placed at work in the prison hospital and did good service.

Although the prisoners were well sheltered, well cared for, and had plenty of good rations and competent medical attendance, the mortality among them was heavy. Many of them, when received, were diseased and worn out by the exposures of the service, and were beyond help. But in the year 1863 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the prison which doubled the average death roll. The patients were isolated as rapidly as possible and taken to a hospital established on an island in the river opposite the prison, called "the Tow Head." Many died there and were buried in what are now unknown graves. Numbers of the guards also died of the frightful disease.

The death list for the several years is as follows: 1862, 235; 1863, 623; 1864, 302; 1865, 274. Total, 1,434.

The old penitentiary burying grounds, in which some thirty convicts were interred, were turned over to the government by the state, and there the deceased prisoners found sepulchre. The grounds comprised two acres within the limits of North Alton. The undertakers, who severally had the contract for providing coffins and burying the dead, were James Althoff, H. W. Hart and John Hoffman.

A story was afloat in those days of two prisoners who apparently died, were taken to the cemetery, and, by a preconceived arrangement, were released from their coffins by the sexton and made their escape. It is probably a fictitious incident.

Several years after the war the government contracted with Captain Tallon of St. Louis to erect head-boards over the Confederate graves. This was done under the superintendence of Captain P. J. Melling of North Alton. Subsequently the fence around the enclosure rotted away; the head-boards fell down and were scattered; cattle roamed over the place and it was entirely neglected. Now all is changed, as will be related in our chapter on monuments, and the names of all who rest there are engraved on the memorial heretofore mentioned. One marble tombstone appears there, erected by friends when peace was restored. The inscription thereon reads: "Moses A. Collins; died a Prisoner of War, Dec. 24, 1864; aged 32 years, 8 mos. 16 days."

Some years after the war the old penitentiary was sold to private parties, but not before an effort had been made to establish there the Southern Illinois Penitentiary newly authorized by the legislature. The attempt failed owing mainly to the opposition of the industrial interests of the city which feared, or thought they did, the competition of convict labor. That they were mistaken in their opposition was shown by the subsequent history of Joliet which has become a great manufac-

turing center, notwithstanding the location there of the penitentiary.

After this failure the walls of the penitentiary enclosure were torn down and sold for building purposes or converted into lime, and the buildings were razed for their material. Only a portion of one wall, that of a cell tier, remains, a grim reminder of a sad and buried past. Many old soldiers of the south who were prisoners there have since visited this scene of their confinement where, day after day, they longed for release or exchange. The steeple of the Baptist church, on which was located the town clock, was plainly visible from the prison grounds, and the writer has heard these returned prisoners relate how the homesick soldiers watched the hands go round on that clock, day after day and month after month, counting the hours and minutes that lay between them and liberty.

#### NOW A CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

Of late years the old prison grounds have been leased from the owners by the city and converted into a public park and playground for children. It is called "Uncle Remus Park," in honor of the southern author, Joel Chandler Harris, the friend of childhood. Here the children play their games in merry glee on the spot where so many homesick feet have trod; on the ground which has witnessed so much of sorrow and lamentation. On summer evenings band concerts are held there. The band, in closing its programme, always plays the "Star Spangled Banner," and the crowds stand up and, with bared heads, salute the flag. The band follows with "Dixie," in memory of the brave who suffered there, and the men cheer the rollicking strain. Then follows "Home, Sweet Home," dear to all, north and south, and the crowd disperse.

"And ever the stars above look down  
On thy stars below in Fredericktown."



## CHAPTER XXXIII

### ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

THE CAHOKIA DISTRICT—MONKS' MOUND—SUGAR LOAF MOUND—THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN—PROBABLY ANTEDATED THE BUFFALO—FROM AGRICULTURISTS TO NOMADS—CAHOKIA PYRAMID GREATEST IN THE WORLD—THE TRAPPISTS.

Ages before the dawn of modern civilization Madison county was the seat of an empire of primitive vanished races whose history is written only in the relics and mute evidences of occupancy they left behind them. They antedated the Indians known to the first white settlers, and, for want of a better name, are called Mound Builders. Whence they came, how long they held sway and whither they vanished are matters of conjecture that have long puzzled antiquarians. Dr. F. J. Snyder, of Virginia, Illinois, the renowned ethnologist and archaeologist, has written instructively of them, as has the late Hon. William McAdams, of Alton, also widely celebrated in the same field of research. The son of the latter, Clark McAdams, of St. Louis, has likewise made valuable contributions to the unwritten history of Madison county's primitive peoples, and from the papers of these authorities, published by the State Historical Society, the editor makes the appended excerpts bearing on the subject in preference to submitting his own observations.

In the State Historical Society Journal of July, 1909, Dr. Snyder writes: "The large level-top mounds built by the Indians, known to antiquarians as Temple or House mounds are, in this latitude an exceptional class. There are less than fifty of them in the state of Illinois; but in that limited number are included the largest earthworks of the aborig-

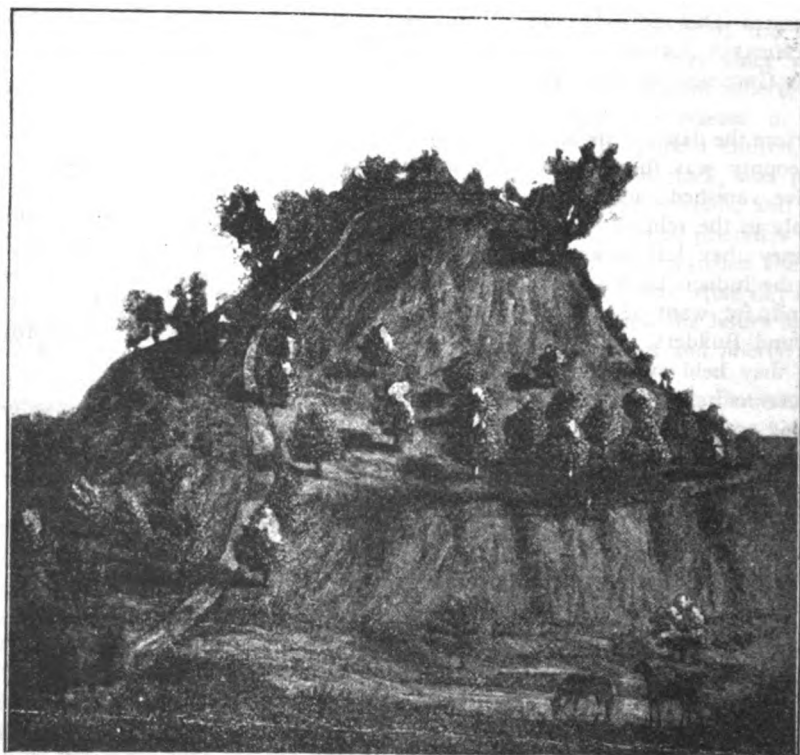
ines in the United States. In form they are either truncated pyramids, square or oblong—the "teocalli" of the Mexicans—or describe the frustrum of a cone, with a circular base. They vary in outline, as well as in dimensions, from low platforms elevated but a few feet above the surrounding surface to huge structures elaborately terraced and provided with broad ascending roadways.

#### THE CAHOKIA DISTRICT

"For form and magnitude and for surprising numbers in such a limited area, the well-known group of Indian mounds in the northern end of the American Bottom is the most remarkable of all the aboriginal works in the United States. In their very accurate and reliable map of that wonderful antiquarian district, published in 1906 by Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson and Clark McAdams, of St. Louis, they say of the great Cahokia mound, that it is treble in size of any similar structure in the country, and was originally the central feature of several hundred mounds within a radius of six miles. As sixty-nine mounds are figured on their map, within a radius of only two miles, their estimate does not seem extravagant.

"Brackenridge, who visited that part of Madison county in 1811, says: 'I crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and after passing through the wood which borders the river, en-





FAMOUS CAHOKIA OR MONKS' MOUND

tered on an extensive plain. In fifteen minutes I found myself in the midst of a group of mounds, mostly of a circular shape, and at a distance resembling enormous hay ricks scattered through a meadow. One of the largest, which I ascended, was about 200 paces in circumference, though it had evidently undergone considerable alteration from the washing of the rains. The top was level with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men. Around me I counted 45 mounds or pyramids, besides a great number of smaller artificial elevations, in a semi-circle about a mile in extent, the open space on the creek. Pursuing my way along the bank of the Cahokia I passed eight others in the distance of three miles before I arrived at the largest assemblage. When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth! To heap up such a mass must have required years and the labor of thousands. Nearly west there is another of smaller size, and forty others scattered through the plain. Two are also seen on the bluff, at the distance of three miles. Near the mounds I also observed pieces of flint and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors.

#### MONKS' MOUND

"Many of the mounds seen here by Brackenridge have vanished before the inexorable agencies of civilization, the plow and harrow, and from natural erosion. In that Cahokia district may still be counted a dozen mounds of the domiciliary type—square or circular, with flat tops—the most noted of which is the great Cahokia mound deriving its name from the creek near its base. It is also known as Monks' mound from the colony of Trappist monks once located thereon. On the crest of

the bluffs, three miles east of the great mound, are situated two 'sugar-loaf' mounds, overlooking on opposite sides a deep ravine. They were signal stations of the Indians." There is another similar mound in St. Clair county, six miles from Cahokia. A third mound stands on a high bluff below St. Charles in Missouri and was called by the French *La Mammalle*, a teat; while the one in Madison



DR. J. L. R. WADSWORTH AND THE EDITOR, ON SUGAR LOAF MOUND (DR. W. AT LEFT)

county was called *du Sucie*, sugar loaf. Governor Reynolds says: "It is supposed that the mounds were intended to sustain beacon lights, to give the alarm if the country was in peril. I have been on two of them and it appears to me they are the work of man."

#### SUGAR LOAF MOUND

The Madison Sugar Loaf was examined, in 1887, by employes of the bureau of ethnology who reported that "at the depth of three feet the earth was a yellowish clay, very dry and hard and different in character from the loess of the bluff on which the mound stands. At a depth of fifteen feet a layer of ashes, nearly

an inch thick, was disclosed, and a foot below this another layer of ashes a foot or more thick." This seems clear proof of artificial origin. This mound is now a station of the United States geodetic survey.

"That part of the American Bottom lying north of a line drawn from the mouth of Cahokia creek east to the bluffs, is the richest field for archæological research in Illinois, if not in the United States. It was for a protracted period the abode of Indians much higher in the scale of barbarism, as judged by their progress in mechanical arts, than the tribes surrounding them, and far in advance of those found there on the discovery of the country. Henry R. Howland, who explored these mounds in 1876, refers to those on Long lake near its junction with Cahokia creek. He writes: 'At the western border of this group, and close to Mitchell station, stood originally three conical mounds of considerable size which were first cut into some three years ago in laying the tracks of the Chicago & Alton road. On the 20th of January, 1876, I visited this group and found the largest of the three mounds was being removed to furnish material for building a dike across Long lake, replacing a bridge. The mound was originally about 27 feet high and 127 feet in diameter at the base. During the excavation the workmen found, four or five feet above the base of the mound, a deposit of human bones some six or eight feet in width and eight inches in thickness, stretching across the mound from east to west, as though the remains had been gathered together and buried in a trench. On this level had been discovered a large number of relics, with a large quantity of matting in which many of them had been wrapped. The relics there discovered were chiefly of copper, including a number of small imitation tortoise shells made of beaten copper scarcely more than a sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness, remarkably true to nature. There were also pointed implements of bone and wood, cop-

per-plated in the same manner, the entire workmanship evincing a skill of which we have never before found traces in any discovered remains of the arts of the Mound Builders. Until a comparatively recent period there was much diversity of opinion regarding the origin of the mounds. Those who believed they were artificial attributed their construction to a semi-civilized race antedating, and in every element of culture superior to the Indians, by whom they were displaced and in some mysterious manner totally exterminated. Two talented early writers, Rev. John M. Peck and Prof. John Russell, both held that the mounds were natural geological formations. They both pronounced the bones found in the mounds to be those of recent Indians whose custom was to bury their dead in elevated places. Prof. A. H. Worthen, state geologist, declared that ninety per cent of the mounds were natural formations and the great Cahokia mound simply an outlier of the glacial drift. 'But at present,' says Dr. Snyder, 'it is positively known that the mounds, with some few exceptions, are genuine antiquities, made long ago by American Indians for specific purposes. That the temple and domiciliary mounds are correctly classified is well established not only by ocular proof but by abundant historical evidence.'"

The theory of Dr. Snyder is now, I believe, generally accepted by scientists: That the mounds are artificial; that they were built by a race which drifted up from the south or southwest, occupied the country for a time and then vanished. Dr. Snyder is a native of St. Clair county, has been a student of the mounds from his youth and is recognized as the highest authority in the state on antiquarian subjects.

#### THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN

In the transactions of the State Historical Society for 1907 Clark McAdams writes: "I was raised in an atmosphere of interest in and

study of those ancient peoples whose occupation of the Mississippi valley antedated our own. I was quite familiar with the great Cahokia mound before I heard of the pyramids of Egypt. In my early youth I was quite aware that all was dross in the ceramic arts that had not come from the mounds. Kindred spirits visited my father's house. They spent days in investigating things in our house which was a veritable museum. The late Major J. W. Powell, chief of the bureau of ethnology, was one of the men who visited my father at our home.

"When I grew old enough I became my father's companion in the field. We worked for years in that great chain of mounds which stretches from end to end of the Illinois river. Through the two years, prior to the Columbian Fair in Chicago, we worked in the field as much as the climate permitted. My father was preparing the Illinois Archæological exhibit for the fair and was anxious to have things fresh from the mounds. A portion of our field work was in the great Cahokia group of mounds in the American Bottom, in Madison county.

"I never stood upon a spot which impressed me as the peat mound can, and it is not hard for me to close my eyes upon its summit and think I may almost see its primitive builders at work transporting in skins and bags the burdens of which it is built. Here is a group of seventy-two mounds, one of them the largest remaining work of the ancients north of Mexico, and the group itself unquestionably marking the site of the metropolis of our country in ancient times, which is yet to be explored. This does not mean that for a hundred years they have not been gophered at, for they have been the scene of desultory exploration since the time of Brackenridge in 1811, until now. It does not mean that they have not yielded anything to the science of archæology, in a local or comparative sense, for we regard them today as the nearest ap-

proach to written history left in the Mississippi valley by the people who built mounds for other purposes than mere burial.

"What it does mean is that the archæology of Illinois, and that of the whole country as well, has not opened its most promising page while the Cahokia group remains without proper exploration; while the great mound which is the glory of the group remains unopened. But it is doubtful if the whole cemetery of the Cahokia ancients has ever been discovered. I think my father's experience when he took 100 pieces of pottery from the flat field at the northeast corner of the big mound is the nearest approach that has been made to actual discovery of the principal cemetery of Cahokia. I believe it is the general opinion of archæologists, who have studied the question, that the Cahokia mounds mark the site of the ancient aboriginal population of the United States.

#### PROBABLY ANTEDATED THE BUFFALO

"Cahokia dates back to the antehunting era in which the Indians were agricultural. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the actual builders of Cahokia may have never seen a buffalo. The immensity of their village site, as we can see it in its ruins; the wholly agricultural type of much of their work in flint, such as the great spades and hoes almost peculiar to that vicinity, and the suitability of the rich alluvial bottom land for such agriculture as they had, these considerations and what we know of the buffalo and the effect its phenomenal increase and spread across the country had upon aboriginal life, all contribute to prove that the people who populated Cahokia were perhaps wholly agricultural. In this consideration we find discover the line which divides the two principal eras of aboriginal life in the Mississippi valley.

"When the buffalo multiplied with such rapidity as to overflow its native plains and cross the Mississippi to penetrate as far east as Vir-

ginia, the Indians in this territory covered by this overflow began to find the chase an easier and more engaging means of subsistence than growing crops. Fewer corn lands were planted and more hunting done. The buffalo wave seems to have reached its eastern and southern crest between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1540-41 DeSoto marched from Florida through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Only upon crossing the Mississippi did he find himself in a buffalo country. Yet the buffalo is known to have ranged over all this southern country, later on.

#### FROM AGRICULTURISTS TO NOMADS

"From which we must conclude that the transition in aboriginal life (i. e., from agricultural to nomadic life) was probably proceeding at the time of the Columbian discovery and doubtless worked its greatest changes even after that time. It marked the close of the agricultural era which in its fullness had produced the Cahokia mounds. We can easily understand how one mode of life made Cahokia and how the other destroyed it. We know that agriculture, when practiced practically to the exclusion of other means of subsistence, influenced the Indians to live in permanent homes, in communal relations and to be comparatively peace-loving. Upon the other hand we know that the chase made them nomadic and war-like. The inevitable result of the appearance of the buffalo at Cahokia would have been the gradual abandonment of agriculture and the eventual breaking up of the community."

(The deduction of Mr. McAdams, which follows, is to the effect that, becoming nomadic the Cahokia Indians sank into barbarism, and eventually followed the buffalo across the Mississippi when it turned its migration again westward, and their places were taken by a lower type of aborigines sweeping down from the north.)

#### CAHOKIA PYRAMID GREATEST IN THE WORLD

"In conclusion, a word as to the origin of the first considerable migration of primitive people into Illinois. Unquestionably, their monuments are at Cahokia. And such monuments! The great Cahokia mound is 102 feet high. Its longest axis is 998 feet; the shortest 721 feet. It covers sixteen acres, two rods and three perches. The great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt is 746 feet square. The temple mound of the Aztecs, in Mexico, is 680 feet square. In volume the Cahokia pyramid is the greatest structure of its kind in the world. The preponderance of evidence teaches that the people of Cahokia were sun worshippers. Some vestiges of this solar religion remained in the lower Mississippi valley when the explorers came. Knowing the influence which an agricultural and communal life had upon the Indians we must conclude that the great Cahokia mound was a religious temple. There is so much about Cahokia that is similar to the work of the Aztecs that we cannot escape the conclusion that it was from that part of the world that these sun worshippers came, bringing their religion, their priesthood, their corn, their mode of life and primitive order of civilization. But we do not associate with Cahokia the terrible Aztec sacrifices, nor even believe that the people were, in fact, Aztecs. The American Indians sprang from a common stock of indigenous life, and the human history of the far southwest seems so much older than that of this far northern country that when we look for the trails over which our people came to Cahokia, we naturally turn our faces to that wonderful land as the only source, seemingly, from which they could have sprung.

"The builders of Cahokia are gone. The fire which burned through the watches of the night is dead, and the four winds have scattered its ashes. But the temple! The temple

is still there—wonderful, hoary, beautiful to see. What shall we do with their temple?"

#### THE TRAPPISTS

The most interesting colony that settled in Madison county in the early days was that of the Monks of La Trappe, who located on the great Cahokia mound early in 1810 and thereby gave it the name it still bears. The explorer, Brackenridge, visited the mound while the monks were there. He saw their houses and the grains and fruits growing on the great mound. He also commented on the great number of bones and relics everywhere dug up around the mounds. He says that the bluffs east of the mound seem to have been one vast burying ground.

The Trappist order is celebrated among the religious orders of the Catholic church for extreme austerities. It is so-called from an abbey of the Cistercian order in France founded in the middle of the twelfth century and existing in that country for the next six hundred years under varied systems of discipline. The original regulations finally became lax and in 1663 the celebrated Armand Jean le Bouthelier De Rance, to whom the abbey had fallen as an ecclesiastical preferment, introduced new austerities which subsequently characterized the order. The monks were forbidden the use of meat, fish, wine and eggs. All intercourse with externs was cut off and the old monastic habit of manual labor was revived. The reform of De Rance was founded on the principle of prayer and entire self-abnegation. The day and night were divided into hours for labor and hours for religious services and private prayer and meditation. Perpetual silence was enjoined except in case of extreme necessity. Their fare consisted of bread and water, vegetables cooked without butter or oil, and a little fruit. The minor practices were so devised as to remind the monk of the shortness of life and the rigor

of the judgment, and the austerities continued to the very brink of the grave.

The inmates of La Trappe shared at the Revolution the common fate of all the religious houses of France and were driven into exile. After the restoration they returned to France and resumed, by purchase, possession of their old home at La Trappe, which continues to the present time the head monastery of the order, with branches in various countries of Europe and parts of the United States, notably in Kentucky. The best local history of the occupation of the Cahokia mounds by the Trappists seems to be the information obtained from headquarters by Clark McAdams of St. Louis, formerly of Alton, who related it in a paper read before the Illinois Historical Society in 1907. He writes: "The local history of this occupation was never satisfactory to me, and some two years ago I set about learning more of it. The Rev. Father Obrecht, abbot of the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, Kentucky, was then upon the eve of departure to visit the parent monastery in France. I secured his promise to make inquiry for anything bearing upon the Cahokia mounds that might have found its way into the archives in France, and upon his return he wrote me the following letter:

"About the end of November, 1808, Father Urbain, superior, and Father Joseph, looking for a favorable settlement for their colony of about thirty-five religious brothers and children, met M. Jarrot, formerly procurator of the seminary of St. Sulpice, who, having settled at Cahokia, remained there several years. He offered to Father Urbain four hundred acres of land, consisting of vast prairies surrounded by thick forests on the border of a little river near the Mississippi. This offer seemed at first advantageous, but for some reason was not accepted. Father Urbain was then very sick. He remained, however, at Cahokia and St. Louis, until the last of Janu-

ary, 1809, when with Father Joseph he returned to Casey Creek, Kentucky. Shortly after the major part of the community left Kentucky for St. Louis, Father Urbain remaining with four brothers to settle up some business. He left six months later and with three of his brothers and six children, three of whom were negroes, went to Florissant, Missouri, where he arrived November 2, 1809. This place not proving convenient Father Urbain resolved to settle on the lands previously offered him by M. Jarrot on the other side of the Mississippi, where he repaired with his community. On the first days of 1810 he bought on the Looking Glass prairie the two highest of the forty ramparts which formed the necropole of the Indians (this place was most probably the great burying ground of the Indian tribes under preceding ages). When digging the ground to lay the foundations of their homes, the religious Trappists found many bones, idols, arms and materials of war, and many other Indian antiquities. These elevations were generally called ramparts, and the highest of them still has the name Rampart of the Monks, or Monks' Mound. The Indians had erected these gigantic monuments, pyramid-like (not square, however, and built with stones and brick, like the pyramids of Egypt), but with ground purposely carried and heaped up on a circular basis of 160 feet, and reaching a height of more than 100 feet.

"The Trappists having bought these mounds, they erected on them twenty small structures of various kinds. Their intention was to build upon the highest mound an abbey near the highway, a few miles from St. Louis. The highest and largest of these little buildings, in the middle of the others, was the church; another the Chapter room; another the Refectory, etc. Each was large enough to contain them all. Seen from a short distance these dwellings of Monks' mound looked like a little village or camp of travellers. To this

beginning of the Trappists in Illinois, Father Urbain gave later on the name of "Our Lady of Bon Secours."

"Shortly after their arrival at Monks' mound, the Trappists had to suffer from a very malignant fever, the fatigue and hardships of their first installation, and usually a corrupted water—the only one they could drink and use for their cooking—having sickened them all. At their door was flowing a little river, so full of fish that many of them, dead, were floating upon the water. Such unhealthy water the Trappists drank; they had not time to dig a well. Long before several Indian tribes having tried to settle there were, for these reasons, obliged to leave. Father Urbain fell sick like the others. The soil, at first tilled and sown, was abandoned for absolute want of work. At last they could dig a well which provided them with excellent water. A good Catholic of Cahokia came to their assistance, and soon the community was on foot. Only one religious had died so far.

"The first difficulties had not depressed the courage of the Trappists. They were ready to suffer much more for the glory of God and the welfare of their adopted country. But another difficulty presented itself. Father Urbain had some doubts about the titles of the lands he had bought in Illinois. The government might contest them and make the Trappists lose the results of all their labors, together with their hopes for the future. He then intended to have the titles of ownership of the 400 acres he then possessed ratified by the two houses of the next congress, at the same time he would try and secure the same ratification and sanction for 4,000 acres additional he intended to buy in the same neighborhood. When congress met he had no trouble in obtaining the ratification and sanction of the 400 acres actually in his possession, but, in spite of all his efforts and many sacrifices (Father Urbain was obliged to remain a long time in Washington without any other



resources than the public charity), he could never obtain the hope of similar action for the 4,000 acres he intended to buy (owing to opposing landed interests). From Washington, Father Urbain returned to "Our Lady of Bon Secours" (Monks' Mound) and found the majority of his religious in good health and very busy with their plantation. The rough buildings had been somewhat improved. All from the superior of the colony to the last head of cattle had much to do. Father Urbain's attention, however, was directed to the surrounding population which, he said, was in a deplorable moral condition. This in a letter dated April 28, 1810. There was only one Catholic priest—Rev. Rogation Olivier—who resided at Prairie du Chien and attended Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Louis and St. Genevieve. For fourteen years he was the only priest in that country. To instruct and evangelize these communities he sent two assistants—Father Joseph and Father Bernard, a Canadian, whom he brought with him from New York to Casey Creek. Father Bernard had for his task St. Louis and the two borders of the Mississippi, but being old already and exhausted by many previous labors, he soon succumbed, probably in February, 1811. Father Joseph was intrepid. [His name was Jean Pierre Dunand, born in France in 1774; grenadier in the French arms during the great Revolution. He was one day ordered to shoot a priest. He refused to obey and, leaving the army, became a Trappist religious.] He went farther into the west beyond the great river, baptizing, evangelizing, visiting the sick, burying the dead, etc. He went through almost the whole country with-

out a stop, traveling day and night, correcting abuses and converting the sinners. At the death of Father Bernard, Father Urbain, together with the care of his community, took upon himself the task left by his departed brothers, and showed the greatest energy and most admirable zeal in continuing this most excellent work of civilization.

"'About the middle of the year 1812 a terrible calamity befell the community at Monks' Mound. A very pernicious fever had for two years, and mostly during the summer of 1811, devastated the whole country. At the beginning of the following year it was the turn of the Trappists at Monks' Mound. In a very short time all of them were unable to do anything, even to help one another. The intensity of the scourge decreased during the autumn, but the following year brought it back with renewed severity. The most necessary things became out of price; many people who could not care for their children sent them to Father Urbain, who could not refuse them. All sacred vessels, except a single one, were sold one after another. Religious and brothers fell victims of the epidemic. There was scarcely left a sufficient number to bury the dead. More than half the community had disappeared, and those who were still alive were so weak it seemed impossible for them to stand any longer against such unhealthful conditions. Having sold the best they could their property and materials, in March, 1813, the Trappists left Monks' Mound, going to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later returning to France. A new colony of Trappists came to America in 1848 and founded the colony of Gethsemane, Kentucky.'"



## CHAPTER XXXIV

### LITERATURE AND AUTHORS

LUCY LARCOM—MINISTERS IN THE LITERARY FIELD—"FROM TIMBER TO TOWN"—COUNTY HISTORICAL WORKS—THE HAPGOODS AND A. F. BANDELIER—DR. J. C. CLARKE—OTHER MADISON COUNTY AUTHORS.

Madison county has been a prolific literary field from an early date. A favorite Illinois writer was John Russell of Bluffdale. He did not remain permanently a resident of this county, but was a Professor in Alton Seminary, later Shurtleff College, when the institution was first located in Upper Alton, in association with the president, Rev. Hubbel Loomis. Professor Russell's stories, sketches and miscellaneous writings were numerous and widely copied. Many of them appeared originally in Madison county papers. "The Legend of the Piasa," "The Emigrant," and "The Worm in the Still," were perhaps the most generally known.

Rev. John M. Peck, the famous Baptist preacher and author, was never properly a resident of this county, although he spent so much time here he was thoroughly familiar with it and its people. He lived at Rock Spring, just over the line in St. Clair county, and his early reminiscences of Madison, as recorded in his "Gazetteer of Illinois," are invaluable. Among other enterprises he published in Alton the *Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer*, from 1836 to 1839, in association with Rev. E. Rodgers and Rev. Washington Leverett. He continued a prolific contributor to the Madison county press as late as the middle of the fifties.

The Lovejoy tragedy was the occasion for

the publication of several books. Among them were "Alton Riots," by Rev. Edward Beecher; "Life of E. P. Lovejoy," by his brothers; "The Martyrdom of Lovejoy," by Henry Tanner and "Alton Trials," by W. S. Lincoln. All of these, except Mr. Tanner's volume, were published in the year following the tragedy. Mr. Tanner's was published nearly forty years later. A few years ago Rev. Dr. M. Jameson, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church of Alton, published a book entitled "Lovejoy as a Christian."

#### LUCY LARCOM

Lucy Larcom, a poetess of national reputation, removed with relatives from Massachusetts at an early day and settled on Looking Glass prairie, in this county, where she taught school while still a young girl. Subsequently she taught the Summerfield school, four miles from Alton, on the Grafton road, making her home in the family of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Spaulding. Later she studied at Monticello Seminary and graduated there in the class of 1852. Probably her latest work, published in the early eighties, gives various sketches of life in Madison county in pioneer days and also contains her autobiography. Soon after graduation she returned to the east and continued the distinguished literary career she

had already commenced in Madison county. She died in 1893.

#### MINISTERS IN THE LITERARY FIELD

An old-time resident of the Wood River country was a frontier Baptist clergyman, the Rev. John Brown. In addition to other gifts he was possessed of the "divine afflatus" and exercised it in the composition of hymns and spiritual songs founded on Scripture texts. He published a hymnal of several hundred pages for use in the churches. A large portion of the hymns were original and the remainder a compilation from other hymnologists. The book was printed at the *Alton Courier* office in 1856. As a sample of its contents the writer recalls two isolated verses, the first from a hymn having for its subject the Fall of Jericho. The opening lines were:

"When Israel came to Jericho,  
Began to pray and shout and blow,  
The towering walls came tumbling down  
Like thunder, flat upon the ground."

Another hymn took for its subject "The Woman of Samaria." One of the verses ran thus:

"And when she came and when she got  
A drink, her heart was flaming:  
And she forgot her water pot,  
And went to town proclaiming."

The Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church prior to the war, an eminent divine and accomplished scholar as well, published several works of a theological or literary character during his residence in Alton.

Rev. Dr. Jas. B. Logan, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Alton (since the reunion, the Twelfth Street Presbyterian), was also editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian* and other religious papers. He was a

prolific writer and published a number of volumes.

Rev. Dr. A. T. Norton, who came to Illinois in 1835 and resided in Alton until his death in 1884, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church from 1839 to 1858, and was editor of the *Presbytery Reporter* for many years. In 1879 he published a "History of Presbyterianism in Illinois," a volume of some 700 pages. Dr. Norton, as superintendent of Home Missions, organized more churches in the west than any other minister of his denomination. He was known as "the Father of Presbyterianism" in Illinois. In addition to his historical writings he was the author of various pamphlets and published sermons.

#### "FROM TIMBER TO TOWN"

Mrs. T. E. Perley, of Alton, a lady of rare literary accomplishments, a descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families of southern Illinois, has published a volume illustrative of the modes of life and manner of speech of the pioneers, with a beautiful love story running through it like a thread of gold. It is written in the dialect of the early days and is invaluable historically, as the only book which preserves and hands down to posterity an idiom that has vanished as utterly as the tongue of the aborigines. As a vivid portrayal of the lives and peculiarities of speech of the pioneers it has no rival and is of unquestioned authority. The book is entitled "From Timber to Town." The dialect so skillfully reproduced is really that of the Appalachian mountaineers, the early American settlers of Illinois being mainly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas. During the war of 1812 Mrs. Perley's mother, then a young girl, was among those who sought refuge from the Indians in Fort Russell.

"A Pioneer College" is the title of a book written by Rev. Dr. A. K. deBlois while president of Shurtleff, and is a history of that

school of the prophets, with references to many of its students who won distinction in active life.

#### COUNTY HISTORICAL WORKS

The Madison County Gazetteer and Directory is the most valuable volume extant in bringing the history of the county up to the time of its publication in 1866. The publisher was J. T. Hair, but the work was evidently mainly edited by the late Hon. W. C. Flagg. Following in this historical line was the "Illustrated Encyclopedia of Madison County" by Brink, McCormick & Company, published in 1873, and followed in 1882 by W. R. Brink's "History of Madison County," the most complete and detailed work of the kind ever published. It is both historical and biographical. A biographical work, relating in part to Madison county citizens, appeared in 1894, published by the Biographical Company of Chicago.

#### THE HAPGOODS AND A. F. BANDELIER

Norman and Hutchins Hapgood, sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hapgood, late of Alton, are two authors of national reputation. Norman Hapgood was born in Chicago, March 28, 1868, and Hutchins May 21, 1869. Both spent their boyhood and youth in Alton which was the residence of their parents from 1873 to 1909. Norman graduated from Alton high school. A third son, William Powers, was born in Chicago May 26, 1872. All were prepared for college in Alton and all subsequently graduated from Harvard University. Norman likewise graduated from the Harvard Law School, and in 1903 became editor of *Collier's Weekly*, one of the most influential high class journals in the country. As a publicist, biographer and essayist he has no superior among American writers. Since his college days he has spent much time abroad, and has contributed many articles to British Reviews. His leading books are: "Daniel Webster," "Literary Statesmen and Others,"

"George Washington," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Stage in America," and "Industry and Progress."

Hutchins Hapgood is equally successful in a somewhat different field of literature. After graduating from Harvard he made a trip around the world and spent two years at the Universities of Berlin and Strasburg. He made a special study of Sociology. He is the author of the following books which have had a wide vogue: "The Spirit of the Ghetto," "The Autobiography of a Thief," "The Spirit of Labor," "The Anarchist Woman," "Types from City Streets" and "Paul Jones." These are in addition to contributions to leading magazines. Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood (Neith Boice) is a well-known and successful novelist. She is author of "The Forerunner," "The Revel," "The Eternal Spring," "The Folly of Others" and many short stories.

A. F. Bandelier, a native of Highland, is known throughout this and foreign countries as one of the greatest scientists and archaeologists in America. His research work in New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico, for the Smithsonian Institution, is of incalculable value. His scientific reports and publications throw a flood of light on the aboriginal races of America.

A poetess of lesser fame than Lucy Larcom, but yet a gifted writer of melodious verse, was Mary E. (Gary) Benson, whose lines found wide publication and were much admired.

#### DR. J. C. CLARKE

Several learned books have been written by Rev. Dr. J. C. Clarke, of Upper Alton, and received with great favor in scholarly circles. They include:

In 1884: "Origin and Varieties of the Shemite Alphabet," twenty pages of illustrations.

In 1876: "The Pioneer Baptist Statesman." It demonstrates, from official records

of Rhode Island, that the government of Rhode Island was initiated and organized at Newport by Dr. John Clarke and his associates, and not at Providence by Roger Williams; that Newport maintains its leadership, and that Dr. Clarke obtained from Charles II the first charter that granted complete liberty of religion.

1890: "Man and His Divine Father." The first one hundred pages are a demonstration of the facts and principles of rational psychology. The rest of the book (260 pages) is a demonstration that the same philosophy is the substance of the Bible.

Dr. Clarke has also in type, but not published: "The Apocalypses: The Beginning, Body, and Symbols of Christianity." This is a demonstration from Jewish literature that everything in the New Testament, except the personality and special work of Jesus, was in substance formulated previous to Jesus; and that almost everything puzzling and mysterious in the New Testament, can be explained by, and paralleled, by Jewish literature.

#### OTHER MADISON COUNTY AUTHORS

Following is a list of books by Madison county authors published by Melling & Gaskins, of Alton: "Poems of the Piasa" (illustrated), by F. C. Riehl; "Runes of the Red Race," poems (illustrated), by F. C. Riehl; "Life of Fr. Ostrop" (illustrated) by Rev. B. Hartmann; "On the Heights, poems (illustrated), by Miss Anna Riehl; "Golden Jubilee St. Mary's Church" (illustrated), by Rev. Fr. Meckel; "Harriet Newell Haskell" (illustrated), by Emily G. Alden; "Poems by Emily Gillmore Alden;" "Semi-Centennial History of Alpha Zeta Society of Shurtleff College" (illustrated), compiled by W. W. Greene; "Manual of Field Service, or the Essentials of the Art of War" (illustrated), by Capt. W. A. Campbell, U. S. Army; "Sermons," by Rev. F. S. Eitelgeorge.

F. C. Riehl is a poet who holds an important place among local authors and his metri-

cal talent is of a high order. In his book of poems he sings the songs and recalls the legends of the vanished races who once inhabited Madison county. This legendary lore is all we know of their history, save what the archaeologist learns from the implements, pottery and relics he exhumes from their tombs.

Miss Emily G. Alden, whose poetical gifts are well known to this generation and are universally admired, was for forty years an instructor in Monticello Seminary. She has now retired from active labor and is spending the evening of her days with relatives in Boston.

The poems of Miss Anna Riehl are mainly of a religious character and possess much merit. She is now the wife of a missionary in Korea.

Hon. William McAdams, the famous geologist and archaeologist, accomplished more than any other scientist in unveiling the secrets of prehistoric Madison. He explored many Indian mounds in the Illinois valley and collected more relics in Madison, Jersey and Calhoun counties than any other antiquarian. These three counties are richer in archaeological remains than any others in the state. His research work, also, in developing the economic geology of the county, was invaluable in a material sense. One of his collections of Indian pottery, implements and weapons is now in the museum of Monticello Seminary and another in the State Museum at Springfield. Mr. McAdams' illustrated book, "Relics of Vanished Races," is a prized contribution to the science of archaeology and of peculiar local interest to the people of Madison county. The author's tragic death by drowning in the Mississippi, a few years ago, in the prime of his usefulness, was an irreparable loss to the cause of antiquarian research.

This list of books and authors is incomplete, but gives some insight into the progress of literature in Madison county, in history, poetry, biography, archaeology, theology, fiction and science.

## CHAPTER XXXV

### THE GERMANIC ELEMENT

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

*By J. S. Hoerner*

Speaking of the early German immigration to Madison county and its results in our history, we know that conditions regarding the characteristics and influence of this element in the upbuilding and life of this county are in all respects the same here as elsewhere in this country wherever the Germans are represented. Consequently an all-embracing treatment of the subject may be permissible as best covering the purpose of this chapter for Madison county as well.

It is to be understood that the German element is considered to consist of all those coming from Europe where German is their language, since the characteristics of all are so similar in consequence of their educational systems and literature. They were either from the present German Empire, formerly divided into numerous independent kingdoms, and dukedoms, as well as from Austria, Russia, and Switzerland. Their immigration to this country during a period of more than two hundred years was due to the horrors of war, religious troubles, despotic rule and political changes. They came to this country to escape the oppressive conditions of the old world. They did not want to start or create a new Germany, but to improve, above all, their material welfare and to throw into the scale all the good that was in them—their physical powers and abilities in human activities, the riches of their mental world and

ideals of life, together with the advantages and good they found here—thus gradually becoming, through the crucible of the American nation in the assimilation of all elements, a part of the American nationality, soon becoming accustomed to existing conditions, to the benefit of the country in fact, invariably and naturally stamping upon it, socially and politically, their high civilization and culture.

The Germans came here to stay, unlike some other elements which remain only temporarily, returning again to their native country after having earned and accumulated a desired sum of money. There is the marked distinction that Germans are not in the class of undesirable immigrants who, mostly in late years, have been coming to this country, being below the desired cultural and social standard, unable to understand and adapt themselves to our conditions and institutions, used to extremely low standards of living, without real moral sense, bare of human dignity, and dangerous to the progress of our people.

It can be truthfully claimed that the native born owe much to the characteristic spirit and ethics of the German element—its well-known integrity, economy, frugality, thoroughness, perseverance, high sense of honor, virtuous family life, love for law and order, liberty and tolerance, intense patriotism, high ideals for the beauties of life, for music, art and

flowers, and that no element of the American people has devoted itself more earnestly and persistently to its mission for the benefit of all.

Considering that from the beginning, more than two hundred years ago, the German element constituted so valuable an ingredient of the American composite life, having taken a very prominent part in all respects, we may be permitted to refer here briefly to but a few of the more important historical facts: That Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, Pennsylvania, (now a part of Philadelphia), was one of the signers of the first protest in America against the buying and selling of slaves; that Frederick A. Muehlenberg was the first speaker of the first house of representatives in Washington's first administration; that Germans were among the signers of the Declaration of Independence and aided in the framing of the constitution; that Baron Steuben, one of Frederick the Great's officers, was the organizer and disciplinarian of the Revolutionary army, and General Herkimer one of the many successful German Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

The Germans still hold the second place among the racial elements of the American people, those from the British empire retaining the primacy in numbers. Socially as well as politically, the Teutonic blood in the American strain has left its mark. In all great questions of this country the Germans were almost unanimously on the liberal and progressive side. The first protest against slavery was made by Germans in Pennsylvania as far back as 1688, and when this institution threatened to break up the country by Civil war there were no more bitter enemies of slavery and no truer patriotic Union men than the Germans, evincing their intense patriotism for their adopted country by rallying in the spirit of "*furor Teutonicus*" into the Union army, readily making good soldiers and officers because they had experienced military service

in the old country. The older inhabitants will recollect this to have been the case, also, in Madison county and southern Illinois, where, especially during the early part of the Civil war, these men flocked to St. Louis to enlist in Missouri regiments because Illinois had filled its quota so promptly that there was no opportunity for all to get into regiments of their home state; while Missouri was glad to receive them, being short in the quota for the Union, because a great part of that state was then under Confederate domination. And here also may be recorded the acknowledged fact that the Germans of St. Louis, southern Illinois and eastern Missouri saved Missouri to the Union.

The great and lasting influence of the German element upon the industrial, commercial, agricultural and social life, and development of the country in general is not conjectural, but apparent and acknowledged. It is historically verified that the opening of the great west, begun more than two hundred years ago, was started by the Germans of Pennsylvania and continued by the masses of Germans who immigrated later. Of course there were also other nationalities, but the Germans did the greater part of colonizing and developing the new western country, clearing the primeval forests and breaking the virgin prairies, converting them into blooming and productive fields and gardens, without trying to assert political power in organizing states. They were content to enjoy the peace and prosperity they sought in leaving their old country. They brought the blessings of the German home—sound living, economy, moral conduct, sense of duty, emotional warmth and high ideals. They came as sturdy, steadygoing farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, business men, educators, artists, scientists and professional men, all trained in their respective callings, who, with their strong muscles and learning, brought the sciences of peace, of an old civilization, working broadly, deeply and patriotic-

ally for the development of the American nationality, sacrificing blood and property for the independence and union of the Republic. In the great political questions of the country they stood and stand yet for liberal ideas, reform and good government, inspired and influenced greatly in this respect by the many noble highly cultured and intelligent among them. They have accomplished great things, and the influence of their characteristic ideals, customs and habits, thoroughness, honesty, economy and perseverance, will be lasting in our country.

German newspapers and periodicals published throughout the country in all large cities, as well as many local country papers, were the source of information and inspiration for making intelligent American citizens of the German settlers, acquainting them with the conditions of their new country, its system of government and political questions and issues. These papers also gave them the desired interesting news of the old country, literature for entertainment and instruction, besides keeping bright the ideals of their nationality. The literary and publishing activity of Germans in this country have been marked from the beginning, greatly developed and influential in every respect, and though comprehensibly not as extensive now as several decades ago—owing to the decreasing immigration of Germans and the more exclusive English education of descendants of the old settlers—is still great and influential.

The education of their children was one of the first cares of the German settlers. Schools were founded and teachers engaged who taught German and English, thus enabling their children, and especially those who had already attended school in the old country, to learn the English language by translation from one to the other so much faster and more perfectly, while at the same time their beloved mother language was maintained and its ad-

vantages and benefits in business and life, its literary riches and ideals, preserved for their children.

The religious life also was by no means neglected. The many fine churches of the various denominations erected by Germans everywhere, in cities, towns and even rural districts, demonstrate this fact. They wanted this for themselves as well as for their children, just as they had it in the old country. Able men, graduates of theological institutions, were generally at the head of their congregations. Though they held liberal views otherwise in regard to the enjoyment of life, yet their religious feeling was intense.

Looking back into the earlier times of these settlers, we find that the first thing they would do for social life, cementing friendship, good neighborly feeling and harmony, was to organize singing clubs or societies, if there were even only a quartet to start on. They had brought with them the song books (*Volksliederbuch*) containing all the hundreds of popular folk-songs and ballads of the fatherland, expressing so naturally and with deepest feeling the emotional life from the humblest to the highest, and as soon as their membership increased and they could afford it they engaged capable instructors, then also taking up the more classical songs. In that manner the organization of the many larger and national vocal societies was started and developed, with great and beneficial influence.

Equally important and even more penetrating and all-affecting were their ability, activity and success in instrumental music. They started bands and orchestras. Manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments, and music teachers were and are up to this day nearly all Germans, or of German descent, so that it can be stated as a matter of fact that it is due to the intelligent Germans that the United States today is counted with the music-fostering countries.

Another equally important step was to organize a turnverein as soon as enough young men could be found for members, with older men as "passives" for support. The growth and spread of these societies was such that turnvereins and turner halls are now found in every city of the United States where the German element is strong enough, resulting in a grand national organization (National Turnerbund) organized more than fifty years ago. A national German-American Normal Institute of instruction for gymnastic and physical culture develops teachers who direct and superintend these exercises in the various societies, public schools and gymnasiums of the country in systematic, scientific manner, an achievement of which the Germans have further reason to be proud. And here we might add that the Turners, due to their training, readily made good soldiers, as evidenced during the Civil war, when in their patriotic enthusiasm they were among the first to enlist for the defense of the Union, imbued with the spirit of courage and heroism, forming the so-called Turner regiments, which were noted for their efficiency and valor.

That the Germans are unsurpassed as successful farmers, due to proper knowledge and training, persistent hard work and economy, is well known. They strive to have farms of their own. There are old German farmers everywhere who began as hired hands, then became renters, and finally acquired farms of their own, gradually buying more land until, in their old days, they could give each of their children a farm.

The spirit of thrift is also in evidence with those in other walks or activities of life. They all work to secure their own home, and it is well known that in the so-called German towns nearly every family lives in its own home.

Turning again to that which is beautiful and pleasing to the mind, let us remember

their great love for flowers. Even those in humblest circumstances, if they have a garden or only a little ground space, will cultivate these beauties of nature for their enjoyment, and in winter their windows will be filled with them. This trait accounts for the fact that florists are mostly German.

And another thing that touches the hearts of all should not here remain unmentioned: They gave this country the beautiful symbolic Christmas tree of ancient Teutonic origin.

It is known that Germans are steadfast in their love for the old country—loving it as children love, respect and revere a mother; remembering it as the home of their happy childhood, for the soil on which they were born, the legends of their mountains, hills and dales, the flowers and their fragrance, the language, its literature, science, art, intellectual and other achievements; taking pride in the thought of the old country's cultural height, and that Germans are the haven of deep science in the world. The old country is remembered as a mother by birth, America as the wife of their choice; and they know that the wife does not blame the son who kindly remembers and honors the mother. But in all their love and pride for the fatherland they never forget that they are now Americans, bound for their own sake to devote their life, their power and work to promote the progress and welfare of their adopted country. They aim to preserve for this new nation the best of their nationality, their lofty ideals, the incorruptible German sense of truth, its moral power, and love for the beautiful. That they have proven their true allegiance and highest patriotism to their new country is a matter of history.

The question of personal liberty, of which we hear so much, is strongly in the mind of Germans. By it they simply mean mutual tolerance in the customs and habits of living, in



politics, religion, and otherwise, without imposing upon or disturbing others. They believe in lawful regulation and protection on this principle. They claim this as their right in a so-called free country, in which they have accomplished so much for its development and welfare. Their prominence in the liquor industry and consumption is well known, and, though criticised by opponents, the fact should not remain unnoticed that Germans generally do not use much whiskey but indulge mainly in light wines and in beer than now contains very little alcohol. It is also known that in German localities, or where that element predominates, there is less cause for complaint on account of saloons as compared with localities where Germans are not so strongly represented because they are more accustomed to moderation and less quarrelsome. It may be explained here that the American saloon is not conducted as in Germany, where it is more on the order of a restaurant and patrons sit at tables when being served. Treating is not practiced there and is considered obnoxious. Strict regulative laws are enforced and obeyed to make the business as decent and respectable as any other. Were this the case in America, it is believed that we would not have any prohibition agitation.

Though German immigration to Madison county dates back to the earliest history of the state, with only a small percentage at first, the larger steady and increasing influx really began in the thirties, lasting throughout the forties and fifties of the last century, with perhaps the greatest number in the later forties and early fifties. From there on the stream of these newcomers to our country began to de-

crease because they found other less inhabited parts of this or other new states, and because in later years conditions in most parts of the old country had become more favorable, giving less cause for leaving it.

The Germans are about as strongly represented in this county as anywhere in this country. They were in the front ranks as pioneers in the development of the farms and upbuilding of the towns of the county—as farmers and tradesmen, blacksmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths, tinnerns, wagonmakers, shoemakers, tailors, cabinet makers, carpenters, builders, mechanics, business men, manufacturers, doctors, druggists, music teachers, artists, etc. In many factories and business houses the sons of Germans now continue the business started by their fathers, as evidenced by the many German names, not to speak of those who Americanized (or rather Anglicised) their names.

Though the descendants of the immigrated Germans, on account of the teaching of the English language and literature in our schools, are naturally turned away more and more from the German, and have adapted themselves more and more to the general customs, habits and language of our composite people, yet many of the good traits of their ancestors are perpetuated with them, not only for their own benefit, but also for all our people.

A tabulation from the census reports, showing German immigration to this county during every decade and an estimate of multiplication of descendants, would be interesting and show the surprising strength of the German element of Madison county. It has become, in truth, the dominating element in the population, as well as in its mercantile and agricultural interests.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### VARIOUS WAR TIMES

THE BLACK HAWK WAR—GENERAL HENRY, THE HERO—OTHER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
LAST MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS—THE CIVIL WAR—ALTON A GREAT MILITARY CAMP  
AGAIN—SUPPLIES TRANSFERRED FROM ST. LOUIS—GALLANT MADISON COUNTY MILITARY  
MEN—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, THREE YEARS' SERVICE—WAR TIME AT HOME—TORIES  
AND LOYALISTS AT HOME—TYPICAL EXPERIENCE OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER—A MADISON  
COUNTY SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN PRISONS—A LOCAL WAR TIME TRAGEDY—  
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The story of Madison county's part in the war of 1812 has already been told. At the conclusion of that conflict there was peace in the land, save sporadic outbreaks on the border, until what is known as the Black Hawk war, commencing in the bloodless campaign of 1831 and ending with the massacres, rather than battles, of the summer of 1832, the expulsion of the warring tribes and their practical extermination. It is a sordid and unhappy record,—replete with horrors. Judge Moses, in his "History of Illinois," says: "It is the story of the calling out of 8,000 volunteers to cooperate with 1,500 regulars in expelling from the state a band of 400 Indian warriors with their some 1,000 women and children at the expenditure of millions of money and the loss of hundreds of lives." The loss of life, of course, fell principally upon the Indians.

#### THE BLACK HAWK WAR

The real cause of the war was the detestation in which the Indians were held by the pioneers. They coveted the rich lands the Indians held, and their slogan was "The Indian must go." The alleged cause, however, arose out of diverse interpretations of the

treaty of 1804 between the government and the Sac and Fox Indians. It was a jug-handle treaty by which the Indians ceded all the territory lying between the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox and Illinois rivers, some 30,000,000 acres, for the sum of \$1,000 annually paid to the tribes in perpetuity. The treaty, however, provided that "as long as the ceded territory remained the property of the United States the Indians should have the privilege of living and hunting thereon." It was the vague wording of the instrument permitting different interpretations, which gave the excuse for hostilities.

The pioneer settlers encroached on lands claimed by the Indians and collisions naturally followed. The whites even settled in the villages and upon the farms of the tribes at the mouth of Rock river. On the return of Black Hawk and his band from their annual hunt in 1830, they found that the whites, in possession of their village, had burned many lodges and had run the plowshare over the graves of their dead. The warriors were ordered by the whites to depart, whereupon Black Hawk replied that the land was his and that the whites must withdraw. This was

construed into a threat by the settlers, some forty in number, and they frantically appealed to Governor Reynolds "for protection against the blood-thirsty savages." In response the governor ordered out 700 militia "to remove the band of Sac and Fox Indians now residing about Rock Island." He also appealed to General Gaines, in command of the military district, to cooperate with him. That commander replied that he had ordered 600 regular troops to proceed from Jefferson Barracks to Rock Island, together, if necessary, with four companies from Prairie du Chien, with which force he was satisfied he could repel the alleged invasion of the Sacs. The militia assembled at Beardstown in double the number called for. It consisted of two regiments, one commanded by Col. James D. Henry, the other by Col. Daniel Liebig; also an odd battalion of mounted men under Maj. N. Buckmaster of Madison. Other Madison county officers who responded to the call were William Gillham, William Weatherford, Joseph Gillespie, James Semple, Samuel Whiteside, Levi Davis, P. H. Winchester, William Bolin Whiteside, William Miller and Solomon Preuitt.

After a toilsome march the militia reached the Sac village and, combining with the regulars, presented a force of 2,500 strong. They arrived June 25, 1831. Black Hawk, having but 300 warriors, saw resistance was useless and, evacuating the fort during the night, retreated across the Mississippi. The troops burned the Indian village and marched to Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). General Gaines notified Black Hawk that he intended to pursue the fugitives, whereupon that wily warrior proceeded to the General's headquarters and signed a treaty obligating his band to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted by the government to return. And thus terminated the first year's campaign without bloodshed and with only a modicum of glory,

although the troops endured many hardships and were eager for the fray.

The Indians passed a wretched summer, it being too late to put in crops and too early for the hunting season. Meanwhile Black Hawk made a savage retaliatory attack on a band of his ancient enemies, the Menominees, killing twenty-seven of them. Upon this, demand was made upon him by the Indian agent, to deliver up the aggressors, which he refused to do. Black Hawk's second in command had, in the interval, visited the neighboring tribes and the British Father at Malden, (Black Hawk had, during the War of 1812, led a band of British Indians against the Americans) and received glowing assurances of support, claiming that the whites had violated the treaty by not providing adequate supplies for the tribes. Black Hawk crossed the river from Iowa in April, 1832, with all his tribe, his object being, as he subsequently claimed, to proceed to the land of the Winnebagoes and raise a crop.

Meanwhile the outrage committed by Black Hawk's band on the Menominees had been reported to the government and General Henry Atkinson was dispatched to Fort Armstrong with a company of regulars to enforce the surrender of the perpetrators. On hearing of the invasion of Black Hawk and thinking that other tribes would cooperate with him, Atkinson made a requisition on Governor Reynolds for a militia force to support the regulars. The governor thereupon issued his call for a strong detachment of volunteers to rendezvous at Beardstown. The force was organized into four regiments under the command of General Samuel Whiteside, of Madison, and a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry. The volunteers, accompanied by the Governor, marched to Rock Island, arriving May 7, 1832, and were mustered into United States service. They were reinforced by 300 regulars under Col. Zachary Taylor,

afterwards president. One of his lieutenants was Jefferson Davis. In the advance on the Indians a battalion under Major Stillman was defeated by an inferior force of Indians. The volunteers became dissatisfied, their time having expired, and refused to follow the Indians, who were retreating into the marshy regions of Wisconsin. General Whiteside remonstrated with them in vain, and they were marched back to Ottawa and disbanded. The Governor at once issued a proclamation for 2,000 volunteers. The response was prompt and the command organized into three brigades. Gen. Alex. Posey commanded the first brigade; Col. John Ewing the second, and Gen. James D. Henry the third. An eventful campaign followed, with numerous skirmishes with the retreating foe. Following the Indians into Wisconsin and learning that they were headed toward the Mississippi, General Henry overtook them on the banks of the Wisconsin and defeated them. They made another stand on Bad Axe creek, near the Mississippi, and Henry again forced them to retreat after a desperate battle. Black Hawk reached the Mississippi with the remnant of his forces and was crossing them over in skiffs when the transport steamer "Warrior" opened on them with cannon and caused great slaughter. In the battle of Bad Axe and in crossing the river 150 Indians were killed; as many more drowned. Twenty whites were killed and twelve wounded. The Indians who escaped to the Iowa shore, some 300, were attacked by the Sioux Indians, under orders from General Atkinson, and more than half of them killed. Black Hawk was one of those who escaped. He settled with his tribe on the banks of the Des Moines river where he died in 1838 at the age of 72 years. He ranks with Tecumseh and Pontiac as a great Indian warrior.

It is not creditable to our common humanity that in the various encounters of the closing scenes of the campaign no mercy was

shown by the volunteers to the helpless and innocent, squaws and children being shot indiscriminately as well as the warriors. Thus ended the Black Hawk war with peace on the border. Judge Moses makes this comment on this notable campaign: "The war was brought on by the interference of the state authorities with those of the United States upon the false pretenses and clamorous demands of a few squatters who were themselves in the wrong. The campaign cost \$2,000,000, and the whole trouble might have been averted by the payment of a few thousand dollars and the peaceable transfer of the Indians across the river."

#### GENERAL HENRY, THE HERO

The volunteers, as a whole, displayed soldierly qualities, and none more so than those from Madison, and records made in the campaign were the basis thereafter of many successful political careers. The officer who won the greatest renown in the campaign of 1832 was General James D. Henry, who displayed brilliant military genius. He was an officer of commanding ability and dauntless courage, but subject to uncontrollable fits of passion the outbreak of one of which, when a resident of this county, sullied his reputation. He was a native of Pennsylvania and located in Edwardsville in 1822. He was a blacksmith by trade, but ambitious. His early education was deficient and, after working all day, he spent the evenings in study. In 1826 he removed to Sangamon county and was later elected to the office of sheriff. After the war he became the popular hero and could have had any office in the gift of the people but his health failed owing to the exposures of the campaign, and he went south hoping for improvement, but died of consumption in New Orleans, in March, 1834.

#### OTHER COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Among the commissioned officers from Madison county in the Black Hawk war, as

far as shown by incomplete records, were, in addition to the officers named above: Barnsback's company—Captain, Julius L. Barnsback; first lieutenant, Ryland Ballard; second lieutenant, Jesse Bartlett.

Little's cavalry company—Captain, Solomon Preuit, promoted lieutenant colonel; first lieutenant Josiah Little, promoted captain; second lieutenants, Jacob Swaggart and William Arundell.

Wheeler's company—Captain, Erastus Wheeler; first lieutenant, John T. Lusk; second lieutenant, Richard Randle.

Buckmaster's battalion—Major, Nathaniel Buckmaster; Captain, Aaron Armstrong; first lieutenant, Jacob Swaggart; second, William Tindall.

Also, Captain David Smith's company from Alton—First lieutenant, John Lee; second lieutenant, John Umphrey.

Snyder's company—This command was made up of Madison and St. Clair county men, about equally divided: Captain, A. W. Snyder; first lieutenant, James Winstanley, both of St. Clair; second lieutenant, John T. Lusk, of Madison.

Major N. Buckmaster later commanded a Cook county battalion raised for defense of the frontier.

#### MEXICAN WAR

On the 11th day of May, 1846, congress passed an act declaring that, by act of the Mexican government, a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico. At the same time that body made an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on the war and authorized the enlistment of fifty thousand volunteers. Illinois was called upon for three regiments of infantry or riflemen, and the pay, with all allowances, was fixed at \$15.50 per month to the private soldier. The response to the call was enthusiastic. By the time the place of rendezvous had been selected (Alton) there had been seventy-five compa-

nies recruited, out of which Governor Ford, was able to accept but thirty companies, the remainder being doomed to disappointment. From these thirty companies were organized—the First Regiment, Col. John J. Hardin; the Second, Col. William H. Bissell, and the Third, Col. Ferris Foreman, which were mustered into the United States service at Alton on the 2nd day of June, 1846. A fourth regiment was accepted under Col. E. D. Baker and mustered in July 18, 1846. The First and Second regiments were transported down the river and across the Gulf to Camp Erwin in Texas, and thence marched to San Antonio where they joined General Wool's army of the Centre. Leaving that city September 26th, they soon entered the enemy's territory and two months later arrived at Agua Nueva, a march of a thousand miles without encountering an enemy. In January, 1847, General Taylor, marching from Saltillo, formed a junction with General Wool. On the 22nd and 23rd of February was fought the famous battle of Buena Vista, in which the Americans were victorious over a vastly superior force, and the two Illinois regiments especially distinguished themselves. The First Illinois lost one colonel (Hardin), one captain, one subaltern and twenty-six enlisted men; wounded and missing, two subalterns and sixteen enlisted men. Total loss of the First, 50.

Second Regiment: Killed, two captains, one subaltern and twenty-nine enlisted men; wounded, two captains, six subalterns and sixty-three enlisted men; missing four. Total loss 107.\*

\*The Adjutant General's report gives the following as the officers of Company C, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Mexican war: Captain, James W. Baker; first lieutenant, Turner J. DeButts; second lieutenants, John Brown and James Smith. These, it seems, were the officers when the regiment was mustered out, not, with the exception of Baker, the officers when it was mustered in. The company was then known as the Alton Volunteer Guards, and the officers at its organization were, Peter Goff, cap-

These two regiments remained at Buena Vista until May seeing no more active service beyond scouting. They were mustered out at Camargo, Mexico, on June 17, 1847.

The Third and Fourth regiments were brigaded under General Shields. On the 9th of March they took part in the advance on Vera Cruz. In the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17th and 18th, they were hotly engaged, but had the good fortune to meet with few losses. The gallantry of Lieut. G. T. M. Davis, of Madison, was commended in general orders after the battle. General Shields was shot through the lungs, and Lieutenant Davis is credited with saving his life by giving the wound immediate attention. No regiments from any state gained more honor than these four from Illinois and to relate all the incidents of their gallantry in their various engagements would require pages.

The Fifth Regiment, called out to take the place of regiments whose time had expired, was organized at Alton, June 8, 1847; left by steamer for Fort Leavenworth, July 14th, and from that post marched across the plains to Santa Fe. It was mustered out at Alton December 15, 1848. It was commanded by Col. E. W. B. Newby. On its muster rolls appears the name of Corporal David R. Sparks,

tain; Jas. W. Baker, first lieutenant; E. F. Fletcher and Rodney Ferguson, second lieutenants. But there were changes later on, and at the battle of Buena Vista Baker was captain with Fletcher, Ferguson and Lauriston Robins, lieutenants. All three of the lieutenants were killed at the battle and Captain Baker wounded. The last-named was furloughed home and died of his wounds at Alton. The bodies of Fletcher, Ferguson and Robbins were sent home from Mexico and buried with military honors. Governor French and all the state officials, and many military men of distinction attended the service. The funeral is recorded as the most imposing ever held in the state up to that time. It occurred on the 21st of July, 1847. Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters, rector of the Episcopal church, preached the funeral sermon. These four officers of the Alton Volunteer Guards are buried side by side in the Alton cemetery.

later captain of Company L, Third Illinois Cavalry, in the Civil War.

The Sixth Regiment was organized from the overflow of the Fifth. It was commanded by Col. Jas Collins; was organized at Alton August 3, 1847, and left on the 14th of that month for New Orleans. There it was divided, half of it going to Vera Cruz under Colonel Collins and the remainder to Tampico, under Lieutenant Colonel Hicks. On its return from Mexico it was mustered out at Alton, July 20, 1848.

The last company accepted from Illinois was Capt. Josiah Little's company of cavalry, of this county. It was mustered in at Alton September 11, 1847; went to Mexico, and on its return, was discharged at Alton, July 25, 1848. Captain Little was from Upper Alton. He also served in the Black Hawk war of 1832.

The names of the commissioned officers from Madison county in the Mexican war, as found in the adjutant general's report, include only those at the organization of the regiment. The numerous changes and promotions thereafter are not noted, and hence the record is very incomplete. The editor notes the following:

Second Regiment—Adjutant, August Whiteside.

Company D—Captain, Erastus Wheeler; first lieutenant, George W. Prickett; second lieutenants, Joel Foster and W. B. Reynolds.

Company E—Captain, Peter Lott; first lieutenant, John A. Prickett; second lieutenants, James Catron and Aston Madeira. In this company were A. F. Rodgers, afterwards colonel of the Eightieth Illinois in the Civil war, and W. R. Wright, afterwards captain of Company B, in the same regiment. Two other members, who afterwards became prominent citizens of Alton, were corporals—Joseph Quigley and Dr. I. E. Hardy.

Company I, Fifth Regiment—Captain, Josias Little; first lieutenants, Charles P. Haz-

ard and Thomas L. Buck; second lieutenants, Josiah Caswell and Robert S. Greene.

No record is found of the company of which Peter Goff was captain and it seems uncertain whether that was an additional company to those named, or whether he was promoted to the captaincy of some command already organized.

One great difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the adjutant general's report is that while the place of enlistment is given (in nearly all cases, Alton) no intimation is given of place of residence.

Alton was a lively place during the Mexican war. It was the designated point of rendezvous for all the troops from the state in 1846 and thence they started for the war. A large body of them were encamped at what is now Rock Spring Park. While there the ladies of Upper Alton baked large quantities of pies which they either gave to the soldiers, or sent to the camp for sale. Hence the volunteers gave the place the name of "Pietown," which appellation is still cherished.

Another detachment was encamped in the woods which then covered the hills about the present site of Lincoln school. A third encampment was on the bluff near the city cemetery. Colonel Rodgers says the Second Regiment was mustered in at the corner of Fifteenth and Liberty streets, Middletown, on the grounds of Dr. B. S. Edwards and S. G. Bailey.

#### LAST MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS

As an instance of the incompleteness of the adjutant general's rolls the editor does not find the names among the commissioned officers of Lieutenants Ferguson, Robbins and Fletcher, who were killed at Buena Vista. Capt. Jas. W. Baker was wounded in the same battle and sent home. He died from his wounds at Alton. The bodies of the officers named were sent home and now the bodies of Captain Baker and the three lieutenants rest

side by side in the Alton cemetery. On the arrival of the remains from Mexico there was a great funeral demonstration at Alton. A movement was set on foot to erect a monument in their memory, but nothing came of it. As Irving said in *Rip Van Winkle*: "How soon we are forgot when we are gone!"

The last reunion of the Illinois survivors of the Mexican war was held at Alton in September, 1911, at the invitation of Colonel Rodgers who entertained them. It was a slim gathering of old men, more or less decrepit, ranging in age from 84 to 92. It probably marked their last attempt at a similar gathering. So far as known Col. A. F. Rodgers, of Upper Alton; John Diamond, of Alton, and Lem. Southard, of Wanda, are the only survivors in Madison county of those who fought in the Mexican war. Capt. D. R. Sparks survived to a good old age, dying in 1907, and Captain W. R. Wright still later, his death occurring in 1910.

#### THE CIVIL WAR

Fourteen years after the close of the Mexican war the first gun of the Civil war was fired at Charleston. The nation awoke from its dream of peace to the stern and bitter realities of war. Nothing more sublime exists in history than the magnificent uprising of the north to avenge the insult to the flag and to save the Union from disruption; and in no locality was the call to arms responded to with more alacrity than in this county on the border. Across the river from Madison was Missouri, a state divided against itself in the conflict of arms. A man's foes were those of his own household—father against son, brother against brother—each appealing to Heaven for the justice of his cause.

The echo of the firing on Sumter had hardly died away when the flower of Madison's young manhood responded to the president's appeal to the arbitrament of battle. The ranks were filled at once and the overflow of

those who could not find places in Illinois regiments went to St. Louis and enlisted in Missouri organizations. This was the beginning. Through the four following tragic years the volunteers continued to fill the broken ranks or to form new organizations until 3,598 were in the field in Illinois regiments and many in Missouri organizations.

The exact number enlisted from this county will probably never be accurately known, as the records of Missouri are incomplete owing to its then disorganized condition, and to the further fact that there were many enlistments in the regular army not credited to the county; but the known figures bring the total to 4,450. This out of a total population of 30,689 in 1860 and a voting strength of 6,461! These figures of patriotic devotion are more eloquent than any words. Sons followed fathers and young boys their older brothers as the war progressed. It was a wonderful exhibit of patriotism in which all parties and all classes joined. A library would hardly suffice to record the services and sacrifices, the deeds of valor and daring, the sufferings and devotion of the volunteers of Madison county. It would require a volume alone to record simply their names, regiments and battle fields. To attempt this would be beyond the scope of this work and for the further reason that it is unnecessary. Their muster rolls have already been published in permanent form by the adjutant general's office and also in "Brink's History of Madison County," published in 1882. But even the official records give only a part of the story of the citizen soldiery of Madison county, for the reason given above of enlistments outside the state of which there is no distinctive record. Another reason is that, since the war, hundreds of soldiers of other states have settled in Madison county and become a part of its citizenship.

#### ALTON, A GREAT MILITARY CAMP AGAIN

At the outbreak of the war Alton was made, as it was in the Mexican war, a camp of rendezvous and instruction—and for the further reason that it was important to rush troops to strategic points on the border. The first regiment to arrive there was the Seventh Illinois Infantry, Col. John Cook. This so-called Seventh Regiment was, in reality, the First Regiment of the Civil war. Six regiments were enrolled for the Mexican war and hence the numbering of the Civil war regiments began with the Seventh. Colonel Cook was the son of the famous anti-slavery congressman of the early days, Daniel P. Cook, and a grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards. He later became a brigadier general and rendered valuable service.

Other regiments ordered to Alton during the war were: Thirteenth United States Infantry, Seventy-seventh Ohio, Thirty-seventh Iowa, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Cavalry, and others mentioned previously. The regiment of Col. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, came to Alton by rail and after remaining here a short time, took steamers for the south. A cavalry company from Hillsboro was there for a time. The men were finely equipped, each man owning his own horse. They crossed the river at Alton and marched for the scene of active hostilities in Missouri. They were next heard from at the battle of Lexington where they were captured and paroled. They came back homeward and made their reappearance, sans horses and equipments and with a poor opinion of the war. The old penitentiary at Alton was made a military prison early in 1862. The history of that institution is told in another chapter.



## SUPPLIES TRANSFERRED FROM ST. LOUIS

A stirring episode of the opening days of the war was the removal of military supplies from the St. Louis arsenal and their conveyance to Alton on the steamer "City of Alton." It was conducted by Capt. James B. Stokes, of Chicago, acting under authority of Governor Yates, who had obtained a requisition therefor from the war department at Washington, which had, however, no power to deliver the goods. The arsenal was closely watched by secessionists and they stood ready to seize the arms the moment an attempt was made to remove them. Captain Stokes volunteered to undertake the hazardous enterprise. The requisition was immediately put into his hands and he proceeded to St. Louis, where he found the arsenal surrounded by a treasonable mob. He at length reached the building and informed the commander of the object of his visit. The commander informed him that the arsenal was surrounded by spies and that the most trivial movement might bring an overwhelming force down upon them, but he gave the captain permission to make the attempt. His apprehensions were well-founded, for the next day information was received that Governor Jackson had ordered 2,000 men down from Jefferson City with the evident intention of capturing the arsenal. Two batteries had already been planted by the governor's friends, one near the arsenal and one on the St. Louis levee.

Captain Stokes immediately telegraphed to Alton for a steamer to descend the river and land about midnight opposite the arsenal. He then proceeded to the building with a force of 700 men from the Seventh Illinois and proceeded to lower the heavy boxes containing the guns from the upper stories to the first floor. At the same time to divert attention from the real object, he caused 500 unserviceable muskets to be openly placed on a different boat. This drew the most of the crowd

from around the arsenal and the Captain had the remainder shut up in the guard house. Meanwhile the telegram to Alton had been received by Col. S. A. Buckmaster and the Packet company. Colonel Buckmaster was in the confidence of the governor and the steamer "City of Alton" was at once made ready for the expedition. Promptly at midnight the steamer landed at the arsenal and the removal of supplies at once commenced. Captain Stokes' requisition only called for 10,000 muskets, but he proceeded, by permission of the commandant to take 20,000 muskets, 500 pistols, 500 carbines, besides cannon and a quantity of ammunition, leaving but 7,000 muskets to arm the St. Louis volunteers. When the order was given to start the boat could not move owing to the immense weight of the cargo which had been placed about the engines to protect them. Assistance was summoned from the arsenal and part of the arms removed to the stern, when the boat floated free and the trip to Alton began. A book entitled "The Patriotism of Illinois" gives the following account of the upward trip: "Which way?" inquired Capt. Leander Mitchell of the steamer. "Straight in the channel to Alton," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we'll fight," was the reply of Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Mitchell. "Run the boat to the deepest water and sink her," replied Stokes. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Mitchell; and away they went, past the secession battery, past the St. Louis levee, and on to Alton where they arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning. When they landed, Captain Stokes fearing they might be pursued by some of the secession military companies of St. Louis, ran to the engine house and rang the fire bell. The citizens came flocking to the river in all sorts of habiliments. Captain Stokes informed them of the state of affairs and pointed to the waiting freight cars. Instantly men, women and boys boarded the

steamer and commenced the work of unloading the arms. Rich and poor tugged together with might and main for two hours, when the whole of the valuable cargo was on the cars, and the train moved off for Springfield amid enthusiastic cheers. These arms, thus rescued, served to equip the early Illinois regiments. This daring exploit occurred on the night of April 25, 1861, ten days after the issuing of the president's proclamation calling for troops to suppress the rebellion.

Major Franklin B. Moore, later noted cavalry leader, was a member of the expedition and in his autobiography gives the following matter-of-fact account of the expedition from Alton: "I had hauled a load of lumber that day for the boat and went into the office to get my ticket. John J. Mitchell was there and beckoned to me. He said to me in a low tone: 'We are going down to the St. Louis arsenal to-night to get the arms stored there. Don't you want to go along?' I answered 'Yes.' I was told to keep mum, take my team home and return to the boat at night. I carried this out all right. Many of Alton's best men were with us. J. J. Mitchell, Col. S. A. Buckmaster, James Powrie, and others I do not recall. We went down to the arsenal, at the lower end of St. Louis, and landed there all right. Col. Buckmaster and a few others went into the arsenal and captured the watchmen. No soldiers were within. The remainder of us stayed on the boat. They returned and told us to come on. We were told where we could find the ordnance. We carried for several hours and loaded the boat with muskets, cannon and ammunition. We returned to Alton about daylight next morning. The cargo was loaded on cars by citizens who gathered at the landing, and sent to Springfield."

Captain Stokes was a West Pointer. He went to war as commander of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery and attained the rank of brigadier general.

#### GALLANT MADISON COUNTY MILITARY MEN

Among the military men who resided in Madison county were many who rose to high command in the service. I have spoken of General Whiteside, who figured in the War of 1812 and commanded a brigade in the Black Hawk war, and of Gen James D. Henry, the popular hero of the latter conflict, but there were others who attained fame in the early history of the state. One was Col. Stephen H. Long, who divided honors with Gen. Zebulon H. Pike as an early explorer of the western wilderness. Long's peak, in the Rocky mountains, which he discovered is named for him. He became chief of topographical engineers of the United States Army. He died in Alton and is buried in the city cemetery. Colonel Long was a native of New Hampshire, son of a soldier of the Revolution, a member of Washington's bodyguard. Several of Col. Long's brothers obtained distinction. Enoch Long was an officer in the War of 1812 and commanded the defenders of the press at the time of the Lovejoy tragedy in Alton; G. W. Long was a major of engineers, United States Army; Dr. B. F. Long was an eminent physician. Preble Long, a fourth brother, died in early manhood. All the five brothers were residents of Madison county. Capt. H. C. Long, son of Col S. H., was a distinguished civil engineer, and a grandson, William L. Breckinridge, is now chief engineer of the entire Burlington railway system. A daughter of Colonel Long, Mrs. M. P. Breckinridge, still resides in Alton. Several grandsons of the Long brothers served in the Civil war. One of them, George Frank Long, was a member of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers; marched with Sherman to the sea, and was desperately wounded in the last battle of that campaign, at Bentonville, North Carolina. He eventually recovered, though crippled for life. He now resides in Springfield. He was a son of Dr. Long and was born in Upper Alton.

General Lewis B. Parsons, was a promi-

nent figure in the Civil war and chief of transportation of the western department. His greatest feat was the celerity with which he transferred Schofield's army from Tennessee, in the spring of 1865, to the coast of North Carolina to cooperate with Sherman as he marched through that state in pursuit of Johnston's army. General Parsons was a prominent lawyer in Alton, for several years, but later removed to St. Louis. He was a generous friend of education and an elder in the Alton Presbyterian church. He was a candidate for lieutenant governor in 1880 on the Democratic ticket headed by Senator Trumbull, another Madison county man. Col. Friend S. Rutherford, a brilliant Alton lawyer, went to the war in 1862 in command of the Ninety-seventh Illinois. As related elsewhere, he died in 1864, just after being commissioned a brigadier general.

Gen. Loren Kent, at the outbreak of the war, was a dry goods clerk in Alton. He first entered the army as a private in the Tenth Illinois, and his service was such as to win rapid promotion. At the age of twenty-three he was a lieutenant colonel and provost marshal general of the Army of the Tennessee. He paroled the 32,000 Confederate prisoners captured by General Grant at Vicksburg. He was subsequently colonel of the Twenty-ninth Illinois and was promoted brevet brigadier general. After the war he was appointed collector of the port of Galveston and died there of yellow fever in 1867, aged twenty-seven years. His remains were brought home for burial in the Alton cemetery.

Another distinguished young soldier who reached high rank was Col. Samuel T. Hughes. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war in an Edwardsville company of the Ninth Illinois and was elected a lieutenant of the company. He won rapid promotion and at the close of the war came back in command of the regiment. That his service was arduous is shown by the fact that the Ninth partic-

ipated in one hundred and ten battles and skirmishes and lost more men killed in action than any other regiment from Illinois.

Col. A. F. Rodgers, who enlisted two companies for the Eightieth Illinois and was elected captain of Company B, and subsequently lieutenant colonel and colonel of the regiment, is spoken of fully and his services noted in the biographical volume of this work. He was succeeded in command of Company B by Captain W. R. Wright, a Mexican war veteran, a gallant officer who endured with Colonel Rodgers the horrors of southern prisons as a part of his military experience.

Another gallant officer of Wood River township was Maj. Frank Moore, the famous cavalry raider and leader. It was said of him by a certain major general, on one occasion: "Maj. Moore has captured more prisoners than my whole army corps."

Among officers who held regimental commands were Col. John Kuhn, of the famous Ninth Illinois; Col. Chas. E. Springer; Lt. Col. John E. Moore, Lt. Col. James N. Morgan, lately retired from the United States Army as colonel; Maj. W. A. Chapin; Lt. Col. Harrison E. Hart and Capt. W. L. Hurlbut. The last named officer was one of the most brilliant young officers sent to the war from Madison county. After three years' service in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, being severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, he was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in command of a regiment. He was only twenty-two years old at the time of his death. He was the only son of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, of Upper Alton, one of the defenders of the press at the time of the pro-slavery riot of 1837.

Among other prominent officers who gave up their lives during the conflict may be named Capt. John Tribble, Gen. F. S. Rutherford, Lieut. Col. Harrison E. Hart and Adjutant John S. Robinson.

It is not claimed that the list of commis-

sioned officers from Madison is complete, but it names those on the records of the adjutant general's office so far as obtainable. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers are equally entitled to mention, but the limits of this work do not permit publication of the names of all the 4,450 soldiers who responded to the call of their country from Madison county.

The volunteers from Madison county served in sixty-nine different Illinois regiments during the war. In some of the regiments were several full companies from the county, in others only a few individuals, and still others served in Missouri regiments owing to the Illinois quota being full. As an instance of this, Capt. Louis B. Hubbell took a full company from Alton to St. Louis and enlisted them May 27, 1861, in the Fourth Missouri Regiment. The names of C. Henry Warren and W. P. Cousley stand next to Captain Hubbell's and are supposed to be those of his lieutenants, though not so designated. The company was mustered into the service by Lieut. J. M. Schofield, United States Army, afterwards commander-in-chief of the army.

The companies first enlisting from this county for three months' service were Companies G, I and K of the Ninth Regiment. The commissioned officers were Captains Ben W. Tucker, Jos. G. Robinson and John H. Kuhn; lieutenants, Cary H. H. Davis, Jared P. Ash, Thos. J. Newsham, Herman Schwerzer, Samuel T. Hughes, and Emil Adams.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, THREE YEARS' SERVICE

Seventh Illinois Infantry—Adjutant, John S. Robinson.

Ninth—Major, John H. Kuhn; captains, Jos. G. Robinson, Emil Adam, Samuel T. Hughes (promoted colonel) and William G. Pinckard; lieutenants, Thos. J. Newsham (promoted major), Gothold Girnt, E. J. Weyricht, Theodore Gottlob, James N. Hadley,

William H. Purviance, William Padon, (promoted major), George Woodbury, and James W. Crosby.

Tenth—Companies D and K from Madison: Captains, Samuel T. Mason, Harry M. Scarritt, Archibald Burns, George C. Lusk and T. H. Kennedy; lieutenants, Peter Hughes, William Gallion, William F. Howard, W. P. Cousley, Gottlob Girnt, James Rogers, John T. Fahnstock, Edward L. Friday, and James W. Allen; first lieutenant and adjutant, William Wilson.

Twenty-second—Captains, John Seaton and James N. Morgan; lieutenants, Robert H. Clift (adjutant), Frank H. Allen, Robert McKenzie, and Anthony Young.

Twenty-sixth—Lieutenant, Samuel A. Buckmaster; lieutenant and adjutant, Edward A. Tucker.

Twenty-seventh—Captain, William M. Hart; lieutenants, Robert R. Murphy, Orson Hewitt, Alfred H. Lowe.

Twenty-ninth—Colonel, Loren Kent.

Thirty-second—Madison represented in six companies: Captains, George W. Jenks and Joseph H. Weeks; lieutenants, David Glenn, John Keck, John J. Laboteaux and Troy Moore.

Forty-ninth—James W. Davis, captain and A. C. S.; captains, Lewis W. Moore and Cyrus E. Daniels; lieutenants, William W. Bliss and M. Whaling.

Fifty-ninth—Madison county represented in four companies: Captains, William D. Renfro, O. W. Flazier and Emanuel Menet; lieutenants, Warren D. Crandall, C. A. Massman, John P. Anderson and Benjamin F. Stevens.

Sixty-fourth—Otto E. Roesch, assistant surgeon.

Sixty-sixth—Joseph Pogue, surgeon; lieutenants, Frank M. Bingham and Cyrus A. Lemen.

Seventy-third—Joseph L. Morgan, captain (promoted major).

Eightieth—Colonel, A. F. Rodgers; major, Henry Zeis; adjutant, James B. Newnan; captains, George W. Carr, John H. Smith and William R. Wright; lieutenants, H. C. Smith, Stephen A. Albro, Conrad H. Flick.

Eighty-first—Captains, Alexander Hodge and John A. Miller; lieutenants, Edward D. Kiersey, Charles P. Preuitt and William Webster.

Eighty-second—Captains, Joseph Gottlob and Emil Frey (promoted major); lieutenant, Johann Spore (cashiered).

Ninety-seventh—Colonel, F. S. Rutherford; surgeon, Charles Davis; assistant surgeon, C. M. Smith; quartermaster, George C. Cockrell; captains, John Tribble, James W. Davis, Frederick T. Lewis, William Achenbach and Samuel R. Howard; lieutenants, Levi Davis, Jr., Carlos Colby, H. Kayser and W. P. Hazard.

One Hundred Fifteenth—John H. Woods, adjutant.

One Hundred Seventeenth—Companies D, F, G. from Madison: Majors, Thomas J. Newsham and William P. Olden; chaplain, John D. Gillham; captains, Abraham B. Koagle, Jacob J. Kinder, Curtis Blakeman, Charles W. Blake, Andrew J. Gregg, Daniel T. Todd, Daniel Kerr, James G. Elliff, Josephus Porter, James D. Cobine, Benjamin F. Olden, Sidney S. Robinson, Charles C. Treadway, Gershom P. Gillham and David Bartlett.

One Hundred Twenty-fourth—Captains, John L. Richards and W. W. Leverett, lieutenant, promoted captain on General Palmer's staff.

One Hundred Thirtieth—Lieutenant, Charles Ives.

One Hundred Thirty-third—Lieutenant Colonel, John E. Moore; chaplain, W. R. Adams; captain, John Carstens; lieutenants, John B. Davidson and John Packer.

One Hundred Fortieth—Julius A. Barnsback, captain; Charles F. Springer, first lieutenant.

One Hundred Forty-third—Absalom T. Ash, captain; Thomas Brown and David B. Wells, lieutenants.

One Hundred Forty-fourth—Colonel, John H. Kuhn; lieutenant colonel, James N. Morgan; major, Emil Adam; quartermaster, Lee D. Covell; surgeon, Theodore J. Bluthart; chaplain, Irwin B. Randle; captains, George W. Carr, Charles J. Murphy, R. J. Melling, Augustus De Lange, Albert Ritter, John Ray, Robert G. Smith, O. W. Frazier, James T. Cooper and Anton Newstadt; lieutenants, William A. Lowe, W. H. Coggeshall, Charles H. Tomlinson, Charles Robideau, John Barnard, Conrad Keck (discharged), Sidney A. Newcomb, Edward F. Johnson, Charles H. Thomas, John W. Swift, David Keely and Walton Rutledge.

One Hundred Fiftieth—Colonel, Charles F. Springer; major, William R. Prickett; assistant surgeon, Charles H. Spillman; captains, John W. Swift, H. D. Wilson and Charles H. West; lieutenants, Harlow Bassett, John N. Prickett, William Smith, Joseph E. Springer and John Gaffney.

One Hundred Fifty-fourth—John E. Moore, chaplain.

One Hundred Fifty-fifth—David Glenn, captain.

First Cavalry—Captain, Orlando Burrell; lieutenants, Leonard S. Ross, Frank Lindsley.

Second Cavalry, Company D, Madison County Rangers: Franklin Moore, captain (promoted major); George Lebold and William Munger, lieutenants.

Third Cavalry—Lieutenant, S. B. W. Stewart.

Tenth Cavalry—Captains, Henry Reily and Isaac Ferguson; lieutenants, Columbus Cross, William H. East, John Mabec, Samuel Bird, William A. Chapin (promoted major), John Droll, William Schwerdtfeger and Edward Jaggerman.

Twelfth Cavalry—Robert Gray, captain.

Twenty-ninth Colored Infantry—About one hundred from Madison county.

Alton Battalion—Captains, John Curtis and Simon S. Stookey.

Second Artillery—Hezekiah Williams, surgeon.

Second or Fifteenth Missouri—Captains, Henry Nelson and Frank Unger; lieutenants, Cassimer Muni, Fridolin Rummel, Herman Vautel, John V. Krebs and Edward Richter.

First Missouri Cavalry—Captain, Valentine Preuitt; lieutenants, William B. Dorsey and Thomas Ralph.

The flag presented to the Tenth Illinois Infantry by the ladies of Alton was carried through the four years' service of the regiment, and waved on the march through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, and in the grand review at Washington. It is now displayed among the Illinois battleflags in the state capitol.

Schedule 1 in the adjutant general's office, showing expenditures and liabilities incurred by towns and counties of Illinois in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, gives the following expenditures by Madison county: Alton: Bounties, \$41,825; subsistence, \$599.75; soldiers' families, \$23,414.24; total, \$65,839.49. Highland: Bounties, \$11,100; general expenses, \$454.10; total, \$11,554.10. Troy: Bounties, \$5,400; general expenses, \$104; total, \$5,504. Total expenditures by county, \$89,897.59. The \$23,414.24, expended for the relief of soldiers' families, is especially creditable.

Among the officers from Madison county who held field and staff commissions were the following: Brigadier general, Friend S. Rutherford; brevet brigadier general, Loren Kent; colonels, A. F. Rodgers, Samuel T. Hughes, L. S. Metcalf, John H. Kuhn and Charles E. Springer; lieutenant colonels, Harrison E. Hart, John E. Moore and James N. Morgan; surgeon and medical inspector, George T. Allen; majors, Thomas J. New-

sham, Joseph L. Morgan, William Padon, Smith Townsend, Henry Zeis, W. P. Olden, Emil Adam, William R. Prickett, Franklin B. Moore, W. A. Chapin, Elias K. Preuitt and Emil Frey; adjutants, Robert Clift, John H. Woods and John S. Robinson (brigade adjutant); surgeons, Joseph Pogue, Emil Guelich, Charles Davis, Henry W. Boyd, T. J. Bluthart, Hezekiah Williams, Daniel M. Dunn, R. L. Metcalf and T. B. Yerkes; assistant surgeons, C. M. Smith, George H. Dewey, Francis W. Lytle, Eben. Rodgers, I. E. Hardy, Gustav Horn and C. E. Roesch; chaplains, John D. Gillham, W. R. Adams, Irwin B. Randle, John E. Moore and Jesse P. Davis; commissaries of subsistence, William G. Pinckard and James W. Davis; quartermasters, George C. Cockrell, Gustav Korn and Lee D. Covell; aides de camp, Captains H. M. Scarritt and W. W. Leverett and Adjutants James W. Allen, Robert H. Clift, John S. Robinson, John H. Woods, James B. Newman, S. A. Buckmaster, Jr., and E. A. Tucker.

#### WAR TIMES AT HOME

In addition to the Union League, which was founded during the war for the purpose of sustaining the government and aiding the soldiers in the field, there existed the Ladies' Loyal League with much the same objects in view, but especially helpful in furnishing relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in connection with the State and National Sanitary Commissions. One branch of the Ladies' Loyal League was organized at Alton in 1863 and continued its organization during the war. It was a secret society like the Union League. It was oath-bound and had its grips, signs and passwords. The organization accomplished a vast amount of good, working mainly in conjunction with the State Sanitary Commission, of which Col. John R. Woods, of Alton, was secretary. On the 22d and 23d of February, 1864, the Ladies' League gave a fair and festival at the City Hall, in aid of the Sanitary

Commission. As illustrative of the nature of their work the following excerpts from the appeal made to the public for support is illuminating.

"The Ladies' Loyal League of Alton have decided to hold a fair and Festival commencing on Monday evening, February 22nd.

"The most pressing necessity for this noble enterprise continues and we hope that every Union-loving man, woman and child will give us their hearty cooperation. Let us all work for this grand object which is ultimately the hope of our brave men now languishing in hospitals for want of comforts we can well afford to send them. To the Union League and Aid Societies we appeal most earnestly. May we not expect from every Union League and Aid Society in the counties in our vicinity a box or package or articles in aid of the fair? A most cordial and earnest invitation is extended to the farmers to aid in this benevolent enterprise. In enumerating the donations needed for the fair the committee has thought best to arrange them in classes:

"Knitted stockings and socks for men, women and children, and all manner of useful and ornamental articles.

"Agricultural and dairy products of every kind. Fruits of all kinds. Supplies for tables, turkeys, chickens, hams, tongue, etc.; cake of all kinds, jellies, canned fruit, oysters and pickles. Donations of money will also be acceptable. For the farmers in our vicinity who would deem it a privilege to aid in the good cause we have appointed Mr. P. B. Whipple to receive anything they may furnish.

"Let everyone to whom this appeal comes do something. The great, ever-renewed and painful needs of our soldiers, sick and wounded in hospitals, call for the utmost efforts of all loyal men and women to make this affair a preeminent pecuniary success. We plead for the liberality of all loyal men and women. Those wishing further particulars

are invited to address Mrs. H. S. Mathews or Mrs. W. R. Adams.

"Committee of Arrangements: Mesdames H. S. Mathews, W. R. Adams, J. M. Pearson, John Tribble, B. J. Smith, S. Avis, I. Scarritt, W. T. B. Read, J. Loehr, T. C. Morrison, N. E. Draper, G. D. Hayden, Charles Phinney, E. R. Clement, W. A. Murphy, C. Crowell, S. B. Davis and J. Quarton, and Misses M. E. Robinson, M. J. McCorkle and E. Pinckard."

The fair was a great success. It was intended not alone for the soldiers in the field but for their families at home who were suffering for the necessities of life during the absence of their natural protectors in their country's service. The ladies extended an invitation to Governor Yates to be present and open the fair but he could not attend on account of other engagements. The invitation extended to General Rosecrans, then in command of the Department of Missouri at St. Louis, was accepted, Captain H. M. Scarritt going to St. Louis to make the arrangements. General Rosecrans not only attended but brought with him General Fisk and General Totten, and each officer brought the members of his staff. Great crowds patronized the fair and it was successful beyond expectations, the sum of \$3,115.15 being realized therefrom.

The Ladies' Loyal League of Alton seems to have been organized May 7, 1863, and the first officers to have been: President, Mrs. John M. Pearson; vice president, Mrs. H. S. Mathews; secretary, Mrs. M. I. Lee; treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Adams. Mrs. Mathews was elected president February 7, 1864, and so remained while the league existed. Mr. Isaac Scarritt seems to have had chief charge in forwarding supplies collected, and had the active support of such men as Hon. Samuel Wade, John E. Hayner and many other prominent citizens. Alton being a military post with always one or more regiments there stationed, there was plenty of work for the ladies' right

at home and in aiding soldiers' families. Similar relief societies were formed in other parts of the county and the ladies devoted themselves to scraping lint and making bandages for the wounded and in preparing delicacies for the hospitals. Not all the suffering and hardships of the war were endured by the soldiers in the field, but the wives and mothers showed equal heroism and endurance in the sorrowful lives they led at home, "eating their hearts out" with anxiety for their loved ones and not knowing at what hour the news from the front would bring them life-long sorrow.

#### TORIES AND LOYALISTS AT HOME

There were other sidelights on the situation at home in war time that are not as pleasant to recall. These were the organizations of Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, which had ramifications throughout the county and in the county of Jersey reached the limit of armed resistance. There rebel officers crossed over from Missouri and drilled recruits along the banks of the Piasa and so open were their hostilities that guards were stationed for a period along the Grafton road leading into Alton to give warning of the approach of any hostile force, it being well known that conspiracies were on foot to capture the military prison and release the prisoners. The opponents of the war claimed to be in favor of the Union but that they were striving to restore it by compromise and by calling back the Union forces from the south. To further this end they resorted to every means to induce the soldiers to desert, on the plea that the war was being waged not to restore the Union but to abolish slavery. They hoped by stirring up dissatisfaction in the north to create a fire in the rear which would call back the soldiers in the field and force a compromise. The elections of the fall of 1862 had been disastrous to the Union cause and Illinois elected a legislature hostile to further prosecution of the

war and passed resolutions denunciatory thereof. In answer to this a rousing Union meeting was held in Alton in February, 1863, which passed stirring resolutions favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war until all armed resistance to the government was subdued. This fire-in-the-rear legislature was later prorogued by Governor Yates and thereafter the state government was unhampered in its support of the national government.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Union meeting at Alton was as follows: "That we approve the president's proclamation (Emancipation) and will defend and maintain it against its northern defamers, who predict failure because the wish is father to the thought. That the efforts made by the heretofore disguised but now open enemies of the country, to call a convention of rebels north to treat with rebels south, be spurned by all honest men, as those of the vilest and most treasonable enemy."

The response of the army to the resolutions passed by the legislature recommending an armistice and the calling of a national convention to effect a compromise, was still more emphatic and unanimous. The Illinois regiments, wherever located, passed resolutions rebuking the legislature in scathing terms and denouncing the proposed armistice as in the highest degree "treacherous, dishonorable and cowardly." One of their resolutions read: "Resolved, that the Sixty-second Illinois will follow the flag that waved over the battlefields of our fathers wherever it may go, whether it may be on the many battlefields of the south, or against the miscreants, vile and perjured abettors of the north, and for the honor of that banner we pledge our lives, our property and our sacred honor." Those were war times and the upholders of the Union spoke their sentiments without any mental reservation or evasion.



## TYPICAL EXPERIENCE OF A PRIVATE SOLDIER

In referring to the patriotism of Madison county and the part taken by the residents thereof in the Civil war we give a synopsis of the experience of a private soldier, James T. King, of Upper Alton, written by himself, and which we consider typical of the part taken by our soldiers in preserving the Union of the states. Mr. King writes: "The name which does not often appear in the recorded history of the Civil war is that of the private soldier, and yet it was he who made history possible, for he was the scout, the picket, the skirmisher and the firing line.

"In June, 1863, two hundred of Forrest's cavalry charged the cavalry outpost on the Murphysboro pike at Franklin, Tennessee. The infantry picket was aroused by a vidette dashing by yelling, 'two hundred Rebel cavalry!' The Lieutenant in charge deployed his men behind a rail fence, and when he had placed them he said to this private soldier 'Now you stand in front of me.' He did. That is what the private soldier is for—to 'stand in front of me.' As the clattering hoofs of two hundred cavalry came thundering down the pike, driving before them the two remaining Union videttes, it looked bad for the eight infantry pickets and their thin line of battle, but the instant they reached our picket post these two Union videttes pulled their horses to their haunches, wheeled about and began emptying their carbines at the galloping rebel column. The brave bluff won. The enemy thought he had struck the infantry line of battle, wheeled and retreated. It was the private soldier who did it.

"On August 26th business in Decatur was suspended. Her citizens were gathered about the Illinois Central depot. On the tops of freight cars, on lumber piles, at open windows, men and women were watching. The bands were playing, flags and flowers were every-

where, and beneath were the tears of wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts. Company F was off for the war. Of this company was one private soldier from Madison county. After the training camp at Springfield and the transfer to the south, came the manoeuvres to hold in check the rebel cavalry leader, John Morgan, as he worked devastation on the homes of Union men in Covington, Lexington, Paris, Danville and Frankfort, Kentucky. A trail of dead also marked the line of march. At Franklin his command kept up a series of skirmishes with Van Dorn's cavalry, during one of which in April, 1863, twenty-nine dead were left on the field east of town. The intervals between marching and skirmishing were, for the most part of three months, spent in building magnificent Fort Granger, with rifle pits and abattis extending more than a mile from the fort. Then the forward movement began, with Chattanooga as the objective point. The line of march was marked by Triune, Festerville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Estell Springs, Winchester, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Shell Mound and then the occupation of Chattanooga. It must not be inferred that this was a direct march; but that, skirmishing with the enemy always, guarding against flank movements and rear attacks, watching for the safety of wagon trains, the course was this way and that, forward and back, but ever crowding the enemy back, as matured the plans of our great commander, W. S. Rosecrans, who was known throughout the Army of the Cumberland as "Old Rosy"—the great flanker—and who by his strategy caused us to march many weary miles, but saved us from many pitched battles. It was in this campaign that both commissioned officers and the non-commissioned might all have been classed as private soldiers. Shoulder straps were not much in evidence, and the men entitled to wear them carried the same blanket roll, haversack and canteen, and ate the same hard tack and raw bacon as the men whom they commanded. It

was war now—bitter, cruel and pitiless war. No opportunity now for baths and clean clothes, and when we would occupy ground left by the Confederates, with their fires still burning, a man would whisper to his comrade: 'Something is wrong with those fellows in mess No. 3. They have got their shirts off and are looking for something. They are not very clean fellows, anyhow.' The comrade would reply: 'Well, I've been itching, too. I'm going to look.' Later: 'How many did you find?' 'Two. How many did you?' 'Beat you one. I got three. And then, look there! See the Colonel!' The Colonel sat on a cold grey stone on the sunny side of a tree. His shirt was off and he was examining the seams. And then a shout went up, started by us four of his Sunday school class and taken up by the regiment. The woods rang with 'Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah for Colonel Moore!' The rebel, the Yankee, the soldier, the officer were close kin. What a great leveler the army greyback was! Sounds funny, perhaps, a half century later, but in the prison pens of the south it was the source of more acute torture than wounds, cold or starvation.

"The battle of Chickamauga! Where Rosecrans overreached himself, where his flanking tactics had caused his own army to be flanked, where the strategy of military movements had changed from the Union to the Confederate side. The brave men of Thomas' corps! How they held back the now overwhelming Confederate army that charged their front and with long sinuous lines extended out and beyond their right and left, while batteries with grape and canister shot plowed furrows down their battle line! Listen to the rattle of musketry. One hundred thousand men in close combat! Hear it start faintly in the distance and roll nearer, regiment by regiment, until the men of the line for miles are at it. Hear the sullen boom of the twelve pounders and the sharper report of the six pounders. Not one by one but six by six, working death and de-

struction for all that was in them! See the dust and powder smoke rising above the trees. See the glistening in the clear sky, the reflection of one hundred thousand bayonets and rifles. The Madison county boy was there with his division in the Chickamauga woods, with the reserves, listening to it all. But four miles away! Arms stacked, but canteens filled, a few crackers, a little raw meat in the haversack and, better than all, sixty rounds of cartridges, and rifles so bright inside you could look down the barrel and see the breech pin. Chafing and fretting at their inaction were these reserves, for a day and a half. And listen; hear it now; see the smoke! 'God, will the orders never come? Ah, there it is. The bugle, the long roll.' And these boys of the line jumped for their gun stacks, and away by the right flank, in double quick time, to join with Thomas' men and play with death on Snodgrass Hill. Over the dead. Next the stream of wounded, calling 'Hurry up boys, you're needed.' 'Hurry? We are still on the double quick?' 'It's hot as hell up there.' 'We'll make it hotter!' 'You'd better say your prayers, boys.' 'We said them before we started.'

"Five hours of dust and flame, and blood and powder smoke. Five hours of hell. Three times struck, but not disabled. They were but scratches, and the boy did not leave the firing line; and when darkness stopped the fighting this eighteen-years' old boy helped to carry on a stretcher a wounded officer, four miles to the midnight rendezvous.

"Starvation now in the Union camp. Rosecrans had lost his nerve. The Confederates got old Lookout Mountain and our supply line. Thirty thousand mules gave up their lives trying to bring cartridges and crackers over the mountain roads to supply the Army of the Cumberland. Then the private soldier, again. The mules had done what they could. They failed and died. On picket all night. At sunrise, resting his head on his cartridge

box, he dreamed of home, dreamed dreams that frosty air and memory of dead and dying comrades did not disturb. It was after the battle, but no time for tears.

"You are detailed to cross the river for forage.' 'But I have been on picket all night.' 'It's your turn to go.' It was the orderly sergeant who spoke. 'I'll go, sir.' The soldier did not know he was going straight into the enemy's lines. The colonel knew. The Lieutenant in charge knew. He had his instructions, but ignored them. No picket, no advance guard. The command was unleashed. The chum of the soldier was killed, and all save one and the officer were made prisoners of war.

"Libby prison, escape and recapture! Danville prison, Andersonville, Charleston, Florence! Bloodhounds, lice, starvation and torture! How many lives can be lived in three short years!

"But it was for the Union. It was whether a government of the people might live. It was nothing that this Madison county boy did, for a hundred thousand were doing the same and more. And what shall the harvest be of the seed sown by the soldier of the Union and watered by their blood? Are we a better and a stronger nation because of the great conflict? De we love liberty more and concede to others the same rights we claim for ourselves?

"The old Confederates say 'We are glad we did not succeed, for an undivided country is better. But we were right! They and their children now hold that the great rebellion was a war between the states and that the plotting to overthrow the government at Washington, by those who had sworn to uphold it, to protect and faithfully serve it, was a patriotic act. Let those reconcile these claims who can; it is not for the soldier who saved the Union to enter the field of diplomacy or casuistry.

"A lady writer in Washington, the daughter of a soldier, wrote, a month ago: 'The old

flag of secession is now almost as common in the nation's capital as the dear old Stars and Stripes.' What is it for? Now and then we are confronted with the red flag of anarchy. We can understand that. But this secession flag that we fired at in the sixties, and which we thought was buried at Appomattox! It keeps us guessing."

#### A MADISON COUNTY SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN PRISONS

[By J. T. King, of Upper Alton, in the *Century Magazine*]

The flank advance on Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga covered a month of forced marches, skirmishing and fighting over mountains and through thickets of timber and brush in rain and mud by night and day.

Crack! Crack!, "Surrender you Yanks!" "Halt, there! Halt, or you're a dead man!" Crack! crack! crack! "Now surrender, you Yankee son of Yankee Doodle!"

Seated on top of a staked and rider fence, I looked along a rifle barrel into the right eye of a Confederate as he hissed the words through his teeth. My companion had fallen dead at the first fire and I saw that this fellow meant to shoot. My answer was conciliating.

"Have you pistols, watch or greenbacks?"

"No—no sir."

"Well, give me that hat. Here, I'll take that ring. That knife is mine." Our pockets went inside out, and I was more surprised when they began to exchange clothing with us. Some of our party who were better clothed than myself were forced to give up their blue coats and take butternut instead; also to give boots in exchange for dilapidated shoes. When the dressing and undressing had been completed, but for the arms in the hands of our captors, you could'nt tell Yank from Confed. They forced us at the point of the bayonet to repair the railroad about Chickamauga which had been burned during the bat-

tle. During these three days they gave us once daily a few ounces of meat and a pint and a half of meal. The latter we mixed with water and baked on a chip before a fire. The men who guarded us to Richmond had been in the thick of the fight at Chickamauga, and their humane treatment, in contrast with that of the authorities at Richmond and the stockades, was not forgotten. We were very hungry, and when the train stopped for wood they allowed us, after giving our parole, to break for the woods where we found wild grapes and muscadines. At Atlanta we were searched by officers and relieved of such trifles as we had not previously given up, or such as, by sleight-of-hand, we were unable to secrete. They did not spare us our tin canteens, tin cups and spoons. At Weldon we were surrounded by many persons of both sexes, who evinced much curiosity to know what battles we had been engaged in and the circumstances of our capture. One elderly gentleman remarked: 'Yankees can't stand up against our southern soldiers; we whip you on every battlefield.'

"'Look-a-heah, old man,' said one of our guards, 'I can't have you talking to these men like that; you never saw a Yank with a gun in his hands and, —— you, I tell you they were hard to ketch. Now you stand back.'

"Passing under one of the wagon bridges that formed a railway crossing and which was covered with people, we were assailed with a shower of sticks and stones. On our arrival in Richmond October 10, 1863, we were placed on the second floor of a tobacco building, overlooking the river. Extending from the corner across the sidewalk was this sign: 'Libby & Son, Ship Chandlers and Grocers.'

"To inhale some fresh air, I immediately seated myself at an open window and was drawn in by a fellow prisoner, or I should have been shot by an outside guard. A little later we were drawn up in line and counted, and then listened to a speech from a man whom

I learned later was 'young Ross.' He stated that for fear we might bribe our guards it would be necessary for us to give up what money, watches, jewelry and pocket knives we possessed. 'We might,' he said, 'keep what Confederate money we had, but greenbacks and coin must be turned over, all of which will be receipted for and turned over and returned when you are exchanged. And now, gentlemen, step up and get your receipts, after which you will all be carefully searched and anything that you have not turned over will be confiscated.' It was surprising to see the amount of property that thus passed under Confederate control. I could not understand how so much had escaped previous seizure, but the sagacity of Mr. Ross brought it to light. It was never seen by the Yankees again.

"We were soon removed to the Smiths' building, another tobacco factory. Here we were again searched, but the game was hardly worth the hunt. Our rations, we estimated at Richmond, at two to four ounces of beef and six to eight ounces of good wheat bread. To supplement this we made counterfeit greenbacks, which we were sometimes able to pass on unsuspecting guards. Once by cutting out the figures in a ten cent scrip, and with a little blood gluing this over the figure one in a dollar greenback, myself and three comrades bought with this bogus ten dollar bill ninety loaves of good bread, and it was the only time while I was in the Confederacy that I had a full meal.

"The morning after this we were loaded into box cars for 'exchange;' but the train moved towards Danville, which, we learned later, was our destination. As we approached the Roanoke river it was dark and raining. I had succeeded in removing the cap from the gun of one of our guards, and, attempting to do the same for the other, found his was not capped. So when the river was crossed and we had cleared the houses, four of us jumped from the moving train and escaped to the woods.

After five days and nights of almost superhuman effort and suffering we were all recaptured and taken to Danville. While here our government sent, under flag of truce, clothing, a blanket and an overcoat for each of us. We learned of their arrival and there was great rejoicing; but on looking out next morning we saw our guards wearing blue overcoats and carrying new United States blankets. They gave us a portion, however, and our condition was much improved, but Danville looked like a Union camp. I saw here a number of recaptured prisoners undergoing the torture of buck and gag; and once when we had dug a large tunnel from the cellar, our rations were cut off for forty-eight hours, and we were all driven to an upper room, thus driving four hundred men into space formerly occupied by two hundred. We were herded thus for two days, one person at a time being allowed to descend to the yard below, and not until his return could another go. Entreaties, threats and curses were met with bayonets, and a scene of horror ensued not to be described. About half a dozen who lay on the opposite side of the room from me forced a window and leaped to the ground below; but they were riddled with buckshot and not one escaped. They brought in those who were not killed outright and we dug out some of the shot as best we could; but our remnants of knives were poorly adapted to such work and the operation was critical. A man near me held a can of soup through an opening in the window to pour off some of the bugs. He fell, with a bullet through him. He was not killed, but he had learned his lesson.

"We reached Andersonville May 20, 1864. As I passed inside, the ground seemed entirely occupied. The stockade then contained eighteen acres and eight thousand men. On all sides I heard the cries of 'Fresh fish.' 'Look out for the dead line!' 'You can't stop here; pass on; plenty of room down the hill.' I walked down the slope to unoccupied ground.

My feet sank into the yielding sand, and as I retraced my steps my footprints had filled with the slimy ooze from the hillside. I would not lie on such ground except as a last resort. On the farther side of the stockade, near the dead line, I found a smooth-faced boy named Reese. He was from Ohio, and was slow in his speech. He always smiled when he spoke, and his smile was sweet as a girl's, but sad as tears. He was sheltered under an old blanket stretched on three small sticks. I had secured an overcoat from the supplies sent us at Danville, and this I had traded to a guard for two United States blankets. I had stolen a sheet-iron tobacco plate from the cellar there which I had transformed into a dish. I had an old knife that I had managed to save from the searchers, and a haversack that had been carried through the Chattanooga campaign. I proposed a partnership with Reese, which, when I had shown my property, was speedily accomplished, and comparing our condition with those of thousands about us we were a pair of millionaires. Reese died in the pen at Florence. The three comrades with whom I escaped from the train died at Andersonville. One friend with whom I slept died at Charleston, and another was killed by a guard.

"Prisoners kept pouring into Andersonville until the number reached 23,000. The entire ground was covered until there was scarce room to move, and then the stockade was enlarged to thirty-three acres, and later the number of prisoners reached 35,000. The soft hillside by the tramping of so many feet became more solid, and thousands who had no vestige of a blanket burrowed holes to escape the heat and dew. When it rained these holes filled with water and the occupants had to sit outside. The ration for the earlier months consisted of about four ounces of meat and a section of corn bread four inches square by three inches thick. The bread of unbolted meal was baked very hard for the depth of half an inch while the center was raw. The

bread would often be as full of flies as a plum pudding is of fruit. As a large portion of our number drew rations after dark the ingredients were not wasted. During the later months yams, rice or peas were issued in lieu of meat, and meal or grits instead of bread. We had no vessels to receive these, and the steaming rice was shoveled from the wagon box into blankets; or a man would take off his trousers, knot one of the legs and thus receive the portion for his mess. The same method was used in the distribution of the yams and peas, except sometimes the receptacle was a piece of under clothing. Reese and I with some half a dozen others, with the aid of sticks and half canteens, dug a well some twenty feet deep, which yielded only drops of water, but it was a great improvement over the sluggish stream which carried to us the sewage of the cook house and the camps above. When rations were issued raw a feeble attempt was made to furnish wood. A few loads of wood came in so that once a week a mess of fifteen would receive two cord-wood sticks. These were so inadequate that we dug in the sand for the roots of the forest that had once covered the ground. This was done so long as a piece the size of a lead pencil remained. The heat of July and August caused Reese and hundreds of others to go blind after the sun went down, nor could they see until the sun rose again. We called them 'moon-eyed men.'

"All the old prisoners had scurvy. Nine or ten months of prison life did not fail to produce it. While smallpox prevailed at Danville the authorities caused a general vaccination. Many hundreds of these men were now attacked with a virulent gangrene. These, with the wounded, the scurvy cases and the imbeciles, used to gather daily at the south gate to solicit medical aid. The dead were also carried there to await the opening at nine o'clock. Then Confederate surgeons came in and applied some substance to the wounds that

caused them to emit smoke. This did not stop the work of the gangrene, but it killed the parasites. While the dead were accumulating I used to count thirty, forty, sixty and more, coming from all quarters of the stockade. Death came slowly. It seemed a gradual wearing out. I had noticed what I supposed was a dead soldier lying for some days near my place. He had comrades there, and at last one of us ventured to inquire 'Why don't you carry that man out?' 'You'd better wait until he is dead.' 'Well, he will never be any deader than he is,' was the retort. 'You wait and see.' I noted him carefully for some minutes, when at last the breast heaved slightly and emitted a faint sigh.

"Passing down the hill one day a packed mass of men attracted my attention. As I pushed my way in, making inquiries, I was answered, 'The hounds! The hounds!' A man sat naked on the sands. His comrades were pouring water over him. He was covered with scratches and bites from his head to his feet. His face, his breast, his back and limbs were torn and bruised. 'I could have fought off the dogs,' he said, 'but the men cocked their revolvers and made me come down from the tree, and then they set on the dogs until they were tired.'

"It was in June that a small portion of the prisoners were transformed into beasts and began to prey upon the others. They snatched and ate the rations of the weaker ones and grew strong. We called them 'raiders' and they grew in numbers and boldness until murder was added to theft and no one was safe. They made raids within a few steps of where I lay, and cut and bruised some men in a horrible manner. The prisoners began to organize as regulators, and armed themselves with the sticks that had supported their little shelters. The raiders, anticipating trouble, began to organize and also called themselves regulators. The law and order men began the arrest of the raiders and they began the arrest

of the others, and even of non-combatants, that they might turn attention from themselves. The stockade was pandemonium those days. Hundreds of half naked men here, and hundreds there, surged to and fro, with sticks and fists for weapons. No one can say what was done. The dense crowd hid the acts of individuals, but order was finally victorious. A court was organized; as is well known six of the raiders were found guilty of murder and were hanged. The others, with the innocent men that had been arrested in the turmoil, were all compelled to run the gauntlet, where fearful vengeance was visited upon the unfortunates.

"Towards the last of August we were sent to Charleston, and later to Florence, South Carolina. There was no shelter. The weather, later, was cold, ice forming on the little stream nightly. The rations were uncooked and more scant. There was no meat issued, and we were very weak. The punishments, as at Andersonville, involved the hounds, the buck and gag, and the chain gang. I did not see any stocks at Florence, but the commandant used to hang up by the thumbs men who had escaped and been retaken. I heard their shrieks in the long nights. Things got shadowy, then; I was burning with fever and shaking to pieces. I could not eat the grits. Comrades brought me water from the swamp. I had lain so long that a depression was formed in the sand and it was difficult to turn. I heard shots, and they said men were killed. I saw dead men carried by. Men stopped to look at me as I had looked at others, and passed on. One said 'See how he shakes;' another 'How white that fellow is; he won't last long.'

"Then there was talk of parole, and I was outside, a comrade under each shoulder. To the box cars again—a Confederate steamer—iron clad—Fort Sumter,—a transport of the United States, from the masthead of which floated the Stars and Stripes. Sailors in natty uniforms leaned over the rail, and, looking

down upon the deck of our rusty little cockle shell, they gave us a welcome cheer. This was the sixth time we had left prison or stockade for exchange and it now seemed that our guards had for once told us the truth. We had often said, during the weary months from Libby to Florence, that when we should once again see the old flag we would shout until we woke the echoes for miles around. But it was a feeble cheer that went up from the wrecks of men squatting on the open deck. Here and there some of the stronger ones formed knots of five or six and broke into such a wild dance or walk around yelling or singing awhile, that they might have been regarded as maniacs loosed from their cells. Some knelt in silent prayer, and tear drops cut faint furrows down grimy cheeks where they had long been strangers. Others swore and cursed. They cursed everybody related to the Confederacy, and the things that had contributed to the hardships of their prison experiences, and, as if that were not material enough, they crossed the lines and cursed Lincoln and Grant because of the broken cartel. I hugged to my side the little bag of grits I had accumulated. I could not eat the grits but dared not let them go until I knew that we were surely free. I had starved so long that those broken kernels of corn were very precious. I was constantly hoping to barter them for something that I could eat, or possibly for a dose of quinine or some peppers. But now a gang plank was run from an opening in the side of the transport. It was lined on each side by sailors who pushed us rapidly along and aboard the big vessel. In the hold before us was a great stack of blue uniforms and clean underclothing, complete from cap to shoes. Kind attendants, too, were there to assist us, and they said, 'Strip now, quick, take everything off, and throw your rags overboard.' And out they went through a port hole overhead. They were very filthy, for they were the remnants of what we had worn a year and a half before in the Chattanooga



campaign, remnants of what we had gained in traffic, remnants of what we had taken from the bodies of our dead. They had been held together by threads raveled from the stronger parts and held together by needles made from splinters of Georgia pine. We thought Charleston harbor a fit burying place for them all. As fast as dressed we were marched in two ranks to an upper deck, where we passed a small window from which was handed to each of us a pound loaf of wheat bread. At another window each of us received a great piece of raw fat pork—a half pound and the sweetest morsel I ever tasted. At still another window each got a pint cup full of steaming United States coffee. It was then, when our digestive organs had something to work on, when we were decently clothed, and were at last free from the torture of vermin, that lost manhood began to return. Each did not now look upon his fellow as something to be watched and feared. We did not watch that night lest our bread should be stolen. In fact, it was reported that we would receive rations again in the morning—a fact heard to believe. Some, after being rationed fell into line a second and even a third time and hoarded their bread and meat. When their actions were noted they were told to take all they wanted.

"Rounding Cape Hatteras much of this bread and meat was brought to light again, and for forty-eight hours the ship presented anything but the neat and trim appearance we had noted on first coming aboard. The ship's surgeon, the officers and their wives, vied with the sailors in attentions to their passengers. Five only of our number died on the trip to Annapolis, and here, after we had been again stripped and washed, and our hair clipped close, we were put to bed between white sheets. Women came to my cot with oysters fresh from the bay, with bread and butter, jellies and pickles, with shining glass and snow-white napkins, and when I had eaten they said

'Now you just rest and sleep, and dream of home.' When I was able to read the card at the head of my cot, I found: 'Phthisis pulmonalis, fever, general debility; diet ——— treatment.' I cannot remember the diet nor the treatment, but I remember well the ministrations of those women; how they hovered round my cot, touching up my pillow, and how their cool hands rested on my hot forehead. I do not know whether they were army nurses, residents of Annapolis, or members of Christian and Sanitary commissions. I never knew. But the soldiers have not forgotten their ministrations, and give to woman's loyalty and patriotism a 'royal three times three.' "

#### A LOCAL WAR TIME TRAGEDY

*By John Bringham*

William Henderson was an escaped prisoner of war, who had been captured in Missouri where he had served in Price's army. He was confined in the Federal prison at Alton from which he made his escape in company with two others, and made his way into Greene county where he was concealed by sympathizers until search for him had ceased. He found favoring conditions existing in the counties of Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Calhoun. The early settlers in the south-central sections of Illinois were mainly from the southern states and sympathizers with the rebellion were numerous. So largely was this sentiment entertained in these counties, all adjacent to or bordering on Madison, that open avowals of disloyalty were made by many of southern birth or descent without fear of unpleasant consequences. Henderson took advantage of this feeling. He allied himself with a certain Captain Carlin, of Carrollton, a member of a family that furnished Illinois with one of its early governors. Carlin was a sympathizer with the south, a man widely known and held in certain heroic esteem by the common people with whom he was accustomed



to mingle freely and who looked up to him as one whose superior attainments gave him power to speak as one with authority.

Henderson and Carlin entered into communication with certain agents of the Vallandigham type who were scheming to throw open the state to the invasion of a southern army, by way of Missouri. Their plot was a link in a wide-spread conspiracy to free all the Confederates confined in Federal prisons in the north, unite them with the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty, and inaugurate a conflict in the north that would call back the Union armies from the south to protect their own homes.

From among the young men over the country districts the plotters found material peculiarly suited for their purpose either by reason of home influences that rendered them ready to espouse the southern cause, or as an outlet for their surplus energies that craved adventure, the novelty of camp life, and the glamor of predatory raids on the Robin Hood order, for the plans of the leaders included not only the release of the inmates of the military prison at Alton but the looting of the banks in that city.

But the leaders here lost the opportunity for the success of their plans by a fatal mistake in the selection of the arm of service for which the material they had in hand was adapted. They began training and drilling them for the infantry arm when their recruits preferred and were eminently fitted for the cavalry branch. Every young man owned his own horse and as a fearless rider had no superior. He was most at home in the saddle, but the monotony of the infantry drill did not appeal to him. It was lacking in dash and excitement. The towns did not furnish as large a number of recruits for the Henderson army as the rural districts, but they did afford strong sympathetic influences from many prominent personages who looked with favor on the movement. But gradually the rigid

infantry drilling, which took place Saturday afternoons and Sundays, in open glades along the timbered sections of Piasa creek, grew wearisome. The recruits showed that they could more quickly form in cavalry lines and execute evolutions in such formations. This took the eye of Carlin, who was an expert horseman, but Henderson, who had served in the southern infantry, did not approve of them and dissension arose. In addition, the busy harvest season was at hand and served as a factor to enhance disintegration. Desertion became common but with the depletion of the home recruits there came into the section refugees from the south, with renegades from the north and east, who were drawn into the service. They had nothing to lose and the lure of unlimited loot was ever before them.

The complexion of the forces thus changed. Many young men of the counties who had, until the advent of the new-comers, remained in nominal membership, refused to be connected further with the now lawless gang. Soon the new recruits refused to move from one camp to another on foot. They needed mounts and they stole them. Henderson and Carlin fought against this, knowing it would excite local hostility, but the wedge was entered. They must either stand firmly by their new vagabond crew or throw up their plans, and they accepted the situation and stood for it.

Thus swept along, aided by unscrupulous persons of the counties, who sought escape from the toll of robbery by lending the marauding crews such assistance as lay within their power, and openly encouraged to further depredations by those whose hatred to the Republicans was as deadly as that our forefathers held against the Tories. The reign of terror swept over the counties and down into Madison, ebbing and flowing through the years of 1863-4 and well up into the following year. The marauders exacted a heavy toll of property and murderers had a free way that the law seemed powerless to control.

At Fidelity, in Jersey county, a branch store had been established by the firm of Hatheway & Wade of Alton, and placed under the management of George Miller and Richard Holden, two young clerks of that city. Miller was a quiet-mannered young man who had risen high in the esteem of the firm in whose employ he was in the main store at Alton. He was intrusted with business of considerable magnitude since it embraced the trade of a rich section of Jersey and Macoupin counties. He was very popular with the townsmen of Fidelity and the farmers of the surrounding country.

Among the advisers of Henderson was a Doctor Jay, of Fidelity, a physician who had abandoned his practice and was, during that troubled period, proprietor of the Union Hotel of that place, the sign of which was chopped down to signify aversion to the title. He ran a saloon in connection with the hotel, a low doggery, that was the daily scene of brutal fights between rival factions. Jay had gained a controlling hand over Henderson and by degrees led him into heavy drinking, during which he induced him to aid in many robberies. One of these was the robbery of an old miser named Coventry, by which the gang secured \$10,000 in gold coin which had been secreted in logs about the farm and buried in the earth. The miser was compelled at the pistol's point to dig up and hand over his hidden treasure to the outlaws.

One day in November, 1864, Henderson, Moss (another escaped prisoner) and Simpson rode into Fidelity and tied their horses to the rack in front of Jay's bar-room. There were in Fidelity at the time two soldiers home on furlough, named Webb Hoag and Thomas Watson. Jay had a particular hatred for both of them because of their bold, outspoken denunciation of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which Jay was the leading spirit. Jay waited until his three customers were well plied with whisky before he suggested doing

away with such dangerous enemies to the safety of the gang as the soldiers. His suggestion met with the immediate approval of Moss, who, accompanied by Henderson rode down to the store of Hauskins in which was located the postoffice. The third man, Simpson, followed behind them.

Moss met one of the soldiers, Watson, in the store. The latter had just received notification of his recall to duty. Moss picked a quarrel with him and shot him dead. Hoag, the comrade of Watson, hearing the reports of revolvers from both Moss and Simpson, hurried into the store and was shot down as he entered.

Henderson had remained on his horse in the road, in front of the store, with the reins of the horses of the two other men in one hand. In the other he held a navy revolver with which he intimidated the crowd, which, knowing Henderson's quickness and unfailing aim, kept well back from the scene. Three doors north of the postoffice was the Hatheway & Wade store, a brick building with a door opening on the side, away from the scene on the street. Miller heard the first shot fired that killed Watson. He ran to the rear of the store and secured a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with buck shot. He was warned to remain in the store, but did not heed the caution. He passed out of the door and walking along the side of the building suddenly stepped from the corner and throwing the gun to his shoulder fired at Henderson, whose quick eye had caught sight of him as he threw up the gun, and fired without bringing the revolver to his eye. The two shots crossed. Miller fell with a ball through his heart. Henderson was struck by one of the buckshot in his right leg which broke the bone below the knee. The desperadoes then galloped away.

The body of Miller was taken to Alton by his employers. Albert Wade rode to Fidelity on the night of the tragedy, through one of the furious storms that at times sweep over

the prairies in November. Miller was buried in his home town of Upper Alton, in Oakwood cemetery. His wife, a daughter of Captain Troy Moore, a brave soldier, still resides in the home she entered as a bride a short time before her husband's tragical death.

Henderson was overtaken the next day by a pursuing posse. He was secreted in a farm house, in the edge of Macoupin county, five miles from the scene of the murder. He was waiting for medical aid to have his wounded leg dressed. He was shot by the posse which captured him. His body now lies in the woods, a neglected grave near the town of Medora. His companion, Moss, was caught, after a long search, and after a brief trial, was hanged in the jail at Jerseyville. The third outlaw now lives in Missouri, and is known as a reformed, law-abiding citizen.

With the death of the leaders of the marauders ended the reign of outlawry and open advocacy of disunion in the counties named. The section so long dominated by the conspirators, as fair a land as the sun shines on, soon became, as it is now, the home of smiling peace, where plenty and prosperity bless a happy, united people.

#### THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Forty-seven years have passed since the close of the great Civil war and during that period the ranks of the survivors have grown thin. Of the 4,400 young men who responded to their country's call from this county the number of survivors is unknown. Many of them have removed to other states, but those living are still resident in their old homes. All of them have passed their three-score and many of their their four-score years. They realize the truth of the scripture limitation of life: "For the days of the years of man's life are three-score years and ten, and if, by reason of strength, they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." They live mainly in patriotic

recollections of a fearful but glorious episode of their lives and in tender memories of the comrades who marched with them to the front and returned no more; who died on the battle field, on the march, in hospitals or in prison pens. But the fire of their patriotism has never been quenched. It glows and burns with enduring brightness. They have lived to see a united country, saved to freedom and progress by their valor and sacrifice. That the returned soldiers became good and useful citizens and leaders in every movement for the country's prosperity and upbuilding in peace, as they were its bulwarks of its defense in war, is but a natural sequence, or evolution, of their patriotism. A soldier who volunteers surrenders his individuality. He goes where he is sent and does what he is told. He no longer directs his own life, but merges it in that of his country for life or death. The organization of the Grand Army of the Republic is a concrete expression of continued loyalty and devotion to the country which the members offered their lives to save. It is a renewal of the comradeship of the heroic days when they followed the flag, touched elbows and kept step to the throbbing of the drum. Not all old soldiers belong to the Grand Army but all holding an honorable discharge are eligible to membership.\*

\*Since the above was written the editor has had access to the muster rolls, as published at the time, of the local companies that volunteered under the president's first call in April, 1861. They were more than could be accepted. Their local designations and commanders were: Madison Guards, Captain Jos. G. Robinson; Alton City Guards, Captain B. W. Tucker; Alton Jaeger Guards, Captain John H. Kuhn; Union Guards, Captain Harrison E. Hart; Buckmaster Guards, Captain L. B. Hubbell; Alton Artillery Company, Captain Henry Platt; Montgomery Guards, Captain J. E. Coppinger. A seventh company, under Captain J. H. Yager, was also organized from the overplus of the Alton and Edwardsville companies.

Of these seven companies only three were accepted in Illinois regiments, the state's quota being

At present there are six posts of the Grand Army in Madison county. They are as follows:

No. 437, Highland, mustered in May 5, 1884.

No. 441, Alton, mustered in April 24, 1884.

No. 461, Edwardsville, mustered in Nov. 20, 1884.

No. 509, Bethalto, mustered in May 23, 1885.

No. 534, Collinsville, mustered in October 10, 1885.

No. 746, Fosterburg, mustered in August 10, 1892.

All these are flourishing and in good working condition, daily exemplifying the lessons of patriotism. New Douglas Post, No. 670, has disbanded.

Several camps of the Sons of Veterans exist, or have existed in the county, perpetuating the principles transmitted to them by their sires.

#### SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF 1812

Brink's History of Madison County gives the following names of pensioners among the pioneers of the county: Asa Brooks, private New York volunteers, pension dated November 10, 1815; William Preuitt, U. S. Ranger, pension dated November 2, 1814; William Richards, private Third U. S. Rifles, pension dated April 24, 1815. This history also gives the following names of soldiers of the Revolution who later became residents of Madison county: Elihu Mather, sergeant Connecticut

full. The fourth company, the Buckmaster Guards, went to St. Louis and enlisted as a company in a Missouri regiment. Many other members of the unaccepted companies did likewise, enlisting as individuals in Missouri regiments. The Madison Guards was a crack Edwardsville company before the war. When the war broke out its captain, Joseph H. Sloss, a Southern man, went into the Confederate army. Joseph G. Robinson then became captain and entered the Union army. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth.

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Continental, died September, 1831; Daniel Brown, sergeant; Jesse Conway, Michael Deck, Henry Thornhill, Nathaniel West, privates, Virginia Continentals; Martin Preuitt, Richard Randle, same; John Gillham, Isaac Gillham, privates South Carolina Continentals; William Hall, sergeant, same; A. A. Harrison, Pennsylvania Continentals; John Long, Joseph McAdams, William McAdams, John Robinson, Henry Reavis, Francis Roach, Harris Reavis, Isham Randle, Laban Smart, George Bridges, privates, North Carolina Continentals. To this list the writer adds, Gaius Paddock, of Fort Russell; also Captain Jabez Turner, who was a resident of Godfrey in early days, died there and he is buried in the cemetery of that village.

"In 1872 the following residents of this county, soldiers of the war of 1812, were in receipt of pensions: Samuel Seybold, Jesse Renfro, William Shaw and Jubilee Posey, of Troy; Andrew Keown, of Alhambra; Solomon Preuitt, Fort Russell; John Anderson, Collinsville; Abraham Howard and Philip Gatch, Highland; Archibald Lamb, Lamb's Point; Andrew Rule and Thomas Sutton, St. Jacob. Mrs. Mary Barnsback, widow of George Barnsback, and Mrs. Cynthia Keown, widow of James Keown, were also pensioners of soldiers of that war.

#### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Thirty-three years after the close of the great Civil war the call to arms again sounded through the land, but this time the nation was not called upon to rally to the defense of the government against internal foes, but to help the people of a neighboring isle free themselves from the tyranny of an old-world despotism. There was instantaneous response to the call from the young manhood of Illinois and it was noticeable that the sons of the soldiers of the Civil war were as enthusiastic as their fathers were, a generation previous, in responding to the call of the government. For

this foreign war the state of Illinois was called upon to furnish nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and its force of Naval Reserves. Many more troops were offered than could be accepted. One of the divisions of Naval Reserves accepted by the government was that from Madison county. It was the only organization mustered into the service, as a whole, from the county. Many other young men, besides the members of the Alton division, enlisted in various Illinois regiments and in the regular army as individuals. They included quite a large contingent of colored men who enlisted in the Eighth Illinois, a colored regiment of infantry.

Among the commissioned officers from Madison county were Dr. H. R. Lemen, assistant surgeon, son of Dr. E. C. Lemen, an old soldier; Lieutenant W. L. Sparks, son of Captain D. R. Sparks, also an old soldier, and Ensign H. H. Hewitt.

A brief sketch of the Alton Naval Reserves is appended, for the data of which the editor is indebted to Lieutenant J. B. Maxfield, the present commander of the division and the only one of its present membership who participated in the Spanish-American war.

The Alton Naval Reserves, now known as the Ninth Division Illinois Naval Reserves, was organized and mustered into the state service February 1, 1896, with the following officers: George E. Wilkinson, lieutenant commanding; E. V. Crossman, lieutenant (J. G.); Baker H. Ash and H. H. Hewitt, ensigns. There were fifty-eight men on the rolls at the end of the first year. At that time it was known as the Third division of the Second battalion, Naval Militia of Illinois. On the 12th day of June, 1898, sixty-four men and two officers, Lieutenant William L. Sparks and Ensign H. H. Hewitt, were enlisted in the regular service of the United States for the Spanish-American war. The division left Al-

ton immediately and joined other divisions at Chicago and thence was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, where they went on board the receiving ship "Franklin," where they remained about ten days and were then detailed to various United States ships, including the "Harvard," "Yale," "Newark," "Leyden," "Lancaster" and "Cincinnati." The "Newark" and "Yale" had the distinction of capturing several prizes, and the "Harvard" was at the naval battle of Santiago. While she did not take part in the battle she gathered about 1,300 prisoners, including 34 officers from the destroyed Spanish ships, and afterwards landed the men at Montauk, New York and Portsmouth, New Hampshire and the officers at Annapolis, Maryland.

When peace was declared the men were collected from the different ships at the Brooklyn navy yard and returned home. They were mustered out of the United States service at Alton, September 12, 1898. Many of them reenlisted in the state service and new recruits were taken in to keep up the division.

In 1901 the navy department assigned the U. S. S. "Dorothea" for the use of the Illinois Naval Reserves on the great lakes. In 1909 the U. S. S. "Nashville" replaced the "Dorothea," and in 1911 the "Dubuque" succeeded the "Nashville." The same year the Illinois Reserves were reorganized and the Alton organization was designated the Ninth division of the Illinois Naval Reserves.

The Ninth division is at present in good condition. It has fifty men and four officers and is better equipped than it has ever been. It is now endeavoring to get the government to assign a torpedo boat for use of the division on the Mississippi, with good prospects of having the request granted.

The present officers are J. B. Maxfield, lieutenant commanding; W. H. Koehne (J. G.); William E. Winter and Matthew J. Horn, ensigns.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

BRIDGES OVER THE MISSISSIPPI—CAHOKIA DIVERSION CANAL—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ENTERPRISE—STRAIGHTENING A RIVER CHANNEL—SILVER CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

The most important factors in the development of the county, next to the steam and electric roads, are the three great bridges which span the Mississippi and have their eastern termini within its borders, these structures linking it with the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles, Missouri. They are the western gateways of the county through which passes the commerce of a continent.

#### BRIDGES OVER THE MISSISSIPPI

The Eads bridge was the first viaduct built to connect St. Louis with the east but its eastern terminus is in St. Clair county. Next followed the Merchants' bridge with terminus at Venice. This was followed in 1892 by the Alton bridge connecting that city with St. Charles county and giving St. Louis an inlet to northern Madison county. The Alton bridge was built by George Morrison, of Chicago, and others who were interested in the Burlington. That road operated it for some years as a connection between its east and west shore lines and for a short route to St. Louis. Its suburban trains formerly made the run from Alton to Washington Street station, St. Louis, in thirty-five minutes. Finally the Burlington lost control of the bridge, by some "high finance" legerdemain, and it fell into the hands of the St. Louis Terminal Association, which discontinued passenger service thereon in order to concentrate it over the St. Louis

bridges. Although controlled by the Terminal, it is nominally owned by the Illinois & Missouri Bridge and Belt Company.

The latest bridge built having an eastern terminus in this county is the so-called McKinley bridge, owned and operated by the Illinois Traction Company, the great electric system which gridirons Illinois, of which Hon. William McKinley is the head. It was completed and opened to the public in 1911.

All these great viaducts over the Father of Waters are magnificent structures, triumphs of engineering skill and science. Over them flows a freight and passenger traffic, the immensity of which surpasses the imagination. Hundreds of trains from a source of connecting railroads pass over them daily. They are the culmination of the progress of a century in overcoming the barriers to continuous and unbroken transportation. What a contrast they offer to the little horse ferries which, less than a century ago, were the medium of transit between Madison county and her neighbors in Missouri. The aggregate cost of these structures was many millions of dollars and the taxes they pay into the treasury form an important part of the county revenue.

#### CAHOKIA DIVERSION CANAL

The greatest work of internal improvement ever undertaken in Madison county is the so-called Cahokia Diversion canal now in process

of construction. It lies in the northern part of Chouteau township save a short section in the western part of Edwardsville township. It is designed to divert the waters of Cahokia creek into the Mississippi fourteen miles north of its present outlet. Cahokia creek traverses the entire width of Madison county and Indian creek joins it near Wanda. The Diversion canal runs directly west from near the junction of the two streams to the Mississippi river, thus diverting both streams from their original channels. This canal is a part of the East Side Flood Protection system, designed to protect East St. Louis, Venice, Madison, Granite City and a vast scope of country adjacent from overflow by the river and back-water from the creek. Cahokia creek, after crossing the south line of Madison, flows directly through East St. Louis and when the Mississippi is at flood height the back-water from Cahokia inundates the city. The plans of the Levee district embrace the entire elimination of Cahokia creek through East St. Louis, first by means of the Diversion canal and second by a back canal tapping Cahokia just below the mouth of Canteen creek, running thence around East St. Louis and entering the river five miles below that city. The protection system includes an embankment running south from the Diversion canal parallel with the river, to and along the East St. Louis river front to the outlet of the back canal. At the mouth of the Diversion canal the bank of the river is being faced with concrete to prevent erosion. The digging of the canal has necessitated the raising of the roadbeds and building bridges over it by the Chicago and Alton, the Big Four, the Chicago, Philadelphia & St. Louis railroads and the A. G. & St. L. Traction system. The immensity of the improvement and the vast amount of protection it will afford are now beginning to be realized. The cost is estimated at \$6,500,000. Including the canals mentioned and several minor channels for surface drainage the

improvement requires some thirty miles of levees from five to twenty feet high. The entire work will require a year more for its full completion. The work of excavation and levee building is being pushed forward with all the most improved machinery for grading and handling dirt with steam plows, steam shovels, loaders and traction engines. The Diversion canal portion will be completed this spring and divert the waters of Cahokia and Indian creeks into new channels. The canal is 24,600 feet long and 100 feet wide at the bottom. The dirt is removed by means of six large drag line excavators, handling twelve cubic yards of earth a minute. The channel varies from twelve to eighteen feet in depth. The earth is piled about fifty feet back from the canal forming a levee. Cahokia creek drains an area of 250 square miles in Madison and St. Clair counties, mainly the former, and its elimination was a problem necessary to the protection of a vast area of country. This will be successfully accomplished by the building of the Diversion and back canals.

#### ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

This great and comprehensive improvement was the outgrowth of a movement in East St. Louis immediately after the destructive flood of 1903. It was designed to avert like calamities in future. The agitation resulted in the organization of the East Side Levee Association and the appointment of a board of engineers to report on plans for such a levee and drainage system as would prevent future damage by floods. A vast amount of preliminary work was necessary, legal difficulties to be overcome, new laws obtained from the legislature, and objections of property owners to be met and satisfied.

To meet the requirements of the law, petitions were circulated in Madison and St. Clair counties, asking for the formation of a district to include all of the American Bottoms.



The petitions were presented to County Judge John E. Hillskotter at Edwardsville and County Judge J. B. Hay of Belleville. Former Circuit Judge B. R. Burroughs of Edwardsville was called in as the third jurist, and the three sat as a commission to hear legal objections. Before hearing objections the three judges covered the entire territory on foot. Sessions were held at Edwardsville and Belleville, and many residents, objecting to the organization, were heard. The proposed district finally was reduced from 159 square miles to 96.32 square miles.

The next step was to submit the proposition to residents for approval by vote, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority. The next election—to select a board of trustees—was held December 16, 1908. H. D. Sexton, C. L. Gray, C. T. Jones and G. L. Tarlton of East St. Louis and T. F. Leyden of Granite City were chosen. The board's active life began February 19, 1909. Col. J. A. Ockerson of St. Louis was employed as consulting engineer and T. N. Jacob of East St. Louis as chief engineer.

Actual work on the channel was begun June 12, 1910, by the Robinson Construction Company of St. Louis. The vacation of several public highways and permission from the government to drain into the Mississippi river were necessary for the work and caused some delay. The channel is spanned by five railroad and four highway bridges.

The estimated cost of the improvement, \$6,500,000, seems large, but compared with the value of property drained or protected it is small. The assessed value of property benefited is \$57,600,000. This is only a third of the real value, which is \$172,800,000, and constantly increasing. When completed the levees and diversion canals will have an important bearing on the future development and history of the county.

#### STRAIGHTENING A RIVER CHANNEL

A projected improvement of the same character, though on a much smaller scale, is that of straightening and diverting the channel of Wood river between East Alton and the Mississippi river. Wood river is a meandering and erratic stream draining a large area of country. In early times it was navigated by keel boats as far up as the now extinct town of Milton. In times of heavy rains or melting snows it is in the habit of leaving its channel and wandering over the country, sometimes extending a mile in width and doing great damage to adjacent property. To control this troublesome tendency a drainage district has been formed with the intent to make such changes in the channel as will keep the stream within bounds in future. This is especially important from the fact that, in addition to dwellings and farm property, railroad bridges and embankments, there are various extensive manufacturing plants adjacent which suffer loss whenever the stream leaves its banks. A drainage district has therefore been organized, court action taken, as in case of the Diversion canal, and the improvement will doubtless be made. The estimated cost, according to present plans, is \$185,000, to be raised through a series of years by taxation of the property included in the drainage district.

#### SILVER CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT

Another similar project is contemplated in a section of the county drained by Silver creek, but the plans are not sufficiently developed at this writing to give particulars. Such low lands as there are in Madison county are destined soon to be brought into cultivation through scientific drainage and thus add to the material development of its agricultural resources.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### LIBRARIES OF THE COUNTY

THE EDWARDSVILLE LIBRARY IN 1819—PRESENT EDWARDSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—THE HAYNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY—SHURTLEFF-CARNEGIE LIBRARY—OTHER LIBRARIES.

Edwardsville enjoys the distinction of having established the first public library in the state of Illinois. Just when it was organized is unknown, but the writer has before him a catalogue thereof bearing date, November 30, 1819. It was a regularly organized association, shown by the fact that the catalogue was "drawn (up) for the use of shareholders." It is the property of Ansel L. Brown, editor of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, and a descendant, on both the paternal and maternal sides, of two of the oldest families in the county. How long this library association existed, or who constituted it, there is no known record to tell, but it eventually dissolved and part of the books fell to John T. Lusk, Mr. Brown's maternal grandfather. The catalogue is on a single large sheet and contains a list of 121 volumes. It is yellow with age, but a neat piece of job work, still perfectly legible. It was printed by Hooper Warren, editor of the *Spectator*, the first paper published in the county. Mr. Brown intends to have it framed under glass and placed on exhibition in the Edwardsville Public Library. As a matter of historic interest and to show the literary taste of our forefathers the editor copies the catalogue entire:

"A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF ALL THE BOOKS NOW IN  
OR BELONGING TO THE EDWARDSVILLE LIBRARY,  
NOW AT LIBRARY ROOM, EDWARDSVILLE,  
Nov. 30, 1819.

"American State Papers (12 vols.), Adams' Defence, Burns' Poems, Bigland's England, Blair's Lectures, Brydon's Tour, Butler's Hudibras, Beauties of History, Bartram's Travels, Belknap's American Biography, British Spy, Coelebs in Search of a Wife, Cowper's Homer, Campaign in Russia, Carver's Travels, Camilla, or a Picture of Youth; Clarke's Travels, Christian Researches in Asia, Clarkson's History, Clark's Naval History, Depon's Voyage, Domestic Encyclopedia, Ely's Journal, Elements of Criticism, Ferguson's Roman Republic, Federalist, Guy Mannering, Gibbon's Rome (8 vols.), Goldsmith's Works (6 vols.), Grand Pre's Voyage, History of Caracas, History of Chili, History of Greece, History of Charles Fifth, History of England, Hawkworth's Voyages, Humboldt's New Spain, Jefferson's Notes, Letters of Junius, Marshall's Life of Washington, with Atlas; McFingal, a Modern Epic Poem; Mayor's Ancient Geography and History, Modern Europe, McLeod on the Revelation, McKenzie's Voyage, Moore's Poems, McNevins' Switzerland, Ossian's Poems, Practical Education, Plutarch's Lives, Porter's Travels, Ramsay's Washington, Rob Roy, Rollins' Ancient History, with Atlas (8 vols.); Rumford's Essays, Robertson's America, Scottish Chiefs, Sterne's Works (5 vols.); Scott's Works (4 vols.); Salmagundi, Shakespeare's Plays (6 vols.); Spectator (10 vols.); Tales of My Landlord, Telemachus, Thaddeus of Warsaw,

Travels of Anacharsis, Thompson's Seasons, Turnbull's Voyage, Universal Gazetteer, Vicissitudes Abroad (6 vols.); Virginia Debates, Vicar of Wakefield, Views of Louisiana, Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, Watt's Logic, Wealth of Nations, Young's Night Thoughts, Zimmerman on National Pride.

"H. WARREN,  
"Printer."

"JOHN N. RANDLE,  
"Librarian."

This is certainly an admirable selection of books for a small library in a pioneer settlement on the border. Doubtless it had a wide influence in raising the standard of culture in the community, or rather, it would be fairer to say that the standard works contained in that library reflected the existing status of culture in the new settlement.

The next public library established in Illinois, probably was one which is recorded in Rev. A. T. Norton's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois" and is worthy of a place in this volume from the fact that one of its officers was a distinguished United States Senator, Hon. D. J. Baker, who later removed to Alton and resided there until his death. The record reads: "An organization called The Kaskaskia Social Library Association" was made November 7, 1826. Its officers were: Col. Thomas Mather, librarian; Miss Frances Brard, treasurer; Mrs. Susan Lamb, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Rev. J. M. Ellis, Mr. D. J. Baker, Mr. St. Vrain, standing committee. The sum necessary to constitute membership was from twenty-five cents to one dollar or over, according to the voluntary subscription of each person becoming a member. Here is a receipt given by Rev. John Mathews to D. J. Baker.

"KASKASKIA, March 16, 1830.

"Received of Mr. D. J. Baker (Esq.), Treasurer of the Library Society of Kaskaskia, one dollar sixty-two and a half cents, to pay over to Mr. Ellis for books bought for said society.

"JOHN MATHEWS."

This shows that the society was in existence at least four years after its organization.

The Miss Frances Brard referred to above was a highly educated lady of French parentage. She was born in Baltimore where her parents had fled during the insurrection in San Domingo where they were resident. She came to Illinois in 1819 to make her home with relatives. She subsequently became the wife of Rev. John M. Ellis, the famous pioneer preacher and educator.

#### EDWARDSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

As noted above, a public library existed in Edwardsville in 1819. Sixty years after that date the present library association was organized by the enterprise of leading ladies of the city. At a meeting held May 3, 1879, an organization was effected and a charter obtained later from the secretary of state.

Mr. John A. Prickett, one of the trustees of the Episcopal church, offered the society the use of that edifice, and the library was opened there with one hundred books donated by Mr. Prickett, and other books purchased with a fund of \$100 donated by a committee which had raised money for the soldiers and had this surplus on hand. This was a humble beginning for an institution that now boasts of 4,500 books and is housed in an elegant Carnegie Library building.

The first Board of Directors consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. Margaret M. Dale, Elizabeth M. Prickett, Angie D. Perley, Nancy D. Irwin, Sarah D. Metcalfe, Elizabeth A. Pogue, Abbie L. Greenwood, Clara P. Jones, Mary J. Hadley, Elizabeth Friday, Emma R. Wheeler, and Katie B. Burnett.

Officers: Mrs. M. M. Dale, President; Mrs. E. M. Prickett, Vice President; Mrs. M. J. Hadley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. A. Perley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. G. Irwin, Treasurer. Miss Mary Wallace was appointed librarian, and the library was opened every Saturday afternoon and evening.

For twenty-seven years the library had a peripatetic existence until it found a permanent home in 1906. January 1, 1881, it was removed from the Episcopal church to a frame building on St. Louis street owned by Judge Cyrus L. Cook. Three years later it found a home in a building on Second street, owned by Mr. Mumme. In July, 1887, new quarters were obtained in a building on St. Louis street, now owned by F. W. Overbeck, the second time it had found a home on that thoroughfare. In August, 1890, another removal was made, this time to a room over the Madison Mercantile building which was leased for three years. In 1892 the library was offered to the city but the council ignored the proposition. However it granted the library the use of a room in the second story of the new City building, rent and lights free, which offer was gratefully accepted, this with other assistance and some timely donations gave the association a new lease of life. Meanwhile, through the persistent efforts of Hon. Chas. Boeschstein a Carnegie donation of \$12,000 was obtained for the erection of a library building, much to the joy of the ladies whose self-sacrificing labors had carried the association through many years of struggle and vicissitude. They now saw the fruitage of their labors in a permanent home and a public tax sufficient to sustain it. A site for the building was granted by the council in the public park, where the corner stone was laid in May, 1905. The building was erected at a cost of \$12,500, whereupon the Ladies Board donated the books, cases, furnishings and equipment to the new enterprise. The new building was dedicated in July, 1906, the doors thrown open to the public and Miss Sarah Coventry installed as librarian.

The ladies of the old board still having money in the treasury, took upon themselves the furnishing of the reading and reference rooms which was done in elegant style and taste. Their last gift was a dictionary and a

set of the new International Encyclopedia, thus closing for many of them twenty-seven years of active service for the public, every labor a free-will offering, each paying her yearly fee, as others did, giving with gladness of her time, strength and ability that the work might go forward. To Mr. John A. Prickett is due the honor of inaugurating the library movement in Edwardsville and to the Ladies Board all praise for faithful service.

The ladies who severally acted as librarians from the beginning until Miss Sarah Coventry's appointment in 1891, were Miss Mary Wallace, Miss Emma Bickelhaupt, Mrs. Fiegenbaum (nee Miss Julia Gillespie) Miss Gilian Torrence, Miss Florence Benedict, Miss May Gillespie, Miss Anna Kern and Miss Jessie McCorkle. In 1894 the board sustained a severe affliction in the death of Mrs. Joseph Pogue, a valued member from the first organization. In May, 1895, Mrs. M. M. Dale resigned as president, after sixteen years of faithful service.

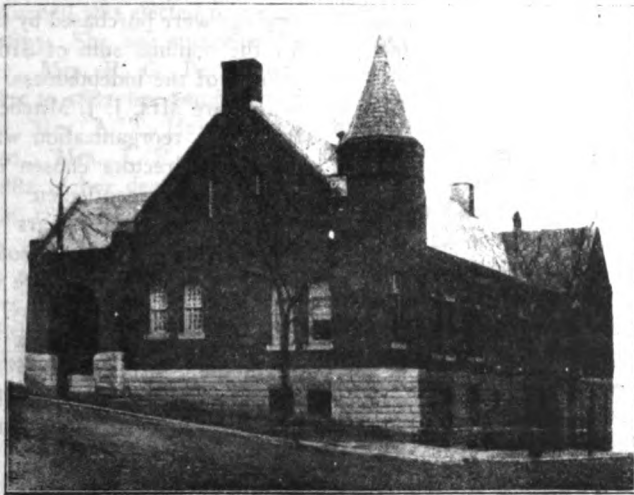
From its inception to the removal to the Carnegie building the association was sustained entirely by the efforts of the ladies. In addition to yearly and life membership fees from subscribers the ladies raised funds by a series of entertainments, concerts, lectures, parties, festivals, operas, cantatas, theatricals, etc.—whatever would entertain and benefit the public and at the same time bring funds into the treasury, was resorted to and with uniform success. In this way the institution was sustained and the number of books in the library kept steadily on the increase. In the beginning the library numbered one hundred volumes. By 1882 it had increased to 1,028; in 1894 to 2,200; in 1902, to 3,600. At present it includes 4,500 standard works, while its reading and reference rooms are supplied with all the latest newspapers, magazines and periodicals, both literary and scientific. The library is sustained by a tax of \$1,200 per year.

The library is fortunate in its Librarian,

Mrs. Sarah Coventry, who has served for twenty-one years in that capacity. She is highly accomplished in her profession and to her faithful and intelligent service much of its success is due.

The library building occupies a delightful location in the beautiful public park. The edifice is built of Bedford stone and is a handsome structure architecturally. Its interior ar-

edifice was erected in 1891 by the late John E. Hayner, in memory of his wife, Mrs. Jennie D. Hayner, and the Annex by his grandson Mr. John A. Haskell, in 1906. The total cost of the building was \$33,000. It is located on the corner of Fourth and State streets. The material is brick with basement of Alton limestone with trimmings of Bedford stone. The style of architecture is known as "Old English."



HAYNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, ALTON

angement is convenient and its finishing and furnishing elegant and artistic. Its library, reference and reading rooms are all that could be desired. It is open every afternoon in the week and it has no more enthusiastic patrons than the school children. In addition to the Carnegie and School libraries the high standard of culture in Edwardsville is shown by the fact that there are, at least, a score of private libraries in the city any one of which would excite admiration by its scope and high literary standard.

#### THE HAYNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

One of Alton's most notable public buildings is the Hayner Memorial Library. The main

The main hall, with its lofty vaulted ceiling of open timber work, its handsome book cases, its long windows and polished floor, is an imposing apartment. The librarian's office, the reference and reading room and the annex library room open into the main hall. In the basement is another hall of same size equipped with cases filled mainly with works of reference. On the ground floor of the annex is the children's room, beautifully and appropriately furnished. The furnishings of the whole building are elegant and costly. The walls are adorned with choice paintings and engravings, including portraits of Mr. John E. Hayner and his wife, Mrs. Jennie D. Hayner, and also of Mrs. J. J.

Mitchell, the first lady president of the association.

During the year 1911, 44,565 books were issued to patrons. On February 1, 1912, the library contained 15,370 volumes and included the valuable medical libraries of Dr. W. A. Haskell and Dr. R. Gibson, donated to the association.

The donors of the library have also provided for its permanent endowment, so that there will never be any tax on the citizens for its maintenance. The resources of the library include donations by Mr. Hayner and his heirs as below.

John E. Hayner, main building . . . . .	\$20,000
John E. Hayner, endowment in life . . . . .	15,000
Mrs. Mary Caroline Hayner, endowment . . . . .	10,000
Mrs. Florence Hayner Haskell, endowment . . . . .	10,000
John A. Haskell, annex . . . . .	13,000
John A. Haskell, endowment . . . . .	10,000
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Haskell, juvenile endowment . . . . .	500
Dr. W. A. Haskell, medical endowment . . . . .	2,500

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Total of Hayner-Haskell permanent endowment, including buildings. . \$81,000

Other resources include \$5,000 endowment contributed by directors and citizens and an annual donation of \$500 from Mr. and Mrs. William Eliot Smith. The lot on which the building stands was donated by Mrs. C. L. Wright and Mrs. O. S. Stowell, daughters of the late Dr. B. K. Hart.

The origin of what is now the Jennie D. Hayner Library Association dates back to 1852. On the 19th of December, 1852, a card appeared in the *Alton Daily Courier* calling a meeting of citizens at the Common Council rooms in the interest of organizing a circulating library and reading room. At that meeting, and others subsequently held, a joint stock company was organized under the name of Al-

ton Library Association, with shares of \$5.00 each. Officers and directors were elected, a room rented and books purchased and donated. The history of the society for the next fourteen years was one of many vicissitudes and changes of location. During war time the management became lax and the association was in danger of dissolution. At length the ladies came to the rescue, and on February 10, 1866, the library and all its belongings were purchased by them at public sale for the nominal sum of \$165, that being the amount of the indebtedness. Foremost in the work were Mrs. J. J. Mitchell and Mrs. A. S. Barry. A reorganization was effected and a board of directors chosen consisting equally of ladies and gentlemen. This management continued for three years when the gentlemen retired and the new board was composed entirely of ladies. For the next twelve years the fortunes of the library were variable; it was twice ousted from its room in the City building by fire. It was supported by the exertions of the directors, by suppers, fairs, lecturers, concerts, donations of friends and receipts from patrons, but although it grew steadily its efforts at expansion were hampered by lack of suitable quarters. In March, 1890, Mr. Hayner announced his intention of erecting a building for the use of the association, and his philanthropic offer was gratefully accepted. Work was promptly commenced and on June 1, 1891, the spacious new edifice opened its doors with a grand reception to the public. The name of the organization was changed to the "Jennie D. Hayner Association," in memory of Mr. Hayner's wife who died in 1888. It was a provision of the donor that the self-perpetuating library board should always consist of ladies. Mr. Hayner died in 1903, but his heirs continued his beneficent work.

Back in 1853 the name of P. W. Randle appears as that of the first president of the board; Isaac was president in 1854; W. D.

Haley in 1855, and in 1857 John M. Pearson, who seems to have held over until the re-organization in 1866, when Hon. Robert Smith became president. He was followed in 1867-8 by Capt. E. Hollister.

This last year a full board of lady directors was chosen: Mesdames J. J. Mitchell, H. W. Billings, E. Hollister A. S. Barry, N. Hanson, J. H. Hibbard, L. O. Kendall, W. T. Miller, R. G. Perley, J. W. Schweppe, and P. B. Whipple. Mrs. Mitchell was elected president and served until 1873. She was succeeded by Mrs. E. Hollister. Mrs. R. G. Perley was president from 1875 to 1882, but being abroad much of the time, Mrs. A. T. Hawley, vice president, presided. Mrs. J. P. Laird was president from 1882 to her death September 9, 1909, except in 1888 when Mrs. W. W. Martin filled the office. Among the ladies prominent in the association, in addition to those named above, have been Mesdames A. K. Root, H. C. Priest, H. S. Mathews, J. F. Randall, W. B. Pierce, A. S. Haskell, R. W. Atwood, W. A. Haskell, F. K. Nichols, J. D. Hayner, N. D. Williams, C. L. Wright, O. S. Stowell, E. P. Wade, C. M. Crandall, M. F. Topping, H. B. Eaton, M. C. Hayner, William Eliot Smith, W. F. Everts, Theo. D. Wead, Eunice L. Drury. The present board of directors consists of: Mrs. M. C. Hayner, president; Mrs. H. S. Mathews, vice president; Mrs. E. L. Drury, treasurer; Mrs. Theo. D. Wead, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Haskell, Mrs. J. A. Haskell, Mrs. E. M. Bowman, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. H. Stanford, Mrs. H. H. Hewitt, Miss Eunice Smith. In 1880 Miss Florence Dolbee was elected librarian, a position she still fills with eminent ability and with satisfaction to the public. She is ably assisted by her sister, Miss Hattie Dolbee.

The latest addition to the strictly library buildings of the county is the Carnegie Library at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, which is nearly completed and will be open to the public in April, 1912. To found this institution

Andrew Carnegie donated \$15,000, on condition that the college raised \$15,000 more for an endowment. This was done and the building erected in the fall of 1911 thus representing an investment of \$30,000. But this is not all: the Shurtleff library, which will be housed in the new edifice, contains some 15,000 volumes, the accumulation and accretion of eighty years. Many of the books are of great value, rare and scarce volumes and first editions. It is next to the largest library in the county, but has never had suitable accommodations. Now, with proper housing, in quarters specially adapted for the purpose, its usefulness will be greatly increased. The library is for the use of the faculty and students, but will be open to the townspeople on certain conditions.

The new edifice is located on the northwest part of the college campus, at the corner of Seminary street and College avenue, a very convenient location for both students and citizens. The building is of pressed brick with limestone basement. On the main floor are library, reading and reference rooms. As the building is not quite completed, at this writing, no description can be given of its furnishings and equipment, but they will be of the most modern style. The building is spacious and handsome. Its dimensions are sixty-four by eighty-two feet, giving it a generous amount of floor space on two stories. The basement will also be adequately equipped throughout for library and educational uses.

#### OTHER LIBRARIES

Monticello Seminary has also a complete library for the use of the school. It is carefully selected, mainly for educational reference work, and occupies a specially arranged room in the Seminary building. It contains three thousand volumes. In addition all, I believe, of the Catholic institutions and the public high schools of the county and academies have libraries of their own for the use of students,

and such libraries are coming more and more into general use.

Large private libraries in Madison county are numerous, in addition to the theological, medical and legal libraries of professional men. Some of these private libraries are more costly

and have almost as many volumes as some of the public collections. The fact that a public library was established in the county almost a hundred years ago showed that the people had a literary bent, even in pioneer days, and it has increased and expanded with the passing years.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

### THE ALTON SCHOOL CASE

COLORED CHILDREN REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO LOWER GRADES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MANDATES OF SUPREME COURT IGNORED.

This celebrated case involved the constitutional rights of colored children to attend the same public schools as the whites. The issue involved was an important one. The suit was commented on all over the country and the decision thereon formed a precedent. In telling the story I shall be guided as to the facts by the final brief of Col. J. J. Brenholt of Alton and the decision of the supreme court. Colonel Brenholt was the attorney for the colored people through all the eleven years of litigation which followed the institution of legal proceedings. This brief and argument were on "the original petition for mandamus" brought in the supreme court of the state at the February term, 1908, which eventuated in the granting of "a peremptory writ of mandamus according to the prayer of the petition."

For many years the colored children of Alton, of school age, had attended all departments of the public schools, but in the years 1896-7 a scheme was concocted by the city authorities, abetted by many patrons of the schools, to shut out the colored children from all public schools below and including the eighth grade, and provide separate schools for their accommodation. This was done in the face of the state law which provides that "all boards of education, school directors, or school officers, whose duty it now is or may hereafter be to provide within their respective jurisdictions, schools for the education of

children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, are prohibited from excluding, directly or indirectly, any such child from such school on account of the color of such child."

At the time the exclusion scheme was conceived the city was divided into five school districts, under a special charter, the children in each district being required to attend the school located in such district. To annul these limitations the ordinance dividing the city into such districts was repealed and a new ordinance adopted making the entire city a school district. In furtherance of the scheme, and as a part thereof, the erection of two new school houses was ordered so that the three hundred colored children of school age might be forced to attend them without regard to place of residence within the lines of the old districts. The new buildings were designated, with grim irony, the (Fred.) Douglass and Lovejoy schools, and orders were issued by the authorities that all colored children, under and including the eighth grade, must attend the new schools, it being promised that they would receive the same instruction, in the various grades, as formerly in the other schools. It was later placed in evidence that the opening of the public schools in September, 1897, was postponed for the sake of completing the Douglass and Lovejoy schools. It was also in evidence that when the schools were opened the police force of the city of Al-



ton was engaged for from two to three weeks in standing at the doors of the public school houses, except the Douglass and Lovejoy schools, and driving back the colored children of school age into the street and directing them to attend the Douglass or Lovejoy school, and, at the same time, permitting the white children to pass in. The colored people resisted this action of the City Council and Board of Education and filed a petition in the supreme court to compel the authorities to permit the attendance of the colored children in the white schools, nearest their place of residence as heretofore. The petition for a writ of mandamus was in the name of Scott Bibb who in October, 1897, sued to compel the city to admit his children to the Washington school, within two blocks of his house, the same being the school and district where they formerly attended, whereas the next nearest of the colored schools was fourteen blocks from his residence. The suit which followed was entitled "The People vs. the Mayor and Council of the City of Alton." The colored people raised a fund to prosecute the suit and employed Gen. John M. Palmer, Springfield, and Colonel Brenholt as their attorneys. General Palmer died before engaging actively in the case and the burden fell upon the junior counsel who prosecuted it through eleven years of bitter litigation to a final successful termination in the supreme court, there being, during the prosecution, eight different lawyers pitted against him, in addition to the city counselor.

The brief and argument of Colonel Brenholt, in the final hearing, are fully reflected in the review of the case by the supreme court which is quoted below in part: "This proceeding was commenced by the filing in this court, in pursuance of leave granted for that purpose, of the petition of Scott Bibb for a writ of mandamus commanding the Mayor and City Council of the city of Alton to admit Minnie Bibb and Ambrose Bibb, children of the relator, to the Washington school,

or the most convenient of the public schools of said city, without excluding them, or either of them, on account of their color or descent. Issues of fact were made up and certified to the circuit court of Madison county for trial. This was done in the exercise of discretion as to the mode of trial and for the purpose of making the practice conform as nearly as practicable, to that adopted in similar cases in trial courts, although the provisions of the statute regulating practice have no application to proceedings in this court. No rule has been established concerning the method of trying issues of fact in mandamus cases, and the court has generally adopted the practice of certifying such issues to a trial court, with a direction to return a verdict to this court.

"The issues in this case have been tried seven times by juries in the circuit court, and in two of them the juries disagreed. Upon the first where there was a verdict it was in favor of the respondents, and it was certified to this court. That verdict was set aside for manifest error prejudicial to the relator in the rulings of the court in the admission of evidence. There was another trial resulting in a verdict in favor of the respondents, which was set aside on account of a misdirection of the court in submitting to the jury a question of law. Upon another trial there was a third verdict in favor of the respondents, which this court set aside because clearly contrary to the facts proved and without any support in the evidence. It was proved at that trial, beyond dispute or controversy, that the respondents were guilty of the charge contained in the petition, and the evidence introduced by them had no tendency to prove that the intention clearly manifested by their acts did not exist. The verdict could only be accounted for as the product of passion, prejudice or hostility to the law."

Other trials followed upon which the court commented much as above and added, regarding the last: "The attorney for re-

spondents says we ought to approve this verdict for the reason that the question of fact has been tried seven times in the circuit court; that the juries have twice disagreed and five juries have decided in favor of the respondents, and all the trials have been presided over by learned judges. . . .

"We should be remiss in our duty to enforce the law and would forfeit the respect of all law-abiding citizens if we should approve this verdict for no other reason than because it is one of a series which represent, not the enforcement of law or the discharge of duty, but a deplorable disregard for the law and for the rights of citizens. . . . The verdict must be set aside, and the next question is whether the issue shall be again sent to the circuit court for trial."

The court then argues this question and concludes that the effort to obtain a fair trial before a jury has been utterly futile and therefore that the issues will not be again certified to the trial court but will now be finally disposed of.

"We therefore find that all the material facts alleged in the petition are true as therein stated and that the relator is entitled to a writ of mandamus as therein prayed, and it is therefore ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue according to the prayer of the petition, that the respondents pay the costs, and that execution issue therefor."

The above opinion was delivered by Justice Cartwright for the majority of the court. Justices Scott and Farmer dissented, and said, in part: "We regard the opinions filed in this case prior to the foregoing as correctly stating the law. We dissent from the judgment now entered because we believe this court is without power to render that judgment in the absence of the verdict of a jury in favor of the relator, and we do not join in the criticisms of judges and jurors found in the majority opinion.

. . . If the majority regard the juries that can be obtained in Madison county, and

the judges who preside in the circuit courts of that county, as unfitted by prejudice to try the questions of fact that have been certified to that court, this court possesses the undoubted power to make an order submitting the same issues for trial to the circuit court of any other county in the State."

Thus ended the long-drawn out litigation. In the opinion of the majority of the supreme court the verdicts in the circuit court were "the offspring of passion and prejudice," and not creditable to the trial juries nor to certain judges. But now as to the practical results of the protracted litigation: When the final decision was rendered the children of Scott Bibb, the relator, had attained to adult years and the decision of the supreme court was of no benefit to them. It is true the decision also meant that no colored children can be excluded from the public schools on account of color; but the race affected in Alton has not availed itself of its rights under the decision. The colored children still attend the Lovejoy and Douglass schools, set apart for them, except those who have passed the eighth grade who are admitted to the High School. At first the attendance at the colored schools was small, but as the litigation wore tediously on with no prospect of speedy termination, the colored people, weary of the struggle, lost heart, and rather than that their children should fail of an education, sent them to the prescribed schools where the attendance is now about normal, with colored teachers in charge. Notwithstanding the final decision of the highest tribunal in their favor the actual status of the colored children in the schools is practically that provided for them by the City Council and Board of Education, eleven years ago, in direct contravention of the law. It shows the strength of popular prejudice and also indicates that no law is stronger than popular sentiment as regards its practical enforcement. It must be admitted that many good friends of the colored race, as well as

those less friendly, hold that it is for the best interest of both races that their children be educated separately. They also claim that the separation gives colored pupils an incentive to pursue the higher studies and thus become qualified for teachers, as the existence of colored schools furnishes them with openings and positions they could not otherwise obtain. All of which is true, at the same time the alleged advantages do not satisfy the law.

There is another reason why, after the decision of the supreme court in their favor, the colored people made no attempt to send their children to the white schools. It has been a hidden chapter, never made public, but which the historian has no right to ignore. Briefly told it is this: About the time the decision of the supreme court was rendered the terrible race riots at Springfield took place with their accompaniments of murder, bloodshed and destruction of property, and for which the city of Springfield has just paid out over \$36,000 in settlement of damage suits brought against it. In view of the fearful outrages at the state capital, the result of passion and prejudice, the leaders of the colored men in Alton, believing that the majority of the populace was

still hostile to the coeducation of the races, advised their people to make no effort to take advantage of the supreme court's decision in their favor but to submit quietly to existing conditions, fearing a similar outbreak to that at Springfield if they attempted to send their children to the white schools. The advice was taken, the existing status of the colored children remained unchanged and the victory in court was a barren one. It is hardly conceivable that such an outbreak would have taken place, the races in Alton, having dwelt together in amity, but the spectre of the Springfield riots hung over the colored leaders and they counseled prudence and submission. I have recorded the facts. It is not probable that had the colored children attempted to enter the white schools, under the provisions of the mandamus, that the city authorities would have made any resistance. It was popular prejudice that they feared. It will be for the future historian to record whether that decision ever became effective in Madison county. Other state enactments are also ignored especially in the case of the state liquor laws and that with the connivance of county and municipal authorities.

## CHAPTER XL

### FINANCIERS AND CAPITALISTS

EARLY CAPITALISTS OF THE COUNTY—BUSINESS EFFECT OF LOVEJOY'S MURDER—BENJAMIN GODFREY, SIMEON RYDER AND OTHERS—ALTON NATIONAL BANK—RICHEST PER CAPITA TOWN—GRANITE CITY—OPULENT LAND OWNERS.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."  
—*Goldsmith.*

[Contributed]

While in Madison county wealth has accumulated, its manhood has not decayed. Each decade shows a very material increase in its assessed valuation and as the representatives of each generation have served their allotted time and gone to their reward, their places are taken by others equally as strong, as virile and as keen in business knowledge.

A county is considered good or bad as one can or cannot make money and is afforded a safe home for his family in a God-fearing, law abiding community. Madison county has always been a good country and now offers extraordinary inducements to the industrious and ambitions of any nationality. With its cheap fuel, raw materials, and excellent freight rates, it promises to soon be one of the leading manufacturing counties of the state, second to but few. Its rich soil offers marvelous opportunities, when the latest methods of farming are followed and small farms intensively cultivated have been substituted for the present method of large ones, extensively cultivated. It needs capitalists and financiers to erect the factories and develop the soil and the result will be more capitalists and

financiers added to Madison county's long list, in the next decade.

Whether or not a man is wealthy is a comparative expression. In some localities one may be "passing rich with forty pounds a year." With the same money in a large world he is unnoticed and unknown. Still wherever he may be, the man who in comparison with his neighbors is possessed of the most money, is the capitalist of that locality and looked up to accordingly. In speaking of capitalists, it must be remembered that it is not his money that is looked up to as much as his skill and genius in making the money. That is where the man and the brain are shown. There is as much gray matter in the brain of one who can make a small fortune with meager opportunities as in one who makes more with larger opportunities.

#### EARLY CAPITALISTS OF THE COUNTY

Madison county has been very fortunate in having had many men who were either financiers or capitalists. Their lives in many instances read like fairy tales but it is impossible to refer to them at length in an article of this nature or give any extended list of them, especially as many of their biographies appear elsewhere in this work. Its failures have been few and in the main free from adverse criticism. In the making of the county she can present a long list of men who, being

citizens either by adoption or birth, contributed to her growth by their skill and acumen in financial operations.

Closely identified with the history of Illinois and the west is our county seat, Edwardsville, laid out in 1816, the county being established in 1812. The residence of many of the prominent men of that day, a land office was established there and all who wished to settle anywhere north of the Kaskaskia district must enter lands at that place. Some of those making entries did so for homes, others for speculation, but none of them, even the most sanguine, dreamed of the land becoming worth two hundred dollars or more an acre within less than one hundred years.

As an example of its class of citizens might be mentioned Ninian Edwards, a resident from 1818 to 1824. At times, a territorial governor, a state governor and a United States senator, he also engaged extensively in the mercantile business, having no less than eight or ten stores in as many places in Missouri and Illinois. He established stores at Kaskaskia, Belleville, Carlisle, Alton and Springfield, in Illinois, and at St. Louis, Franklin and Chariton in Missouri.

#### BUSINESS EFFECT OF LOVEJOY MURDER

In the thirties, Alton was one of the centers towards which enterprising and ambitious men of means turned. Up to the time of the panic of 1837 and the murder of Lovejoy, its population was being rapidly increased by an influx of men, bringing with them not only money but brains to devote to the upbuilding of the city and the state. At that time Alton probably possessed a larger percentage of high class men, men of education, men of refinement, men of means than any city old or new in the country. But the panic and the murder stemmed the tide and diverted it to other localities not so well favored by nature.

It is useless at this time and out of place in this article to discuss the murder of Lovejoy.

On the one hand, a set of men have contended that he was a martyr, giving up his life to protect free speech and the liberty of the press; on the other hand, others equally as respectable, equally law abiding, with an equally high sense of honor, have maintained that he confused license of the press with the liberty of the press and by coming to Alton and insisting on publishing his doctrines he invited mob law and himself brought his murder on his own head. Be that as it may, the fact remains that these two events, the panic and the murder, changed the destiny of Alton and Madison county temporarily, but after many years they are again coming into their own.

#### ATTEMPT TO CORNER LEAD MARKET

Among the people who were being added to its population were many from the New England states, thrifty, capable, enterprising men, but when the advice was thundered through the east, "Go around Alton—avoid it as you would Sodom and Gomorrah," this immigration ceased. Either the panic or the murder would effectually act as a barrier to future progress, but both coming together fell as a deadly blight on the community. Just think of Alton at that time and what a potent factor in finance and commerce it bade fair to be. It gave promise of becoming the commercial center of the Mississippi valley. Its population contained many of the brightest minds of the country, its wharves were crowded with steamboats, its stores filled to overflowing with merchandise. In the commencement of 1837 with a population of about 2,500, it contained twenty wholesale and thirty-two retail stores. In 1831, according to the Rev. J. M. Peck, building lots sold for from twenty to one hundred dollars, lots being sold this low on condition that good buildings should be erected on them within one year on penalty of a forfeiture. In 1837 the best stands for business near the river sold at from three hundred to four hundred dollars per front foot; lots more re-

tired for private residences, from one hundred to fifty and twenty-five dollars per foot. Stores rented from fifteen hundred to four hundred and dwelling houses from six hundred to two hundred. Rather a handsome increase in six years. Some of the large wholesale stores did a business of from two hundred and fifty thousand to half a million dollars annually. Not large figures in this day when houses count their sales by the millions, but in that day and age these figures were colossal. It is hard for us to realize at the present time what an important factor Alton was in the commerce of the west during the thirties, when the largest mercantile houses were located here, importing direct from Europe and with a large and growing trade with New Orleans. Its merchants and financiers were active, aggressive and pushing out for new business for their own enrichment and for the upbuilding of the town. Their ventures were not always successful but the spirit of financial domination was here. A case in point is referred to by Gov. Thos. Ford in his history of Illinois. It was an effort to corner the lead business of the west by the Alton captains of industry, which reads as follows: "The stock in the State Bank having been taken, it went into operation under the control of Thomas Mather and his friends in 1835. The Alton interest in it was very large. Godfrey Gilman & Company, merchants of Alton, had obtained control of a large part of the stock; enough in case of division to control the election of directors. To conciliate them, the bank undertook to lend its aid to build up Alton in rivalry of St. Louis. At this time a strong desire was felt by many to create a commercial emporium in our own state and it was hoped that Alton could be made such a place. As yet however, nearly the whole trade of Illinois, Wisconsin, and of the upper Mississippi was concentrated in St. Louis. The little pork, beef, wheat flour and such other articles as the country

afforded for export, were sent to St. Louis to be shipped. All the lead of the upper and lower lead mines was shipped from or on account of the merchants of St. Louis. Exchange on the east to any amount could only be purchased at St. Louis and many of the smaller merchants all over the country went to St. Louis to purchase their assortments.

"The State Bank undertook to break up this course of things and divert these advantages to Alton. Godfrey Gilman & Company were supplied with about \$800,000 to begin on the lead business. By their agents they made heavy purchases of lead and had it shipped to Alton. Stone, Manning & Company, another Alton firm, were furnished with several hundred thousand dollars with which to operate in produce and Sloo & Company obtained large loans for the same purpose. The design of the parties, of course, was not accomplished. Instead of building up Alton, enriching its merchants and giving the bank a monopoly of exchanges on the east, these measures resulted in crushing Alton, annihilating its merchants and breaking the bank. The Alton merchants, however, commenced operations on the moneys furnished by the bank, and they were so anxious to obtain a monopoly of purchases that prices rose immediately. The price of lead rose in a short time from two dollars and seventy-five cents to four dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred. This did not appear to be the best way of monopolizing the lead trade. Therefore, Godfrey, Gilman & Company furnished their agent in Galena some two or three hundred thousand dollars to purchase lead mines and smelting establishments. This agent was a manly, honorable and honest man, but wild and reckless in the extreme. He bought all the mines and smelting establishments he could get and some lots in Galena. He scattered money with a profuse and princely hand. The effect was apparent in a short time. Property in Galena rose in a few months more than two thousand per cent.

While such great exertions were being made to divert the lead trade to Alton and while such lavish expenditures at Galena raised its price there, they could not keep up the price in the eastern cities, its destined market. The lead was kept in store in New York a year or two in hopes the price would rise. The owners were at last compelled to sell at a great sacrifice and the operation ruined all concerned. Stone, Manning & Company and Sloo & Company were equally unfortunate.

"I think the bank must have lost by all its Alton operations nearly a million of dollars and was nearly insolvent before the end of the second year of its existence though the fact was unknown to the people. The Democrats helped to make the banks, but the Whigs controlled the most money, which gave them the control of the banks. The president and a large majority of the directors and other officers were Whigs; just enough of Democrats had been appointed to avoid the appearance of proscription. Thus the Democrats were defeated at least once in the contest for the 'spoils' and probably it will always be thus when long purses are to decide who are the 'victors.' "

Of course, Governor Ford being a Jacksonian Democrat and 'forninst' banks and the business men above mentioned being in the main Whigs, the governor's statements may be taken *Cum grano salis*.

You will notice that these men were capitalists, were endeavoring to corner the lead market and form a practical trust. The "Better than thou arts" of that day exclaimed, no doubt, "Anathema maranatha" on these men and their works; thus history repeats itself. If it had happened in this day and age what an opportunity would have been given to those who cant about civic and business righteousness to hold up their hands in holy horror. What an opportunity for the yellow press to have bespattered the participants with their slime, exercising their license of the press;

how the muckrakers could have disported in the leaves of the magazines published for revenue only and what an opportunity for Executives to issue diatribes inveighing against the predatory rich and swollen fortunes! And as they were Whigs or the Republicans of that day, what a congregation they would have made in which to pass the hat to save doubtful states!

It must be remembered that the firms above referred to were composed of men whose integrity was not questioned. They entered into a reputable business venture which, unfortunately, proved unsuccessful.

BENJAMIN GODFREY, SIMEON RYDER, ETC.

Among the early financiers who cast their lot with Alton and stood by her through good report and evil report were Captain Benjamin Godfrey and Captain Simeon Ryder. It is a singular coincidence that both should have been born in Chatham on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that both followed the sea and became captains of ships and that both should have come to Alton, Captain Godfrey coming from Mexico, via New Orleans, and Captain Ryder from New York. They each married twice, their second wives being sisters, the Misses Pettit of Hempstead, Long Island. Captain Ryder, when a captain at twenty-two, had his vessel, out from Cadiz, Spain, boarded by pirates and completely looted. Captain Godfrey in Mexico had all his savings taken from him by bandits. They each built a railroad, among the first in Illinois, and to finance the building of those roads at that time was as gigantic a proposition as to finance a transcontinental line in this day and age. They were both successfully engaged in commercial pursuits and their activities were not confined to the state and city alone but to the whole western country. Captain Godfrey's life has been written many times and is well known. He left a lasting monument to himself in Monticello Seminary and to him belongs the honor

of being one of the projectors of the Alton and Sangamon Railroad, now a part of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and bringing it to a successful completion.

Captain Ryder went to sea as a boy and was captain of a ship before he was twenty-one. In 1830 he abandoned the sea and locating in New York City, he went into the commercial shipping business. At the end of four years his health failing, he sold out and in the fall of 1834 moved to Alton, Illinois, with a capital of about \$50,000. Here he regained his health, built a large stone warehouse and went into the wholesale general merchandise business and was for twelve years one of the leading merchants of southern Illinois. He took the first steps to build the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, now a part of the Big Four Railway, completed it in 1854 and was its first president. He was also president of the Alton, Marine & Fire Insurance Company for seven years.

Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., eventually removed to New York and engaged in the banking business very successfully. While in Alton he left his imprint on the commercial life of the city.

James S. Stone, for some years in the shoe business with E. L. Dimmock, removed to Boston and, engaging in the manufacturing and mercantile business, became a wealthy and prominent citizen.

Charles Phinney engaged in the grocery business in Alton, in 1838, and conducted a wholesale house until his death in 1904 at the age of ninety-four years, an active business career of sixty-six years, a period seldom, if ever, surpassed.

Isaac Scarritt was an early resident of Alton, merchant and banker, for many years an honored and prominent citizen.

General Semple and Major Hunter were active in the founding and upbuilding of Alton and their additions to the city still bear the names of Sempletown and Hunterstown. A

long roll could be made of those who achieved financial success and among them might be named Captain Joseph Brown, mayor both of Alton and St. Louis, who stated in an address that during the war he had made one thousand dollars a day for four hundred consecutive days.

#### ALTON NATIONAL BANK

The Alton National Bank and its predecessors have as long a continuous record of a banking business as can be shown by any bank in the state and we might say in the United States; a record of safe conservative banking, always aiding in the upbuilding of this section as much as was consistent with such conservatism and with giving its depositors the maximum of security. And it has been a family affair.

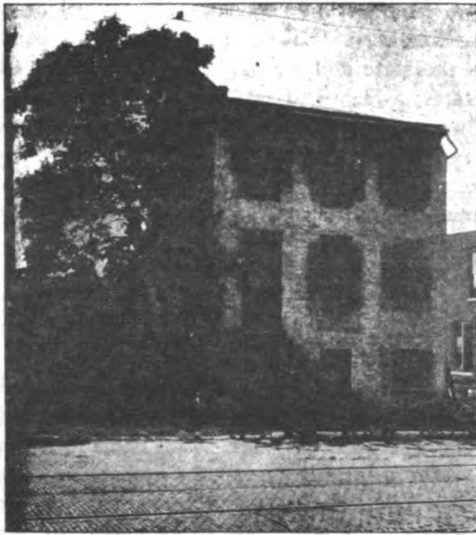
Dr. E. Marsh, the president of the Alton National Bank, and its predecessors for many years, came to Alton in 1832 and engaged first in the drug business and afterwards in banking. Upon his death in 1877, he was succeeded in the presidency by Samuel Wade, who had been vice president. Mr. Wade came to Alton in 1831, engaging first in the lumber business and afterwards successfully engaged in pork packing. He was four times mayor of the city, an example to future generations of business men taking some interest in public affairs for the betterment of the community.

Upon Mr. Wade's death, Mr. C. A. Caldwell, Sr., became president, until his death in 1895. He also was mayor of the city. After Mr. C. A. Caldwell's death, Mr. E. P. Wade, son of the former president, became president, and Mr. C. A. Caldwell, son of the former president of the same name became cashier. Mr. E. P. Wade, during his long life, has been preeminently Alton's most valued citizen. He is very highly esteemed for his sound judgment, his moral and social virtues and for his punctilious fidelity in the discharge of his duties. But little need be said of the present



cashier, save that he is the peer of the former officers of the bank and to those who have been acquainted with their personality, this speaks volumes.

The Alton Mutual Insurance and Savings Company was chartered February 12, 1853, and in September, 1859, also organized a banking business which became the First National Bank in 1865. It continued in business



**ALTON'S FIRST BRICK HOUSE**

[Built by Isaac Prickett in 1832. Birthplace of Edward P. Wade, President Alton National Bank]

until 1882 when it sold out to the Alton National Bank. Mr. Daniel D. Ryrie was made secretary of the company in 1853. When it was succeeded by the First National Bank, he became cashier of the new bank, which position he occupied until his death. Mr. Ryrie was born in Wick, Scotland, and came to Alton with his family in the Fall of 1837. He first clerked in stores in Alton and St. Louis until 1848 or 49, when he went into the wholesale grocery commission and forwarding business in Alton with his brother John A. Ryrie,

under the firm name of D. D. Ryrie & Company. He died July, 1877, aged fifty-two years, and left behind him an enviable name.

#### THE MITCHELL AND DRUMMOND BROTHERS

The Mitchell Brothers, John J. and William H., came to Alton in early days and commencing in a small and obscure way, made a name for themselves as masters of finance. They afterwards removed from Alton, John J. going to St. Louis and William H. to Chicago, where wider fields presented themselves for their activities, and died possessed of more than ordinary wealth. A son of William H. Mitchell, also John J., is now president of one of the largest and most solid banking institutions in Chicago.

With the Mitchells was associated both here and in Chicago, William H. Reid, a nephew. Eminently successful in both places, he will be remembered for many generations as the donor to Monticello Seminary of the magnificent Elinor Reid Memorial Chapel.

Two other brothers, James T. and John N. Drummond, made their beginnings in Alton in the manufacture of tobacco and established a fame for their brands, known all over the United States. James T. removed to St. Louis when they changed the location of their factory, but with the exception of a two years' residence in St. Louis, John N. continued a citizen until his death. Great success crowned their work. George S. Myers, who was their partner for a time, removed to St. Louis and engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business under the firm name of Liggett & Myers and died recently, many times a millionaire.

Arba Nelson and John E. Hayner laid the foundation of their success in the hardware business and when Mr. Hayner died he left a very large estate accumulated in the mercantile business, banking and manufacturing.

William Eliot Smith by his genius built up the largest manufactory of hollow glassware in the United States and the capital he had

invested at his death was very large. H. C. Sweetser and H. C. Priest were very successful in the lumber business.

Nathaniel Hanson built up a very large business in the manufacturing of separators.

Among the lawyers, the name of Judge Henry W. Billings presents itself as the most prominent among them as being both a good business man and a fine lawyer. After graduating at Amherst, he studied law under Judge Foote of Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that city. Coming west, he finally removed to Alton in 1845 where he lived until his death, which occurred April 19, 1870. He was fifty-five years old. As an attorney, Judge Billings ranked among the first of southern Illinois; and there were lawyers in those days. As a business man, he amassed an ample fortune, every dollar of which was honestly earned.

In Edwardsville, the banking business of West & Prickett has stood for years preeminent for business success and business integrity. Their banking house was established in 1867, and after Mr. West's death the business was continued by Major W. R. Prickett.

#### RICHEST PER CAPITA TOWN

In the extreme southeastern portion of the county lies Highland, in Helvetia township. Highland, without doubt, is the richest town per capita in the county and this might also apply to the township. The town is surrounded by fruitful farms, owned and tilled by an industrious, money saving people and in the town itself are a number who can count their wealth in six figures and some are near the million mark, if they do not exceed it.

#### HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING COMPANY

The successful establishment of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company wrought wonders in the town. Disappointment after disappointment confronted them and ruin

stared them in the face, until after many trials the secret of successfully condensing milk was found and now the products of the company are known the world over. This success brought with it wealth to those interested.

Among the people of capital whom the town has claimed as citizens are Louis Latzer, president of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, who was originally a farmer, starting with very moderate means. John Wildi, recently deceased, was formerly secretary of the Milk Company and organized the John Wildi Milk Condensing Company of Maryville, Ohio, with a paid up capital of \$350,000. Selmar Pabst was formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Highland. He came to Highland fifty years ago and started as clerk in a general store. Louis Kinne is president of the First National Bank, also president of the C. Kinne Company, the largest mercantile establishment in the eastern end of the county. His father, Charles Kinne, was one of the pioneer settlers of Highland. George Roth, formerly in the hardware business, left a handsome estate. Joseph Ammann, present cashier of the First National Bank, was formerly successfully engaged in the general merchandise business. The largest interest in Highland, next to the Milk Condensing plant, is the Highland Brewery, founded some sixty years ago by Martin J. Schott. It is the only brewery on the Vandalia line between St. Louis and Terre Haute. The business has grown to enormous proportions and their product is distributed all over the nearby counties.

#### GRANITE CITY

Granite City, a flourishing manufacturing city, has had a marvelous growth in the last decade, but its capitalists have necessarily been non-residents. Unless all signs fail, when the next history of the county shall be written, it will show up a creditable array of resident men of money.

## OPULENT LAND OWNERS

The accumulation of wealth has been by no means confined to the banker, the manufacturer and the merchant. The fertile acres of unrivaled soil have proved great wealth producers to their owners who, governed by their faith in the inexhaustible richness of the land accumulated large tracts which during the lifetime of the owners afforded all the comforts of life and enabled them, in many instances, to leave large fortunes to their descendants.

The Suppigers and Solomon Koepflö of Highland, pioneers in that section, were large land owners. The three Hoxsey brothers, James, Alexander and Archibald, settled in the Silver Creek country in 1817 and entered several thousand acres of land, of which about two thousand acres are still in the hands of the family. Archibald Hoxsey was the grandfather of the daring young aeronaut, Arch Hoxsey, who lost his life in California while making a flight in his machine.

Governor John Reynolds' father and uncle were both large land owners, as was also Col. Rufus Easton, the founder of Alton. Guy Morrison died owning several thousands of acres near Collinsville. He not only developed his own land, but also loaned money to his neighbors, not for the mere sake of the interest, but also to aid them in making their lands more productive. The Mitchell brothers, John J. and William H., owned about four thousand acres near Mitchell station. They are entitled to great credit for developing by draining the wet prairie country, a section admirably adapted for duck and snipe shooting, but hardly fitted in its then state for profitable farming.

Benjamin L. and Nimrod Dorsey came

from Kentucky in 1836 and entered large tracts of land. One of them gave to each of his children one thousand acres of land during his lifetime. The heirs were great developers and did not allow their land to lie idle.

George Barnsback came from Kentucky prior to 1820. During his lifetime he gave each of his children a quarter section of the best land in the county, which they developed and a great part of it is still owned by his descendants.

The Gilhams were among the earliest settlers, who acquired large holdings which they developed. Isaac Prickett, the father of Major W. R. Prickett, was a large land owner at his death.

John T. Lusk, one of the first recorders of the county, came from Mississippi and was the owner of several thousand acres when he died.

William Montgomery, one of the earliest settlers, the Kinders and Z. B. Job, were great developers and builders-up of the farming sections and died, each of them possessed of many acres. The Collins family, founders of Collinsville, were large land owners.

Gershorn Flagg, an early settler, was also one of those who had faith in Madison county and showed it by accumulating farming property of extended acreage.

In our cities, towns and on the farms, are a large number of men, who after years of industry and thrift have by their devotion to their business been enabled to retire from active life, to enjoy in their old age, the fruits of their labors, feeling sure that they can leave a goodly heritage to their children.

Madison county has truly blessed and in return has been truly blessed by many of her children.

## CHAPTER XLI

### MUSIC IN MADISON COUNTY

EARLY MUSICAL CENTERS—MONTICELLO SEMINARY—ALTON MUSICIANS—BANDS AND SOCIETIES—SCHOOLS OF MUSIC—OTHER BANDS, ORGANISTS, ETC.—MUSIC IN HIGHLAND.

*By Prof. W. D. Armstrong.*

The early history of Art in Madison county, particularly in Music, reveals some very interesting facts which are worthy of record, for the reason that were it not for the influence of religion, literature and music, this part of the middle west would not have developed towards civilization and Christianity, and the people would not have enjoyed those blessings of home life, safety and the pursuit of happiness had not the itinerant preacher, teacher and singing master made their regular visits, bringing with them the news and happenings of the more advanced east.

#### EARLY MUSICAL CENTERS

The country school house and church were the regular meeting places of the pioneer singers. There were no pianos or organs in those days, so in the church some one would be called on "to raise the tune." In the singing classes the tuning fork, or the violin, was used to give the pitch, and, in some instances, an English accordeon. One early settler, George Parker, played on the flute, and he was in great demand wherever there was singing. The music teacher would come to a village or settlement, often being heralded for some months in advance, and give a course of lessons which would usually conclude with a grand concert or some sacred cantata. All the people, both old and young, for miles

around, would attend these sessions, were particularly the beaux and belles, and not a few country gallants selected their future companions at the old singing school. A family by the name of Peters moved from the south into the northern part of the county. They had some knowledge of the old "buck-wheat" notes, and could sing correctly from them. Different members of this family gave instruction from time to time and were, probably, the first teachers. Later, or when Monticello Seminary was built, Mr. B. B. Munson was engaged as musical director of the school. He immediately organized a singing class in the old Godfrey school house, using Lowell Mason's collection of songs as his text book. Mr. Munson was an enthusiast in his line and not only gave his attention to the Seminary, but in the church and Sunday school.

From this source emanated the musical life of the county. The preachers would carry the new songs to the different churches in their circuits, and the moving about of the people, scattered the love for the study and appreciation of music into nearly every adjacent locality. With the founding of more schools and colleges came a wider field of activity, until, within a period of one hundred years, we have come to be a musical people, capable of understanding and interpreting the best there is in the noble art.

## MONTICELLO SEMINARY

As has already been alluded to, Monticello Seminary, in Godfrey, always had a department of music, and some unusually good teachers have been in the faculty of late years. Miss K. L. Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Rowe, Miss M. S. Stackus, Miss Agnes Troy and others have been connected with the school. The strong point at Monticello has been the attention given to music, nearly all of the great artists have appeared there, also such famous organizations as the Mendelssohn Club, The Speiring Quartette and The Steindell Trio. The churches in Godfrey have volunteer choirs with the following organists now in service: Mrs. G. Hoots, Methodist; Miss Hattie Turner, Congregational; Miss H. Mason, Bethany Church.

## ALTON MUSICIANS

In Alton among the first persons who made a special business of teaching music was Joseph Floss, who came there in 1865. Mr. Floss educated some of the best musicians of today and the impress of his labors still lives. He was not a great composer but a most successful teacher, giving lessons on the piano, organ and stringed instruments. He also was organist at the Catholic cathedral for some years. The Walter family were quite musical. Valentine had a music store at the corner of Third and Piasa streets. His brother, Benedict, was an expert theoretical musician and taught both harmony and composition. Mr. Joseph Gratian established an organ factory in the early sixties and built up a large business. He was an organist of ability, giving most of his time to the Episcopal church where he had a good choir. His son, William J. Gratian, succeeded him and has erected some fine instruments. He is also an expert organist. Mr. B. H. Wortmann was for years organist at the Catholic Cathedral and did much towards furthering the interest of music in Alton. He directed the Amphion Club of male

voices, the Alton Opera Company, the Symphonic Orchestra and many other local organizations. Mr. Wortmann was a good violinist and devoted much of his time to teaching. He now resides in Chicago where he has charge of the music in one of the large Catholic churches. Mr. Emil Trenchery came to Alton in 1836. He opened the first music store and was organist at the Cathedral. He was a piano tuner and also gave lessons. He was a familiar character on the streets for many years, being led by a boy, owing to a sad affliction—blindness. Mr. Trenchery lived to a good old age and was highly respected. His children were all excellent musicians and, with one exception, still live in Alton. His daughter, Miss Wilhelmina was not only an accomplished musician, but a successful teacher.

## BANDS AND SOCIETIES

A brass band was formed in 1865 by Mr. William A. Murphy, called the Silver Cornet Band. In 1871 Mr. Reinhold Gossrau organized a band bearing his name, and many of the members of the Cornet band joined his newly-formed organization. Mr. Gossrau was a born band leader, and also gave lessons on the violin. The following citizens were the original players in his band: Christian Wuerker, A. Maerdian, W. Fries, G. Mold, H. Wutzler, H. Winter, J. B. House, Fred W. Hoppe, H. O. Tonsor, A. Brueggemann, A. Tuemler, W. Oltman, Levi D. Yager, Joseph Holl, Eugene Lavenue and John Elbe.

The Emerald Band, under the leadership of J. B. House, existed but a short time. A Juvenile Band, got together by J. B. Hoge, gave promise of being permanent, but, with the organization of the White Hussar Band, most of its talent came over to it.

The White Hussar Band has made itself famous throughout the state. They have played at all the important functions and are always in demand. Mr. Edward Kleipeter is the present director and there are some thirty

members. The German Maennerchor, founded in 1867, still holds its regular meetings. Mr. Joseph Floss, the first director, conductor, was succeeded by Mr. R. Gossrau, who is the present incumbent.

Various male quartettes have existed in Alton, among them the Apollo, Messrs. E. C. Smith, Ernest Schweppe, Louis Betz and F. H. Rabe. The Mozart, Messrs. A. C. Topping, C. Huskinson, L. E. Weston, W. D. Armstrong. The Arion, T. Pepler, A. L. Daniels, R. A. Haight and John M. Logan. The Amphion, C. D. Haagen, F. C. Pickard, H. Rumsey, and E. Ingham.

The Dominant Ninth Choral Society has been in existence for about twenty years, and has performed many excellent works, among them Haydn's Creation, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Rossini's Stabat Mater, Liszt's St. Elizabeth and many others. Mrs. C. B. Rohland is the conductor, and is considered to be one of the best-posted musicians in America. Mrs. Rohland does some teaching; she, however, devotes most of her time to conducting and lecturing on music. There are about one hundred and fifty members besides a long list of patrons who support the Dominant Ninth Society.

Mr. W. D. Armstrong was born in Alton and is one of its native musicians. He has made a reputation as composer, teacher and organist. He established the school of music which bears his name in 1906, which has met with much success. Associated with Mr. Armstrong are Mrs. C. B. Rohland, Mrs. G. G. Craig, Mr. E. R. Kroeger, Mr. W. E. Yates, Mr. D. E. Stoekel, and Mr. Paul E. Harney.

#### SCHOOLS OF MUSIC

The Alton Conservatory of Music was in existence for some five years with Miss Ruth Mills as director. Miss K. V. Dickinson has charge of the Studio School of Music, which has connected with it the Camerata Chorus of Women's Voices. This organization gives concerts yearly.

In the churches the choirs are mostly volunteers. The organists are Mr. W. J. Gratian, St. Paul's Episcopal; Miss Elizabeth Boyle, First Presbyterian; Mr. B. C. Richardson, Methodist; Mr. W. Montgomery, Twelfth Street Presbyterian; Miss May Wheelock, Church of the Redeemer, Congregational; Miss Emma Joesting, German Evangelical; Miss May Foreman, First Baptist; Mr. W. C. Weyrich, Catholic Cathedral; Miss M. Jehle, St. Mary's Catholic; Miss W. Pauline Guy is a successful teacher of today.

Upper Alton, now included in Alton proper, has the Shurtleff Conservatory of Music, in connection with the College. Miss Adelia Randall is the Director. There is also a chorus of fifty which gives a yearly recital.

The organists in the various churches are Mrs. Elsie Leverett-Owen, First Baptist; Miss Eva Deem, Methodist; Mrs. G. Worden, Presbyterian.

#### OTHER BANDS, ORGANISTS, ETC.

At the Western Military Academy a good brass band is maintained under the leadership of Capt. W. E. Yates. This school encourages the study of music, and all its branches are taught. In the public schools vocal music is required and credit is given for work done in vocal and harmony. Miss A. Jones is the present supervisor of music.

Bethalto has for years had a brass band which was organized in 1879 and called the Bethalto Cornet Band. Among its first members were: Irby Williams, E. H. Youngworth, J. G. Klein, W. H. Lawrence, J. Jones, W. H. Battles, Joel Williams, J. F. Kruse, O. F. Bangert, C. H. Montgomery, E. A. Stoutenberg, Christ. Langhorst, John S. Culp. The church organists are Miss Mayme Brown, Catholic; Miss Esther Thraikill, Methodist; Miss Doris Brown, Lutheran; Miss Sarah Owens, Baptist.

In Edwardsville the leading band is the Edwardsville Concert Band, which is conducted by Prof. W. C. Schwarz. The Thomas Band

is under the direction of Prof. W. B. Thomas. He also conducts bands in Collinsville, Troy and Norden. There are quite a number of orchestras, but mostly of the dance variety.

The principal quartet is the Lotus Quartet, which has sung many engagements outside of Edwardsville as well as in. Its members are: Mrs. Edith Metcalfe Tuxhorn, Mrs. George D. Burroughs, Miss Josephine Springer and Miss Carrie Wolf. The place now occupied by Miss Wolf was in the original quartet taken by Miss Nora Burroughs, who married I. B. Dillingham, and located in New York. The Choral Society, organized in 1908, which Mrs. Rohland led, is not holding sessions this year.

The organists are: St. Mary's Catholic, Mrs. W. B. Thomas; St. Boniface's Catholic, Jos. Hotz; St. John's M. E., David Fiegenbaum, St. Andrew's Episcopal, Mrs. D. H. Brown; First Presbyterian, Miss Gay Stubbs; German Methodist, Miss Lydia Engelmann; Eden Evangelical, Miss Thekla Rahn; Christian, Miss Amy Jeffress; Christian Science, Miss Bess Bickelhaupt.

Granite City has a famous singing club, the St. David's Benevolent Choral Society, numbering fifty voices. Mr. John Morgan is director and Miss Gladys Lynch, pianist. The Underwood School of Music is the only institution of its kind in Granite City and has met with popular favor. Miss Eunice Underwood is the principal and has several teachers to assist her. This school is affiliated with the Kroeger School of Music in St. Louis, Mo., and the W. D. Armstrong School of Music in Alton. Miss Edith Frohardt is organist of the Neidringhaus Memorial church.

#### MUSIC IN HIGHLAND

*By J. S. Hoerner*

In the musical world, both local and instrumental, Highland has been prominent and influential in this section from the start. The love and knowledge of music of the German

settlers asserted itself both in vocal and instrumental practice in homes and at social gatherings. Though private singing and instrumental musical clubs were in existence, yet it was only about 1850 that the first regular singing society was organized in Highland, with Julius Hammer, a German school and music teacher, as its first director.

Highland eventually made so prominent and favorable a reputation for singers that in 1855 the grand singers' festival of the Western Saengerbund (covering a number of states) was held here on Koepfli's hill just north of town. It was very largely attended and is yet remembered as a grand success. At the next festival at St. Louis, in 1856, the Highland singers carried off first prize.

Succeeding several old societies, the present Harmonie Maennerchor was organized in 1867, which now has thirty-five active and about 100 passive members, with an additional ladies' choir of thirty active members. Its standing in the district organization (including St. Louis and southern Illinois) is such that several district festivals were held here, and another to be here in June, 1912.

Mr. Charles Koch, father of ex-supervisor Louis Koch, has been an active singer for fifty-seven years. He is yet active, never missing a practice except when sick. His four sons and one grandson are all active members of the society, as well as three daughters in the ladies' choir.

In instrumental music many of the old settlers (the Suppigers, Kinnes and others) were proficient and active privately and at social gatherings. The first regular music band, however, was organized by J. Willimann, who died soon thereafter, being succeeded by his son, J. H. Willimann, about 1852. The latter was an excellent musician. He came from Switzerland and had served three years in the United States army as band master previous to his settlement at Highland. He was the pioneer organizer and leader of brass bands



and orchestras in this section. It is known that he made his professional rounds to his bands and scholars in the various towns on a grey pony, going to Troy Mondays, Collinsville Tuesdays, Edwardsville Wednesdays, Marine Thursdays and Fridays, remaining at home in Highland only on Saturdays and Sundays. Later on he also engaged in the mercantile business with success, becoming so prominent a citizen that he was honored with

the office of town president (before city organization) during the years 1867 and 1873 to 1877. He died about fifteen years ago.

Highland has had many good music bands and orchestras, also several so-called philharmonic orchestras, composed of citizens who did not practice for financial results. At present we have again several good bands and orchestras.

James Dinnick, who then secured the funds to erect a wall around the lot donated for the purpose by the heirs of John C. W. Hume. In 1882 the project of a monument was renewed and a committee of incorporation organized from the state, bearing date Jan. 2, 1882, and in the following year which the committee did the work of organization. The movement too, however, was not successful, but was again revived in 1883, and the city council passed a resolution asking the state legislature to appropriate money for the purpose of erecting a monument. This resolution was presented to the legislature by state senator, James A. Hume, who then he was succeeded by John C. W. Hume, president of the Illinois State Association. The resolution was not passed, but the citizens of Madison County, in addition, making a fund, obtained a grant for the second year from the state for the purpose of erecting a monument. The contract for the monument was awarded to the contract let to the Carter Stone Company of Springfield. The building committee consisted of Directors J. P. Hume, J. E. Hume, and Edward J. Hume. The monument was completed in 1885. The dedication on the monument anniversary November 2, 1885, but as that date fell on Sunday the exercises took place on the 8th.

The monument was erected on the lot donated for the purpose by the heirs of John C. W. Hume. In 1882 the project of a monument was renewed and a committee of incorporation organized from the state, bearing date Jan. 2, 1882, and in the following year which the committee did the work of organization. The movement too, however, was not successful, but was again revived in 1883, and the city council passed a resolution asking the state legislature to appropriate money for the purpose of erecting a monument. This resolution was presented to the legislature by state senator, James A. Hume, who then he was succeeded by John C. W. Hume, president of the Illinois State Association. The resolution was not passed, but the citizens of Madison County, in addition, making a fund, obtained a grant for the second year from the state for the purpose of erecting a monument. The contract for the monument was awarded to the contract let to the Carter Stone Company of Springfield. The building committee consisted of Directors J. P. Hume, J. E. Hume, and Edward J. Hume. The monument was completed in 1885. The dedication on the monument anniversary November 2, 1885, but as that date fell on Sunday the exercises took place on the 8th.



## CHAPTER XLII

### PUBLIC MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY

LOVEJOY MONUMENT MOVEMENT—DESCRIPTION OF MONUMENT—THE WOOD RIVER MONUMENT—CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT ALTON—MEMORIAL TO UNION SOLDIERS—THE LOUIS ARRINGTON MONUMENT.

The Lovejoy Monument at Alton is unique in this that it is, probably, the only public memorial erected to one not distinguished either in war or statesmanship. His all-sufficient claim to public gratitude was his sublime devotion to the great and precious principles of free speech and liberty of the press, and his willingness to die for them. The details of the Lovejoy tragedy are reviewed in chapter IX.

#### LOVEJOY MONUMENT MOVEMENT

Many years after the tragedy various desultory attempts were made by members of the press and citizens to raise money to erect a suitable monument to the martyr to free speech, but none of them was successful. The most considerable movement of the kind was made in 1867. An organization was effected and some money raised but not enough encouragement was given the project and it failed. The incorporators of this association were: Rev. Thaddeus B. Hurlbut, Moses G. Atwood, Willard C. Flagg, Lawson A. Parks, Thomas Dimmock, John L. Blair, Rev. Melvin Jameson, John E. Hayner and Rev. Cornelius H. Taylor. Messrs. Hayner, Dimmock, Blair and Jameson lived to see the completion of the monument, thirty years later, by another organization. Meanwhile a block and scroll was placed over Lovejoy's grave by Hon.

Thos. Dimmock, who also secured the funds to erect a wall around the lot donated for the purpose by the heirs of Maj. C. W. Hunter.

In 1885 the project of a monument was revived and a certificate of incorporation obtained from the state, bearing date Jan. 2, 1886, and is the authority under which the directors of the new association acted. This movement, too, became apathetic, but was again revived in 1895, and the city council passed a resolution urging the state legislature to appropriate \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument. This resolution was presented in the legislature by state senator, Chas. A. Herb, of Alton, president of the association until his death when he was succeeded by Mr. Edward P. Wade, president of the Alton National Bank. The resolution eventually passed the legislature, but did not become effective until the citizens of Alton had subscribed \$5,000, in addition, making a fund of \$30,000. The design for the monument drawn by R. P. Bringham, sculptor, of St. Louis, was accepted and the contract let to the Culver Stone Company of Springfield. The building committee consisted of Directors L. Pfeifferberger, J. E. Hayner and Edward Levis. The monument was completed in time for its dedication on the sixteenth anniversary November 7, 1897, but as that date fell on Sunday the exercises took place on the 8th,



LOVEJOY MONUMENT

and, owing to a great storm, were held at Temple Theater instead of at the cemetery as was designed. The opening address on The Rise of the Monument, was by Mr. Edward P. Wade, president of the association. The main address was by Hon. Thomas Dimmock, who had been for many years interested in movements to erect a Lovejoy memorial. Other speakers on the occasion were Rev. J. M. Wilkerson, pastor A. M. E. church; State Senator David R. Sparks; Lieut. Gov. W. A. Northcott. The White Hussar band furnished the instrumental music and a chorus sang the Concord hymn to original music by Prof. W. D. Armstrong. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. M. Jameson and the benediction by Rev. H. K. Sanborne.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MONUMENT

The monument is emblematic of the triumph of the cause for which the hero died. The sculptor's ideal of victory was expressed throughout the entire memorial. The winged statue of Victory which crowns the main shaft and the exultant eagles surmounting the sentinel columns, alike express the idea of triumphant consummation. It is a magnificent piece of work from an artistic standpoint and as solid as the everlasting hills. Described technically the monument is a massive granite column some 93 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of Victory 17 feet high, weighing 8,700 pounds. This shaft in three sections, weighing respectively 16, 18 and 22 tons each, is one of the largest columns in this country. The base consists of a round plinth, square cap, die and base in form of a seat. It stands in the center of a terrace 40 feet in diameter, surrounded on three sides by a granite exedra wall 8 feet high on outside, having a seat on the inside. The terrace is floored with 6-inch granite flagging and is reached by seven granite steps. Two large

granite pedestals, surmounted by ornate stand-ard bronze tripods, finish the exedra walls. By the steps are two granite sentinel columns 30 feet high, surmounted by bronze eagles 8 feet over the wings. On each of the four sides of the die is a bronze panel with an inscription.

The idea of the monument association in preparing the inscriptions was to let Lovejoy speak for himself as editor, minister of the gospel and opponent of slavery, and a quotation from his speeches was placed under each of these heads. The fourth inscription is in honor of the men who stood by him and risked their lives and property for the same cause. The inscriptions and historical data are:

#### (SOUTH FRONT)

(*Medallion of Lovejoy*)

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY,  
EDITOR *Alton Observer*,  
Albion, Maine, Nov. 8, 1802  
Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837

#### A MARTYR TO LIBERTY

"I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessing of God, I will never go back."

#### (NORTH FRONT)

#### CHAMPION OF FREE SPEECH

(*Cut of Lovejoy Press*)

"But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, to publish whatever I please on any subject—being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

"Whether on scaffold high,  
Or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place for man to die  
Is where he dies for man."

## (EAST PANEL)

## MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

## MODERATOR OF ALTON PRESBYTERY

"If the laws of my country fail to protect me I appeal to God, and with him I cheerfully rest my cause. I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

## (WEST PANEL)

## SALVE, VICTORIES!

This monument commemorates the valor, devotion and sacrifice of the noble Defenders of the Press, who, in this city, on Nov. 7, 1837, made the first armed resistance to the aggressions of the slave power in America.

In addition to these epitaphs in bronze the following explanatory inscriptions are placed on the granite bases below the urns:

Erected,  
by the State of Illinois,  
and citizens of Alton,  
1896-97.

Dedicated,  
In gratitude to God,  
and in the love of Liberty,  
November 8th, 1897.

The members of the association in charge of the erection of the monument were: Edward P. Wade, president; William Armstrong, vice president; John E. Hayner, treasurer; W. T. Norton, secretary; Chas. Holden, Jr., asst. secretary; Henry C. Priest, Edward Levis, L. Pfeiffenberger, George D. Hayden, W. A. Haskell, David R. Sparks, Henry Watson, H. G. M. Pike, John A. Cousley, Isaac E. Kelley, Chas. A. Herb, the first president, died in office.

## THE WOOD RIVER MONUMENT

Sunday, September 11, 1910, was a red letter day in the annals of the peaceful rural settlement in the forks of Wood river, where

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the Moore family first settled in 1804. It was the scene of the savage massacre of members of three pioneer families by Indians. Over 1,000 spectators gathered on the John Moore farm to witness the unveiling of the monument erected by the grandchildren of Capt. Abel Moore in memory of the victims of the Wood River massacre described elsewhere in this work. The monument is erected on the old trail between the homes of Reason Reagen



THE WOOD RIVER MONUMENT

and Abel Moore. It faces the county road and stands about three hundred yards east of where the massacre actually took place. Frank Moore, of Chicago, the youngest son of the famous cavalry leader of the Civil war fame, Maj. Franklin Moore, and grandson of Capt. Abel Moore, presided and made the opening address of welcome. The monument was unveiled by Miss Harriet Moore, of Wichita Falls, Texas, during an address by Miss Edith Culp. The plot of ground on which the monument stands was presented to the people of Madison county and accepted in their behalf

by Prof. John U. Uzzell, county superintendent of schools. Addresses followed by Hon. N. G. Flagg, of Moro, and Hon. J. N. Perrin, of St. Clair, and Maj. E. K. Pruitt, of Fosterburg. The exercises were interspersed with patriotic songs by a male quartet.

The monument is built of concrete and stands twenty feet high. It is a handsome shaft, built by Rev. R. E. Farley, of Wichita Falls, Texas, while on his summer vacation. On its face is this inscription:

"In memory of the victims of the Wood River Massacre, July 10, 1814. William and Joel, aged eight and eleven years, sons of Capt. Abel Moore; John and George Moore, aged ten and three years, sons of William Moore; Rachel Reagen and her children, Elizabeth and Timothy, aged seven and three years. Murdered by Indians about 300 yards in rear of monument. Dedicated Sept. 11, 1910, by descendants of Capt. Abel Moore."

The grandchildren of Capt. Abel Moore, who erected this monument are: Dr. Isaac Moore, of Alton; John Moore, of Wichita Falls, Texas; Frank Moore, of Chicago; Irby, Joel and Luella Williams and Mrs. John Culp, of Wood river; Thomas Hamilton, of Buffalo, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary J. Deck, of Roodhouse; Lewis Moore, of Granite City; Mrs. Mary Moore, of Seattle, Washington.

#### CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT ALTON

A military prison was located in Alton during the war on the old penitentiary grounds. Several thousand prisoners were incarcerated therein during the four years of strife and some fifteen hundred died during that period and were buried in a cemetery set apart for that purpose. For many years after the war the cemetery was neglected and the slabs which marked the graves rotted down or were carried away by vandals and used for fuel, and the identity of those buried there was thereby

lost. Some seven years ago congress passed an act providing for markers for the graves of the Confederates who died in northern prisons, but in this case the disappearance of the original slabs made identification practically impossible, so the Sam. Davis chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, located



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, ALTON

here, petitioned the war department to appropriate the sum the permanent markers would have cost to the erection of a monument in the center of the grounds upon which the names of all the soldiers there buried should appear. The petition was granted, the government purchased and improved the site and surrounded it with a substantial iron fence, and the contract for the monument was let. The work was completed in September, 1909. The me-

morial is a lofty granite column, some forty feet high. On the four sides of the base are large bronze plates on which are engraved the names, companies and respective regiments of all the Confederates buried in the cemetery. It is a splendid specimen of artistic workmanship, a fitting memorial to brave, though, from the Union standpoint, misguided men, and also a tribute to the magnanimity of the government. The inscriptions on the monument, in addition to the names, are as follows:

"Erected by the United States to Mark the Burial Place of 1,354 Confederate Soldiers who died here and at the Small Pox Hospital on Adjacent Island, while Prisoners of War, and whose Graves cannot now be Identified."

The monument cost \$5,000 and the government pays \$60 annually for the care of the grounds.

The Alton chapter of the organization, known as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was established some seven years ago. It was named after a brave young southerner who, captured within the Federal lines, refused to reveal certain information he was known to possess and suffered the fate which the rules of war demand in such cases. The original officers were: Mrs. John N. Drummond, honorary president, a position she held during her life. President, Mrs. Pauline Collins; Vice President, Mrs. G. G. Grommett; Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Gregory; Treasurer, Mrs. Scott Cunningham, succeeded by Mrs. Anna Cunningham; Custodian of Cemetery, Mrs. Harry Basse, succeeded by Mrs. Daniel Miller. Mrs. Collins is still president at this writing.

The handsome entrance to the grounds, which lie in the northern section of the city, was erected by the Sam. Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at a cost of \$700. It consists of two gracefully curved archways of stone between the pillars

of which are swung massive iron gates. On one of the pillars is a tablet inscribed:

"Erected in memory of the Confederates who Died in Alton Prison 1862-65, by U. D. C. through efforts of the Sam. Davis Chapter, in the year 1910."

On the opposite pillar is inscribed:

Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er:  
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking;  
Dream of battlefields no more,  
Days of danger, nights of waking."

#### MEMORIAL TO UNION SOLDIERS

In the Alton City cemetery are buried the remains of several hundred Union soldiers who died at Alton while it was a military post, besides many other local soldiers who have died since the war, but the only attention they have received from the government are the ordinary markers. Overlooking their last resting place is a piece of ordnance mounted on a granite base with the inscription, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" Above this simple memorial the national flag floats from a lofty staff. But this memorial was not erected by a grateful government but by the Grand Army Post and other surviving comrades in memory of their fallen brothers.

#### THE LOUIS ARRINGTON MONUMENT

Another unique public monument is that erected by the Glass Blowers Unions of the United States and Canada in memory of their former chief, Louis Arrington. It stands in the Greenwood cemetery, in Godfrey township. It is built of the best light Barre granite, and is known as the rock or boulder design. On one corner of the die which is a rough boulder, is a carved Corinthian column supporting a broken arch, the base of the column lies in a bed of ferns; also a vine of ivy twining around the column from base to top. A full size portrait of Louis Arrington is carved

on the keystone and is raised over four inches from the base of the stone. On the face of the die, which is highly embellished with carving, is the following inscription in raised polished letters:

"Erected by the Glass Blowers Association of America in commemoration of the Life and Services of Louis Arrington, 1837-1911."

Mr. Arrington was a distinguished leader in the ranks of organized labor and was at the head of the above organization. He served, at one time, as State Factory Inspector of Illinois.

The monument was designed and built under the supervision of the Alton Monument Works, H. L. Harford, manager.

The monument stands eight feet high and weighs 22,000 pounds.

#### CENTENNIAL MONUMENT.

The Centennial monument, celebrating the inauguration of representative government and the establishment of judicial procedure in Madison county, forms the frontispiece of this volume and is described on page adjacent thereto.

## CHAPTER XLIII

### TO ALTON'S EARLY CREDIT

#### HER OLD-TIME CHARTER—ITS DONATIONS OF LOTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL AND OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The earliest town incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois was Kaskaskia, January 6, 1818. Cairo was a close second having been incorporated three days later on January 9th of same year. Edwardsville is third, February 23, 1819; Carmi, fourth, March 24, 1818; Belleville, fifth, March 27, 1818; Alton, sixth, January 30, 1821.

These dates of incorporation mean nothing as to time of first settlement. They refer merely to the corporate existence of the towns named under act of the Legislature. For instance: Kaskaskia dates back to some year year between 1682 and 1700 but had no corporate existence until 1818, although it was the capital of the territory, while Cahokia, which was contemporaneous with Kaskaskia, has no record of ever being incorporated. Looking nearer home Upper Alton, which was laid out in 1816, a year before Alton, is not on record as being incorporated until February 18, 1837. It is a curious fact that Col. Rufus Easton, who laid out the town of Alton in 1818, is not among its incorporators.

According to the revised ordinances of Alton the town was not incorporated until 1833, but this is not correct. The first charter was issued in 1821. Alton was then a promising settlement but owing to defective land titles and consequent litigation the original settlers moved away and the town did not revive until the litigation was settled about 1830. From

1821 to 1833 the town was governed by trustees under a charter of perpetual succession. The charter is a curious document and is appended here for its historical interest. The donation of the proprietors of the town of fifty lots for the support of the Gospel and fifty for the support of public schools will attract special attention as they were probably the first of the kind made in the State.

*"An Act for the Appointment of Trustees for the Town of Alton, Approved January 30, 1821.* Preamble: Whereas, the inhabitants of the town of Alton, in the county of Madison, have presented their petition to this Legislature setting forth, that the original proprietors of said town did make a donation of one hundred town lots, one-half for the support of the Gospel, and the other half for the support of public schools in said town for ever, which said towns lots vest at present in the patentees of the tract on which said town is situated, and who are not authorized to use the said donation for the purposes intended by the donor; and whereas the said petitioners have further prayed that the town may be incorporated and trustees appointed in whom and their successors the said lots may vest for ever, to be used and applied agreeably for the purposes intended; and the objects of said petitioners appearing just and reasonable; therefore,

"Sect. 1—Be it enacted by the People of



the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Jas. W. Whitney, Benjamin Spencer, Benj. Stedman, Augustus Langworthy, Joel Finch, Isaac Wood and Charles Geer, be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known by the name of the 'Trustees of the Town of Alton' and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

"Sect. 2—Be it further enacted, That the donation of the aforesaid one hundred town lots, shall vest in the said trustees and their successors in perpetuity, to be leased or otherwise managed as shall seem meet to the said trustees or a majority of them; and one-half of the proceeds thereof shall be annually applied towards the support of a public school in said town, and the other half applied to the support of the Gospel.

"Sect. 3—Be it further enacted, That there shall be one annual meeting of the said trustees on the first Monday in March in each and every year: the chairman of the board shall have the power to call special meetings, giving five days previous notice thereof; a majority at any stated, adjourned, or special meeting shall form a board or quorum, and a majority of them shall be capable of doing and transacting all the concerns of the said school; and particularly for the entering into contracts for the erecting and repairing of any building or buildings necessary for said institution, of making and enacting by-laws and ordinances for the government of the said school not contrary to the laws and constitution of the United States or of this state; of filling vacancies in the board of trustees occasioned by death, resignation, or removal out of the place; of electing and appointing the principal instructor and other instructors of the same school, of agreeing with them for their salaries, and of removing them for misconduct or breach of laws of the institution; of appointing committees of their own body to carry into execution all and every the reso-

lutions of the board; and in particular, of delegating to a special committee of their own body full power and authority to transact all and singular the said business of the said school conformably to any resolution for such purpose, until the annual meeting thereof, at which time a report of their proceedings shall be laid before the board; of appointing a chairman and secretary out of their own body and managers and other customary and necessary officers for taking care of the estate and managing the concerns of the institution: Provided, That all vacancies shall be filled at a stated meeting of the board.

"Sect. 4—Be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall be authorized to levy a tax on all the town lots in said town (the one hundred town lots aforesaid excepted), not exceeding seventy-five cents on each lot, per annum, to be applied to the support of the teacher or teachers of the said school, and to the erection or repairing of such building or buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the said school or the instructors thereof.

"Sect. 5—Be it further enacted, That the said trustees or a majority thereof, at their annual meeting in the month of March shall be authorized to appoint a collector to collect the tax aforesaid, who shall give bond with one or more securities, in double the sum to be collected in each and every year, to be approved of by the said board of trustees, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for faithfully paying over to the treasurer of the said town of Alton all the moneys he shall collect pursuant to any tax list that shall be delivered to him by the trustees aforesaid; and as a compensation for his services the said collector shall be allowed to retain such sum annually as to the trustees shall appear to be just and reasonable.

"Sect. 6—Be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall in like manner be author-

ized to appoint annually a treasurer, whose duty it shall be to reserve and safely keep all moneys belonging to the said town; and to pay over no moneys whatsoever except upon order or warrant of the said trustees; he is to give receipts to the collector for all such moneys as he may receive of the said collector for the use of the said town, and for all other persons.

"Sect. 7—Be it further enacted, That the said trustees and their successors, by the name and style aforesaid, shall be capable in law to purchase, receive and hold, to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, goods, and chattels of whatsoever kind the same may be, either given, devised, or purchased, or leased for the use of the said school, and may sell and dispose of same as shall seem most conducive to the interest of said institution; and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all courts and places whatever; and shall be authorized to fill all offices provided for by this law, but which are to expire at first annual election after the passage of this law.

"Sect. 8—Be it further enacted, That the several persons herein named be, and they are hereby appointed, trustees in the town of Alton, in the county aforesaid, to continue in office until the election of their successors as is herein provided, and who shall within twenty days after their election assemble and choose their chairman and other officers. They shall settle their rules, and keep a journal of their proceedings, and enter the yeas and nays on a question, resolve, or ordinance, at the request of a member, and their deliberations shall be public.

"Sect. 9—Be it further enacted, That the said trustees shall have the power and authority to pass by-laws and ordinances to prevent horse racing in the streets and lanes of the said town, and to prevent drunkenness and disorderly conduct, to prevent and extinguish

fires, to cause the streets to be cleared, cleansed and repaired by the inhabitants thereof, and to impose reasonable and appropriate penalties for the breaches of their ordinances, recoverable before any justice of the peace of the county, and to pass such general regulations for the better government of the said town as they shall deem necessary. Provided, That nothing therein contained shall be inconsistent with the law and constitution of this state or of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of trustees to cause the said laws and ordinances to be published in three of the most public places in the said town, for the information of the citizens and all concerned: and it shall be his further duty to cause the said by-laws and ordinances to be carried into effect: he shall remain in office for the term for which he was chosen a trustee, but in case of his absence at the meeting of the board, the board may appoint a chairman pro tempore: that on the death, resignation, or removal of any one or more of the trustees, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the remaining trustees, who shall appoint a successor or successors to continue in office until the next election; and in case there should not be an election at the time appointed by this act, the trustees in office shall continue in office until their successors shall be chosen at the next general election.

"Sect. 10—Be it further enacted, That the limits of the said town or incorporation shall include all that part of section seven (7) in town five north of range nine west of the third principal meridian, lying and being south of a tract in said section commonly called the Hodges tract, of two hundred and fifty-five acres; and all free white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided for six months immediately preceding the election within the limits of said town or incorporation, as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby authorized

to elect seven trustees annually on the first Monday of September in each and every year; who shall serve for the term of one year, except as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of some one of the constables residing in or near the said town, who shall be designated by the said trustees to give twenty days' previous notice, in three of the most public places in the town, that such election will be holden at such public place in said town as such constable shall designate; and it shall also be the duty of said constable to superintend and conduct the same; and he may employ a clerk to assist him in keeping the poll, for which services compensation shall be made by the said trustees; and it shall be the further duty of the said constable, within ten days after such election shall have been holden, to make complete return of the number of votes given, and make a certificate of the persons elected, and deliver such certificate to the chairman of the board of trustees.

"Sect. 11—Be it further enacted, That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the collector to be appointed by virtue of this act, to make personal application to the person or persons charged with the tax on the list of the assessment, if they shall be residents of said town, before he shall expose to sale or sell any lot or lots, to make the amount of the tax due from the owner or owners of such lots; and if the said tax be not paid in one month after such application, or in case any of the owners of such town lots, be non-residents of such town, in either case, if the tax be not paid, it shall be the duty of the said collector to give thirty days previous notice in three public places of said town, to make sale of the said lots to the highest bidder, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the said tax or taxes due thereon, and shall give

to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a certificate of the fact of sale as aforesaid, which shall vest the title in such purchaser or purchasers to whom the same may be sold, unless the same shall be redeemed by the owner by paying to the purchaser or purchasers, within twelve months after such sale, the amount of the purchase money with fifteen per centum thereon.

"Sect. 12—Be it further enacted, That every child of a suitable age, living within the limits of said town, of whatever description, shall at all times have a right, on conforming to the discipline and regulations of said school, to be taught and instructed in all such arts and sciences as shall be taught in said school; and no child shall be excluded from the said school, except as aforesaid, on any pretense whatever.

"Sect. 13—Be it further enacted, That the chairman of the said board of trustees of the said town shall be, and he is hereby authorized to commence suits in his own name; as such trustee, against any person who may have been an officer of said board, and who retains money belonging to the same in his hands, and against every person committing a breach or breaches of the ordinances of said trustees, for the penalty or penalties thereby incurred, which suits may be commenced and prosecuted to final judgment and execution before any justice of the peace in the county of Madison, subject to an appeal as to other cases.

"Sect. 14—Be it further enacted, That this act shall be taken and deemed to be a public act, and as such shall be considered benignly and favorably, in all courts and places, for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned; and the same shall take effect and be in force after its passage."

## CHAPTER XLIV

### PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

#### ALTON'S EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ORGANIZED PUBLIC SYSTEM—ALTON'S LATER PUBLIC SCHOOLS—BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following sketch of early schools in Alton is mainly compiled from the first annual report made by the late George S. Kellenberger, superintendent of schools, in 1860, supplemented by facts supplied by the late M. G. Atwood and others. The report first enumerates the private and select schools established prior to the advent of a public school system.

##### ALTON'S EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In November, 1831, a preparatory school was opened by H. Davis over the store of S. E. Moore & Company on the north side of Second street between Market and Alby. Two months later it was amplified into "Alton Seminary" and removed in 1833 into a new two-story brick building on Second near Alton street.

In 1832 a school of the same name was opened in Upper Alton by the Rev. Hubbel Loomis which became the foundation of Shurtleff College.

In 1833 or '34 Abel R. Corbin kept a school in a log house at the junction of Second and Third streets. He subsequently moved to St. Louis.

Also about 1833 J. M. Krum, afterwards Alton's first mayor, taught a school in Lyceum Hall at the corner of Alby and Second streets. He was succeeded at the same place by a Mr. Boswel. In 1837 Miss Sophia Loomis, later

Mrs. Cyrus Edwards, mother of Mrs. C. K. Hopkins, taught school on the corner of Grove and Common streets, now Central avenue, in Middletown.

In November of the same year William Ryrie, uncle of two of our present leading citizens, Messrs. J. M. and G. M. Ryrie, opened a school "under the office of T. P. Wooldridge on Second street opposite the Baptist church."

In 1838 D. V. Wainwright taught a school at the corner of Second and Market streets. In 1838-'39 a school was taught in a stone building on Second street that stood on the site of a brick residence now owned by the Dimmock estate.

At the same period a Mr. Warner was teaching in a building north of Salu street in Middletown.

In 1839 Miss Relief V. Everett, later Mrs. J. W. Buffum, opened a school in a building in block 5, Edwards' addition, Middletown, and was succeeded in 1840 by Miss Caroline Loomis, later Mrs. Z. Newman. Her successor, in 1841, in same building, was D. A. Richardson. The school was subsequently removed to a three story frame building at what is now the corner of Seventeenth and Liberty streets.

Between 1842 and 1845 a Mr. Haylay taught school in what is now the north part of the Fourth ward.

About the same time Miss Anna Gay, later Mrs. Jesse Ketchum, taught in a building on

Liberty street, north of the present residence of Mrs. S. J. Duncan, originally the M. G. Atwood homestead.

Along in the early forties Rev. Mr. Britton, an Episcopal clergyman, taught school near the corner of what is now Sixth and Easton streets.

In June, 1846, Mr. Utten Smith, an English gentleman, began school in the basement of the Episcopal church (old building) corner of Third and Market streets, and continued it until 1855. He had previously taught in Surrey county, England. Among his pupils there were four sons of the novelist, Capt. Marryatt, and also a son of Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott.

In 1850 Miss Lizzie Stanion, later Mrs. J. A. Ryrie, taught school in a building on upper Common street. She was succeeded in same place by Miss Sarah Colby.

During the same period Miss Abbie Chamberlain conducted a school at the corner of Twelfth and Henry streets.

Between 1850 and 1860 there were various other private schools maintained in the city. Among those who conducted them were Prof. Washington Leverett, Miss Godfrey, Miss Henrietta Williams and Miss Elizabeth Heslop, later Mrs. Johnstone. These several schools were located in the basements of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches on Second street.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The city charter of 1837 provided for the establishment and maintenance of free schools but no action was taken by the council thereon until September, 1842, when Messrs. William Martin, Dr. B. F. Edwards and B. B. Barker were appointed a school committee. On the 3d of July following the city council, on motion of Dr. B. K. Hart, appropriated \$100.00 for the purchase of block 19, Pope and Others' addition, for school purposes. The block was valued at \$200.00 but the owner, Judge

Nathaniel Pope, donated \$100.00 to the cause. At the same meeting Dr. Hart, M. G. Atwood, B. B. Barker and T. G. Starr were appointed a committee to consider the advisability of building a school house thereon. Nothing seems to have been done, however, at the time, but on February 18, 1845, Messrs. William Hayden, M. G. Atwood and Isaac Scarritt were appointed a committee to receive proposals for a school building on the block purchased. A month later the bid of Lowe & Parks, for erecting the building, was accepted at the contract price of \$580.70. Messrs. E. Marsh, E. Levis and T. P. Woolbridge were appointed to superintend its construction. The building was of brick and of the most primitive arrangement. A disconnected frame annex was subsequently added to its educational facilities. These buildings occupied the site where Lincoln school is now located.

Rev. L. S. Williams was appointed teacher of this school July 21st, 1845, and was thus Alton's first public school teacher. He was succeeded in Sept. 1847, by W. F. Guernsey.

The school buildings were not, subsequently, numbered in the order of their erection, the first one becoming known as No. 2.

Another building was erected by the city in 1851, on Seminary square, at the corner of Fifth and Langdon streets, at a cost of \$1,983.20. It became known as No. 3. It was opened in February, 1852, and W. F. Guernsey placed in charge with Mrs. Guernsey as assistant, Mr. James Newman being placed in charge of No. 2 with Miss Sarah A. Robinson as assistant.

A third building was erected in 1853 on State street, at a cost of \$4,396.84. Like No. 3 it was a two-story brick. It was later designated as No. 1. It is still standing and is occupied as a dwelling.

George Crego was appointed the first principal and Miss Lizzie Stewart, assistant.

School buildings Nos. 4 and 5 were both

erected in 1856 at a cost of \$2,300 each. The first was located on Common street, near Stanton. It is still standing and occupied as a dwelling. It was later known as Washington school. Its successor is on a different site. The second building was located on Walnut street, near Fifth, and was later known as Humboldt school. A Miss Reed was the first teacher at No. 4, in 1856, and was succeeded by Miss Kate A. Foote, later Mrs. E. Marsh, Jr. Number 5 was opened the same year by Mrs. A. E. Newman.

To give the names of all the teachers employed in the public schools between 1845 and 1860 would exceed the limits of this chapter, but for the first five years, in addition to those mentioned, appear the names of Mrs. James Newman, Miss Caroline Baker and Miss Rachel Corbet.

From 1850 to 1860 among those who taught were John Henry, J. A. Bruner, J. E. Petengill, N. M. Mann, Miss Mary Hazard, Mrs. John Brown, Miss Laura Clement, Miss Hall, J. H. Underwood, G. W. I. Carpenter, M. I. Lee, A. T. Richmond, Burt Newman, Miss Dorcas Terry, Miss Emma Davis, Miss M. A. Cross, Miss M. E. Godell, Miss Kate Lee, Miss Mary E. Robinson, W. H. Knickerbocker.

The Advanced School, as it was called, was opened in the basement of the Unitarian church, Feb. 22nd, 1858, with James Newman as principal and Miss M. E. Richmond, assistant. Miss E. D. Richmond was added to the faculty a few months later as the school increased.

The Colored school was organized in 1858 with Mr. John Robinson in charge. This school was continued until some years after the war when the pupils were admitted to the white schools in accordance with the law.

#### ORGANIZED PUBLIC SYSTEM

With this review of the early days of the public schools we now come to the period of

an organized system and the connection of the city with their development. In the year 1851 the council appears to have transferred the duties of supervision and visitation from its school committee to a Board of Visitors, but this arrangement, which was continued for eight years, proved unsatisfactory and in 1859, by special ordinance, a Board of Education was created by the council. The records kept between 1851 and 1859 were meagre and incomplete, but a stronger interest was manifested in the schools by the citizens, and many prominent men labored for their welfare and seconded the efforts of a noble band of self-sacrificing teachers. Among the pioneers in advancing the interests of the schools may be named Dr. B. K. Hart, M. G. Atwood, William Hayden, Samuel Wade, Isaac Scarritt, J. L. Blair, Lewis Kellenberger, J. H. Murphy, Rev. A. T. Norton, Rev. S. Y. McMasters, A. S. Barry, L. S. Metcalf and others. The board of education was created by the above ordinance. It met on the 19th of September, 1859, and organized by electing William Hayden, chairman, and George S. Kellenberger secretary of the board and superintendent of the schools. The board was later reduced to five members with a superintendent and secretary and a school treasurer. The city charter was amended by the Legislature of 1864-5, giving authority for the establishment of high schools and a complete system of graded schools. The school tax was also made, by this amendment, general on personal property and real estate for purposes of education. Under the reorganized and readjusted system now made possible the board of education for 1866 consisted of M. G. Atwood, president; John L. Blair, H. Hamlin, D. D. Ryrie and George H. Weigler. Isaac Scarritt secretary of the board and superintendent of schools.

At this point the history and progress of the public schools is continued from the records by Prof. R. A. Haight, the accomplished

veteran educator, who has been connected with the Alton public schools for over thirty-six years, and for the last thirty-one years as superintendent.

#### ALTON'S LATER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the year 1865 a few public spirited men, foremost of whom were the late Moses G. Atwood and Isaac Scarritt, secured an amendment to Alton's special school charter enacted by the state legislature in 1837, thus making the city of Alton a school district under the general control of the Alton city council. The city, at that time, was divided into five sub school districts, in each one of which was located one school building.

The board of education consisted of five members, appointed by the Mayor, one from each sub-district. The term of office was three years. The members of the board elected their own president, secretary and treasurer.

The school buildings were known as No. 1, No. 2, etc., each one taking its name from the sub-school district in which it was located. These buildings were small and unpretentious, No. 1 containing two rooms and a basement; No. 2 was composed of two small one room buildings, No. 3 a building of two rooms, and Nos. 4 and 5 buildings of one room each.

Thus it will be seen that in 1865 there were but five public school buildings in the city of Alton, containing all told, eight rooms.

These buildings did not possess sufficient accommodations for the school children, and again Alton's public spirited men came to the front and secured a bond issue for the erection of a commodious public school building.

This building, now known as the Lincoln school, but at that time as No. 2, was erected on Alton street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1866.

This building was a three story, twelve room edifice, costing about \$40,000.00, and at

that time was considered one of the finest public school buildings in the state.

A general superintendent of schools was now appointed by the Board of Education, a Mr. Raymond being the appointee.

The course of study pursued covered ten years of work, two of which were carried on in the high school.

Mr. Raymond served two years as superintendent and was then succeeded by a Mr. Smith, who also served two years. No record has been preserved of Mr. Smith's administration.

In the summer of 1870 the board of education secured the services of E. A. Haight as superintendent of schools. Mr. Haight was a graduate of the Michigan State Normal, and also of Shurtleff College. He had served four and one half years as principal of the Preparatory Department of Shurtleff College, and six months as professor in the Normal Department of the Missouri State University. He came to the Alton schools eminently fitted for the position to which he had been appointed. Upon taking up his duties in September, 1870, he had a teaching force of eighteen members, two of whom were employed in the high school. One of Mr. Haight's first official acts was to secure a change in the course of study in the high school from a two years' to a three years' course. Hence the school had no graduating class in the summer of 1871.

The slow but steady growth of the population in the eastern part of the city necessitated the building of a new school house there. This building, a two story brick containing eight rooms, was erected at the corner of 5th and Walnut streets and was occupied for the first time in January 1879. The building and furnishings cost about \$10,000.00.

Mr. E. A. Haight served as superintendent of the Alton schools for ten and a half years, voluntarily severing his connection with them in January, 1881. At the close of his adminis-

tration the school enrollment was about 1,200, and the number of teachers employed, 23.

Mr. R. A. Haight, brother of the outgoing superintendent, for five and a half years principal of the Alton High school, was elected superintendent of the Alton schools in January, 1881, and is still at the head of the public school system.

The school building known as No. 1, being too small to accommodate the increasing school population in the west end of the city, the board of education proceeded to erect a two story, four room brick building at the corner of State and Bluff streets. This building which was completed and occupied in March, 1883, is now known as the Irving school. The building and furnishings cost about \$12,000.00.

For several years after the erection of this building, the city seemed to be at a standstill as to growth in population. But in 1888 it began to take on a new lease of life and the erection of another new school building became a necessity.

A four room brick building was therefore erected in sub-district No. 3, at the corner of Sixth and Langdon streets. This building, now known as the Garfield school, was occupied for the first time in September, 1891. The building and equipment cost about \$18,000.00.

About the year 1894 a large tract of land in the northeastern part of the city, known as the Buckmaster tract, was purchased, graded, divided into lots and streets and added to the map of the city as Highland Park Addition. A steady influx of population to that part of the city now made the erection of a new school building in sub-district No. 4, imperative. This building, a two story, four room brick, was completed and occupied in September, 1896. The building, now known as the Washington school, is located on Curdie Ave., and cost, all told, about \$18,000.00.

About the year 1895, the Alton city council abolished the sub-school district lines, thus

making the city of Alton one undivided school district.

Two school buildings, one the Douglass, located at corner of Market and 10th streets, the other the Lovejoy, located at corner of Union and Silver streets, were erected and occupied in September, 1897. These buildings are two story, two room brick buildings, modern in all of their appointments, and cost about \$5,000.00 each. The colored children in various parts of the city attend these schools. Some of the prominent colored citizens of Alton, feeling that they were being deprived of their legal school rights, in the fall of 1897 instituted mandamus proceedings against the Alton city council and the Alton Board of Education, to compel them to permit the colored children to attend the schools most convenient to their homes. This case was in the courts about eleven years and was finally settled in favor of the colored people.

The majority of the colored citizens of Alton in the meantime, however, had become satisfied that their children were receiving proper care and attention in the Douglass and Lovejoy schools, and although the case was finally settled in their favor, made no attempt to take their children from those schools.

Separate schools are, therefore, maintained for the colored children of Alton through the eighth grade. All colored children having completed the eighth grade work, in their respective schools, are admitted to the Alton high school for further school work.

In 1898 a new school building was erected on Joesting Avenue, and occupied for the first time in March, 1900. This building was known as the Lowell school and is a two story, four room brick, and costing about \$12,000.00.

About 2,000 pupils were now enrolled in the public schools of Alton. Every school building was filled to its utmost capacity; and the school population was steadily increasing. The high school enrollment had reached 175. The high school pupils were crowded into a



few rooms at Lincoln school. The Board of Education therefore decided to build a school building devoted exclusively to high school work. A special election was called for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$50,000.00, for the erection of a new high school building. The result of the election favored the erection of the building and the board immediately began work upon plans.

The corner stone for this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, June 11, 1902.

The building was completed and ready for occupancy the middle of November, 1902. It was erected at the southwest corner of Sixth and Langdon streets and cost, fully equipped, \$51,000.00.

In 1907 the village of North Alton was annexed to Alton. Its school buildings were very old and in no wise suitable for the accommodation of the school children of the district. Before annexation, the village had made all arrangements for erecting a new school building in the district. After annexation, the Alton board took up the matter and erected the building on Elm street as formerly contemplated. This building, known as McKinley school, is a two story, seven room brick structure. It cost about \$18,000.00, and was occupied for the first time in September, 1908.

In April 1911 the village of Upper Alton was annexed to the city of Alton, thus placing two more school buildings under the control of the Alton board of education.

There are now within the corporate limits of the city of Alton, fourteen public school buildings containing, all told, ninety-one rooms, with a capacity to accommodate 3,300 school children. The total value of this school property, including grounds, furnishings, etc. is estimated at \$265,000.00.

The present enrollment of the Alton public

schools is a little over 3,000 pupils. Of this number 400 are high school pupils.

The total number of principals and teachers employed is 94 regular and 8 substitute teachers. Of this number, 18 are high school teachers.

The course of study in the Alton schools covers a term of twelve years, four of which are given up exclusively to high school work.

The Alton high school was placed on the accredited list of the North-Central Association of Colleges several years ago. It presents seven courses of study.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Alton Board of Education as now constituted, consists of fourteen members and a president. The members of the board, two from each ward, are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the city council. The term of office is two years. The president is also appointed by the Mayor. His term of office is one year.

For years the members of the various Boards of Education of the city of Alton have been representative men, ardent supporters of its public school system. It is impossible to mention them all by name, but it seems eminently fitting that those who have served as officers of the board should receive recognition here.

First and foremost among the presidents is John L. Blair, who served continuously as a board member (most of the time as its president) for nineteen years. Mr. Blair closed his term of service in 1878.

Since Mr Blair's retirement, the following named persons have each served in the capacity of president of the Alton Board of Education, viz.: Louis Haagen, Dr. E. Guelich, A. R. McKinney, Jno. H. Gager, H. M. Carr, Adolph Finke, Dr. Waldo Fisher, Thos. H. Perrin, Dr. Geo. A. McMillen, J. A. Cousley, Dr. G. E.

Wilkinson, J. W. Beall and the present incumbent, J. W. Schoeffler.

The secretaries have been as follows: F. H. Ferguson, from February, 1874, to December, 1890; A. J. Kellenberger, 1890, to October,

1895; Geo. Emery, October, 1895, to July, 1905; R. A. Haight, July, 1905, to May, 1907; Dr. G. E. Wilkinson, May, 1907, to May, 1910, and the present incumbent, P. B. Cousley, having served since May, 1910.

## CHAPTER XLV

### PIONEER CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

FIRST CAMP MEETING—FIRST PROTESTANT MINISTER—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—UPPER ALTON METHODISTS—PIONEER M. E. CHURCH OF EDWARDSVILLE—ALTON CHURCHES—WANDA—ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL OF ALTON—ALTON GERMAN EVANGELICAL—CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—THE A. M. E. AND UNION BAPTIST — GERMAN METHODISTS — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—EARLY BAPTIST CHURCHES IN COUNTY — UNITARIAN CHURCH OF ALTON — CHURCH OF CHRIST (CHRISTIAN)—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—LIBERTY PRAIRIE AND OMPHGHENT—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MADISON COUNTY—NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN COUNTY.

[Authorities—In the preparation of this chapter we are indebted to the chapters on the Methodist Episcopal church, by Hon. E. M. West, and to that on the Baptist denomination, by Rev. Dr. J. Bulkley, both in "Brink's History of Madison County," especially for data as to the time of organization of churches and names of charter members or officials. Also to Rev. Dr. A. T. Norton's "History of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois," and to Rev. J. B. Logan's "History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois." Likewise to numerous pamphlets, and to sketches in *Alton Telegraph*, to which we have had access. To mention, in detail, all the churches now existing would be an impossible task in the space allotted—hence special mention has been confined to the pioneer churches still in existence, leaving those of more recent date to later writers.]

#### FIRST CAMP MEETING

The first camp meeting held in what is now Madison county was held near the residence of Thomas Good, three miles south of Edwardsville, in the spring of 1807. It was under direction of Bishop William McKendree, then presiding elder of circuits covering several western states and territories. The

meeting was in charge of Rev. Jesse Walker. He was the founder of the Methodist church in Illinois and the first presiding elder of the Illinois district. He was born in Virginia in 1796. After laboring some years in this and neighboring counties he removed to Plainfield, then known as Walker's Grove. He died in 1835. On September 29, 1911, a monument was erected to his memory at Plainfield under the joint auspices of the M. E. church North and South. The old Bethel church in Madison and Shiloh church in St. Clair were the two earliest Methodist churches in Illinois. As early as 1803 Methodist itinerants began laboring in the county, riding from one isolated settlement to another, holding services about once a month. Josias Randle, for many years clerk of the court, was one of the pioneer preachers. Thomas Randle, Samuel H. Thompson, John Dew and Nathaniel Pinckard were early Methodist preachers. The last-named spent his declining years in Upper Alton. He was the father of William C. Pinckard, one of the earliest residents of Alton.

Another prominent name is that of Rev. Simon Peter, who settled on Scarritt's Prairie

in 1830. He was for a time presiding elder of the Lebanon district. He died at Brighton in 1877, aged 85 years.

#### FIRST PROTESTANT MINISTER

The first Protestant minister to enter Illinois was Rev. James Smith, a Baptist. He came from Kentucky in 1787, and, later, in fellowship with David Bagley and James Chance, founded the first Baptist church at New Design. A Baptist church was built of logs in section 24, township 5, range 9, about two miles south of Bethalto, in 1809. Rev. William Jones, who later served in the legislature, was the first minister who held service there. Other early Baptist preachers were Rev. Thos. Ray, Rev. Benjamin Young and Rev. Thos. Oglesby, the last-named preaching in the county as early as 1804. The famous Rev. Peter Cartwright also preached frequently in the county, though a non-resident. Rev. John M. Peck, the celebrated missionary, organizer and author, came in 1822 and was a co-laborer with Rev. Jonathan Goings. Dr. Peck, although a resident of St. Clair, labored much in Madison and at one time published the *Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer* at Alton. Mr. John Leverett, of Upper Alton, has a number of letters written to his father, Prof. Warren Leverett, by Dr. Peck in the early thirties. He had worthy successors in the persons of Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, Rev. Washington Leverett, Rev. Alvin Bailey, Rev. Dr. J. Bulkley and others.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

The oldest Presbyterian church in Illinois was founded at Sharon in White county in 1816. Next came Shoal Creek in Bond county, March 10, 1819; Edwardsville, five days later, March 15, 1819; Golconda, Pope county, March 24, 1819; Alton, June 8, 1821; Collinsville, May 10, 1823. The Collinsville church has been in continuous existence ever since, a longer period than any other Presby-

terian church in the county. The church, from its formation until 1843, worshiped in a house erected in 1818, the first frame meeting house in Illinois. The first Edwardsville church died in 1833 of inanition. The second Presbyterian church there was organized in the winter of 1837-38. It survived until 1859. Since then it has been twice revived and is now in a flourishing condition. The first Alton Presbyterian church survived until 1826, when it was incorporated with that at Edwardsville in consequence of the removal of all the members but two. The second church was organized June 9, 1831, and is still in existence. The Sugar Creek church was organized June 14, 1829. It was located in the southeast corner of the county. The first house of worship, erected in 1831, was a log building. Each man furnished his own logs and each family its own slab seat. The building had only one window. All the money laid out was for the window. The second house was a frame building erected in 1843. The third house, erected in 1877, is over the line in Clinton county and is quite a pretentious edifice.

Another pioneer Presbyterian church is that of Marine, organized November 2, 1833, with sixteen members, mainly belonging to the famous Marine colony, which is spoken of elsewhere. The Presbyterian church at Troy was organized October 2, 1842. It was the first church organization in the place. The first house of worship was a neat frame, 24x30 feet. The next meeting house was built of brick and cost \$10,000. It was dedicated May 3, 1872, the 74th birthday anniversary of the pastor, Rev. Robert Stewart.

The Presbyterian church of Rattan's Prairie, now Moro, was organized December 9, 1848, by Revs. Valentine Pentzer and P. D. Young. It has had but one house of worship, built in 1853, and is still standing. St. John's German Presbyterian church was organized at Ridgeley in 1861 and subsequently passed

into another connection. Zion (German) Presbyterian church was organized at Fosterburg October 12, 1857, by Revs. C. Schiabe and H. Blanke, with twenty members. It is still in existence.

#### UPPER ALTON METHODISTS

The oldest church organization in the Altons is the Methodist of Upper Alton. In 1817, a year after the town was laid out, a class of six persons was formed under the ministrations of Rev. S. H. Thompson. They were Ebenezer and Mary Hodges, Jonathan and Delilah Browne and John Seely. This was the nucleus of the present large and flourishing society. The society met for several years in private houses, but in 1835 a church was built, which was occupied until 1849, when a new brick church was built, principally by the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Clawson. It was called Wesley chapel. This building still stands in a good state of preservation, but a movement is now on foot to erect a new edifice to meet the needs of an increasing congregation. This church, during the ninety-five years of its existence, has made a noble record and been served by many pastors who have ranked high in the annals of the church in Illinois.

According to that eminent layman, the late Hon. E. M. West, "the first Methodist church in Illinois territory was built in 1805 on land owned by Thomas Good, 2½ miles southwest of where Edwardsville now stands. It was called Bethel and was the largest religious society in the county. By the year 1813, the Goshen settlement was increased by a large number of Methodist families who united with the Methodist church. Between 1805 and 1812 there was a large increase in the number of Methodist societies in the county. Among the leaders was William Otwell, a patriot, soldier and statesman. He served several terms in the legislature and died at his home in this county in 1844. Rev. S. H. Thompson,

from 1809 to 1834, was the great field marshal of Methodism in Illinois. Gen. Jackson, in the last-named year, appointed him register of the land office in Edwardsville, but he continued his ministrations on the Sabbath until his death in 1841 at his home in Edwardsville."

#### TROY

In 1813 a Methodist society was organized in Troy in the house of John Jarvis. Subsequently the society constructed a small frame building called Gilead, on section 14, near the residence of Rev. Jesse Renfro, an efficient local and circuit preacher. In 1876 the society transferred its membership to Troy. In 1864 the society erected the Jubilee church and in 1870 built a large and handsome brick edifice under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Van Winkle. It was dedicated, in his old age, by the Rev. Peter Cartwright, and was that famous preacher's last public service.

#### PIONEER M. E. CHURCH OF EDWARDSVILLE

A church society of note, which has enjoyed a continuous existence of eighty-five years, with three successive church edifices on the same site, is St. John's M. E. church of Edwardsville. It dates back two years earlier than the Alton church of that denomination. It was organized when Rev. John Hogan was on the circuit. In December, 1827, a society of twenty-one members was formed with Rev. Richard Randle as class leader. Within a few months the membership increased to forty, the majority of them leading and prominent citizens. In 1829 the society built a church, a frame structure, 40 by 60 feet, on the same site as the present house of worship. This was replaced by a brick edifice in 1853. When the original church was built in 1829 the trustees were: W. P. McKee, Alexander Miller, William Otwell, W. C. Ballard, Richard Randle, Barton Randle and Joel Neff. Rev. William S. Deneen was the first M. E. minister stationed in Edwards-

ville. His son, Samuel H. Deneen, became a professor in McKendree college. His daughter married Hon. A. W. Metcalf. The grandson of this pioneer preacher is Hon. Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, who was born in Edwardsville. This church is a link between the present and the past, and on its rolls are inscribed the names of many citizens who served well their generation in the social, civic and official life of the county—and its many successive pastors have been men of power in directing the religious aspirations of the community. The present pastor, Rev. J. W. McNeill, is an honored leader in the clerical ranks of his denomination.

#### ALTON CHURCHES

The Alton Presbyterian church (the first) was organized June 9, 1821, by Rev. Edward Hollister and Rev. Daniel Gould, members of the Connecticut Missionary Society. Mr. Hollister's son, Capt. Edward Hollister, was subsequently an elder of this church. The senior Hollister's grandson, Edgar Hollister, is now an elder of same church. The church was organized with these members: Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Long, Isaac Waters, Henry H. Snow, Edward Hastings, Abigail Waters, Lavinia Bishop and Britannia Brown. The last-named was the wife of Dr. Erastus Brown and a sister of Col. Rufus Easton, the founder of Alton. The church existed for nearly five years and then, in consequence of the removal of all its members but Mr. and Mrs. Long, it was consolidated with the Edwardsville church. The first church was organized in a log school house in Upper Alton. This church never had any regular pastor, but was supplied during its brief existence by missionaries and itinerants. The second organization, which still exists, was formed by Rev. Thos. Lippincott, June 9, 1831. The original members were: Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Long, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thurston, Mrs. Mary A. Tolman

and Geo. W. Fuller. The church was organized at the home of Deacon Enoch Long, corner of Main street and College avenue, on the site of the present residence of Dr. H. T. Burnap. The public services were held in the Upper Alton brick school house. The next place of worship was in Alton in a frame building on Second street, between Market and Alby. The building is still standing and is owned by the estate of Capt. Simeon Ryder. The next building occupied was Lyceum Hall, northeast corner of Second and Alby streets. This building was burned July 30, 1874, but rebuilt on same foundations. The third place of worship was a church built by Capt. Godfrey and deeded by him to Monticello Seminary. It was sold to the Episcopalians in 1845. The congregation next occupied a small frame building on the northeast corner of Third and Alby streets. This occupancy was temporary, awaiting the completion of the brick church, corner of Second and Market streets, in 1846. This building, with various additions, was occupied for fifty years, when the congregation removed, erected a handsome stone church, corner of Fourth and Alby, which, with parsonage adjoining, cost \$30,000. The corner stone was laid July 8, 1897. The pastors of the church have been: Rev. Thos. Lippincott, until June, 1832; Rev. Elisha Jenney, until April, 1835; Rev. F. W. Graves, from June, 1835, until November, 1838; Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., from March, 1839, to June, 1858; Rev. Dr. C. H. Taylor, from July, 1858, to March, 1868; Rev. Dr. C. S. Armstrong, from April, 1869, to April, 1880; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gordon, September, 1881, to June, 1886; Rev. Dr. A. T. Wolff, from December, 1886, to June, 1891; Rev. Geo. W. Smith, Ph. D., to December, 1896; Rev. H. K. Sanborne, from March, 1897, to March, 1905; Rev. Dr. A. G. Lane, from January, 1906, to the present time. In 1885 the church established a mission school and chapel at North

Alton, which is still maintained and is prosperous.

In December, 1836, Elder Long and nineteen others were dismissed to organize the Upper Alton Presbyterian church. In 1870 thirty-two members and, later, sixteen others, were dismissed, to organize the Church of the Redeemer (Congregational), corner of Henry and Sixth streets. The Upper Alton Presbyterian church was organized January 8, 1837, by Revs. F. W. Graves, T. B. Hurlbut and Thos. Lippincott. Its pulpit was supplied by Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, the martyr, until his tragic death November 7 of same year. At an adjourned meeting of Alton Presbytery, held November 15 following, Rev. Chas. G. Selleck was installed pastor of the church. Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Mr. Lovejoy, concluding with the following, which has proved prophetic: "That we have entire confidence in the truth and final triumph of those principles of the freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the slave, in defense of which he lost his life."

After Mr. Selleck came a long succession of pastors, including Revs. Hubbel Loomis, H. B. Whittaker, Lemuel Foster, T. B. Hurlbut, William Barnes, W. R. Adams, Lucius I. Root, Robert Rudd, John Huston, S. B. Taggart, C. M. Brown, D. M. Hazlett, W. H. Bradley. The last-named remained pastor for twenty years. The present pastor, Rev. Charles N. McManis, began his labors in June, 1911. The first church building was erected in 1837 and occupied the same site as the present one. The lot on which it stood was donated by Deacon Enoch Long. It was destroyed by fire on February 10, 1858. The present building of frame was commenced soon after, but not finally finished and dedicated until November 15, 1865. The church has had many vicissitudes, owing to the fluctuating character of the population, but is now in a prosperous condition.

The First Baptist church of Upper Alton was organized April 25, 1830, by Rev. John M. Peck. The original members were: Ephraim Marsh, D. A. Spaulding, Winston Cheotan, Henry Evans, Jas. D. Marsh, Frances Marsh, Juliet A. Spaulding and Rachel Garrett. In 1833-4 there were forty members, thirteen of which were dismissed to unite with others in establishing the First Baptist church of Lower Alton. At various times, later on, other members were dismissed to establish branches in outlying districts. For over two years after organization the meetings were held in the log school house on Main street, later in the brick school house, corner of what is now Clawson and Edwards streets. Next in what is now the old library building of Shurtleff college, still standing. In 1836, through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. E. Rodgers, the erection of a stone church was begun at the corner of College avenue and Seminary street. This building was dedicated in 1837 and stood until 1869, when the present spacious building on the opposite (west) corner was erected at a cost, including furnishings, of some \$20,000. The pulpit of this church has been filled by many noted preachers, including Rev. E. Rodgers, J. E. Tolman, John N. Tolman, Justus Bulkley, E. C. Mitchell, R. E. Pattison, N. M. Wood, J. M. Stiffler and the presidents and professors of Shurtleff college. At the present time Rev. M. H. Day is ably carrying forward the work and influence of this historic church, which has sent out its missionaries and teachers literally to the ends of the earth.

The First Methodist church of Alton is another historic organization. The society was established in 1829 and had regular appointments of pastors from 1833. Later on another church was formed in Middletown with a building on what is now Tremont street. The celebrated Mr. Milburn, the "blind preacher," and later chaplain of congress, was, in early life, one of its pastors.



The meetings of the Alton society were at first held in Lyceum Hall; next in a building corner of Alby and Third streets. This building was bought by W. G. Pinckard and Rev. J. Hogan, with intention of presenting it to the church, but the financial panic of 1837-8 prevented them from carrying out their plan and the congregation lost possession in 1841. A year later they were presented with a lot on the corner of Fourth and Belle streets by J. T. Hudson, president of Alton's board of trustees in 1833, and the town's first lawyer, upon which they erected a building and later a parsonage adjoining. These were destroyed by fire in 1857. They then erected a large brick church and parsonage on lots on the corner of Sixth and Market streets purchased from Rev. A. T. Norton. This edifice stood until 1905, when it was replaced by the present splendid and commodious structure, costing nearly \$40,000. For some time, in the early days, the three M. E. churches of Alton, Middletown and Upper Alton were served by one pastor. The Middletown church finally became extinct, or was merged with the other two. The pastors, dating from 1833, include many able men who have been prominent in the church throughout southern Illinois. One of the most notable of these is the Rev. Dr. J. A. Scarritt, of Alton, now 84 years old and retired from active service, but still preaching, on occasions, with his old-time power and eloquence. His long life has been spent in the service of the church. He has filled many pastorates and held the office of presiding elder. The first pastor of the church was A. E. Phelps, in 1833. The present pastor is Rev. Dr. W. T. Cline, who was assigned to Alton in 1909. Under his ministry, during the winter of 1912, occurred the most general revival known in the history of the church, the conversions numbering over 250 and the good work extended to other churches under the efforts of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," which exerted

a wide influence in the Altons during the same winter. On June 16, 1912, the church celebrated its 83d anniversary. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of Bishop Quayle, and the raising of \$10,500 towards the extinguishing of the church debt of \$12,000. Of this Mrs. H. C. Priest gave \$2,000 and J. E. Kelsey \$1,000. Mrs. Priest had previously given some \$18,000 towards the new edifice.

The First Baptist church of Alton was organized March 10, 1833, Rev. John M. Peck assisting in the services. Rev. Alvin Bailey was the first pastor. The society met, originally, in Lyceum Hall and later in the stone church on Market street, alternating in both buildings with the Presbyterians. A new edifice was erected in 1840 at the corner of Second and Easton streets, a large stone building with basement. It was destroyed by fire in 1860. The second pastor was Rev. E. Rodgers, father of Col. A. F. and Edward Rodgers. He was succeeded in 1836 by Rev. Dwight Ives; Rev. G. B. Perry, 1841; Rev. Chas. Hackett, 1845; Rev. R. F. Ellis, 1847; Rev. R. R. Coon, 1855; these years being the beginning of their pastorates. Rev. Dr. M. Jameson began his pastorate in 1860, continuing until 1869, when he resigned to enter the mission field in Burmah. Under his pastorate a new church was built at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He was succeeded by Rev. N. Butler in 1870 and he by Rev. T. G. Field in 1873. His successor was Rev. Dr. L. A. Abbott, who served from 1879 to 1896. The present pastor, Rev. Dr. M. W. Twing, succeeded him and still serves the church most acceptably. Under his pastorate the present beautiful edifice was erected in 1900, on the site of the old one, at a cost of \$26,000. The church has maintained several missions, the most important of which was the Hunterstown Baptist mission which has developed into the Cherry Street Baptist church. This church has a large membership



and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. D. McKenney. It also maintains a mission chapel on State street. No church in Alton has a nobler record than this of evangelistic and missionary service continued for seventy-nine years.

#### WANDA

One of the first organizations of the M. E. church in the county was at Wanda. Ryderus C. Gillham was a charter member when the society was first organized in 1809 by authority of the western conference held that year in Cincinnati. Services were held at private houses until 1812, when Mr. Gillham and his neighbors built the first church at Old Salem. In 1838 the same gentleman and his neighbors laid out the camp grounds adjacent to the church. An interesting sketch of these enterprises will be found in the biography of the Gillham family in second volume of this work. There also will be found an entertaining account of primitive conditions in Madison county: churches, schools, agricultural implements, with methods of culture, charcoal pits for powder-making, sugar camps, etc.

#### ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL OF ALTON

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1836 with six members, Rev. Mr. dePuy serving as first rector. Another account says it received parochial organization in 1838, Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters being the first rector. In 1843 the building and grounds at the corner of Third and Market streets were purchased from Benjamin Godfrey. In 1850 the building was razed and the present edifice erected on the same site at a cost of \$13,000. It was consecrated July 5, 1857, by Bishop Whitehouse. Following Dr. McMasters as rectors were Revs. C. A. Bruce, John Foster, Dr. McCullough, C. S. Abbott, M. Chase, Thomas Haskins, E. L. S. Taylor, H. E. Chittenden. The present rector is Rev. Arthur Goodger. Among the old time wardens

and vestrymen were: Judge John Bailhache, Col. S. H. Long, Chas. Trumbull, Utten Smith, S. R. Dolbes, M. M. Dutro, Harry Taylor, T. W. Radcliffe, Joseph Gratian, William Huskinson, Thomas Cannell, all now deceased. The great tornado of June, 1860, tore off the tower and damaged the building to the extent of \$5,000. In 1870 Trinity chapel, a branch of this church, was built in the North Alton section of the city at a cost of \$2,000. The church also has a handsome rectory adjoining the house of worship.

The first services of the Episcopal church in this county are said to have been held by Rev. Amos Baldwin, who came to Alton and Edwardsville in 1823.

#### ALTON GERMAN EVANGELICAL

The record of this congregation goes back to the year 1847, when the members of this church would gather, at irregular intervals, at private houses for worship, which was conducted mostly by visiting ministers, especially from St. Louis. The official record shows that the church had been fully organized in 1851 with fifty voting members. The trustees at that time were Philip Maurer, Henry Neinhause and Philip Wenzel; the pastor, Rev. G. A. Detharding. In a meeting of this year it was decided to build a church of their own. A committee was elected, consisting of M. Jaekel, G. H. Weiglerand, August Rosenberg, to select a site. They chose the fine property at the corner of Eighth and Henry streets, where the first church was built in 1852. The original building was lately razed and the present spacious edifice erected in 1904. With an addition just completed, it has the largest seating capacity of any church in Alton. A large number of distinguished men have served as pastors of this church, and its members have included many of the leading German families of Alton. Rev. E. L. Mueller is the present efficient pastor. The church has been a great power for good in the sixty-five

years of its existence. Services are held in German in the morning and in English in the evening.

#### CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

The Church of the Redeemer (Congregational) may properly be classed among the pioneer churches of Alton from the fact that the majority of its charter members included many of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian church, from which they were dismissed to form the new organization. It was organized at the home of Capt. F. L. Lewis in 1870. It was combined with the Mission Sunday school work on Henry street and occupied at first the building there erected. The congregation now worships in a costly modern edifice erected on the site of the original building. Rev. M. K. Whittlesey was the first pastor of the new church. He was succeeded in order by Rev. Robert West, Rev. George C. Adams, Rev. E. G. Chaddock, Rev. H. S. Wills, Rev. C. C. Warner, Rev. J. H. J. Rice, Rev. A. A. Tanner and the present pastor, Rev. D. R. Martin. The church has numbered many influential citizens among its members and officials, including such men as the Hon. Samuel Wade, its most generous donor at its inception; James Newman, John Atwood, Albert Wade, all deceased, and Mr. M. H. Boals, who still survives in an honored old age.

#### THE A. M. E. AND UNION BAPTIST

The colored people of Alton maintain three churches. One of them, the Union Baptist, dates back to 1836. Rev. Mr. Mason is its present pastor. This church was organized at the home of Charles Edwards in Upper Alton by Rev. E. Rodgers, with ten members. It occupied various houses in Alton for several years, finally locating in a neat building, corner of George and Seventh streets. The congregation now worships in a fine brick edifice on the same site. Mr. I. H. Kelley has

been one of its leading officials for many years. It has had a long succession of pastors, the first of whom seems to have been Rev. Mr. Livingstone.

The Alton A. M. E. church was organized in 1839 by William Paul Quinn. The original members were William and Jane Barton, Loudon and Jane Parks, Shadrach Stewart, Thomas and Eliza Ellsworth. They met for several years in various places. The first building owned by the society was a small brick house on Third street, near Vine. In 1867 the society purchased a lot on same street, between Henry and Ridge and erected a brick building costing between \$4,000 and \$5,000. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. H. dePugh. A debt of \$2,500 was incurred, which was long a burden, but was finally put in process of extinction by the generosity of the creditor, William Eliot Smith, who remitted a large amount of the indebtedness. During the spring of 1912, the church building was remodeled and improved to such an extent that a second corner stone laying took place with elaborate ceremonies by Knights and Daughters of Tabor, of East St. Louis, and a program of addresses. The cost of the improvements was \$2,500.

Another A. M. E. church is located in the northwestern section of the city and a fourth just over the line in Godfrey township.

#### GERMAN METHODISTS

The Highland German Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1846. The first pastor was the Rev. Charles Koenke. He was succeeded by Rev. Louis Kunz and he by Rev. William Fiegenbaum. During his pastorate, in 1848, the first church was erected. In 1849 cholera broke out in Highland, eight or ten persons dying daily. Mr. Fiegenbaum spent his time during the epidemic in heroically nursing the sick and ministering to the dying. He was later very successful in building up the denomination in the county. He

was the father of those two eminent physicians of this generation, Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum, of Edwardsville, and Dr. J. H. Fiegenbaum, of Alton.

The missionary labors of the German Methodists did not begin in Edwardsville until 1847, and the society did not hold regular services until 1855. Rev. William Koeneké was the first resident pastor.

The German M. E. church of Alton dates back to 1845, when Rev. Louis Kunz, of Fosterburg, first held services in that city, meeting in the American M. E. church. A regular organization was not effected until 1852. The first members were J. H. Appel, V. and J. Miller, and J. Wiand. The first church was built at Walnut and Third streets in 1854, under the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Miller. A few years later it was exchanged for a church building on Union street. The latter building was destroyed by fire in 1880 and the society then erected a handsome edifice on the corner of Seventh and Henry streets, which with the parsonage adjoining cost \$12,500. This was accomplished largely by the efficient labors of Elder J. J. Helmes, and Trustees Henry F. Lehne, J. Lorch, R. Bierbaum, Louis Unger and R. W. Bilderbeck.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

The Collinsville Presbyterian church was organized May 3, 1823, with these members: William, Esther, Augustus, Elizabeth B., Eliza, Almira and Frederick Collins; Oriel and Susan Wilcox, Horace and Emma C. Look. It is spoken of more particularly in the sketch of Collinsville township.

Marine Presbyterian church was organized November 21, 1834. For the next six years Revs. Roswell Brooks, Robt. Blake and Thos. Lippincott supplied the pulpit, followed by Rev. Jas. R. Dunn. The original members were James Breath, Elizabeth Breath, George C. Allen, Mary Allen, Jas. M. Nichols, Elizabeth Nichols, Geo. W. Walsh, John R. Kerr,

William Anderson, Emma A. Anderson, Gertrude Anderson, Z. Barker, George Foster, Hannah N. Foster, Rebecca M. Breath and Mary A. Breath. Alvin Butler and Lewis Potter were the mainstays of the church for many years.

The Church of Christ in Monticello was organized November 2, 1839, Rev. Theron Baldwin presiding, who was installed first pastor by order of Presbytery, Rev. A. T. Norton preaching the sermon.

#### EARLY BAPTIST CHURCHES IN COUNTY

The first Baptist church in Madison county was organized at Wood River May 3, 1807, by Rev. David Badgley and William Jones. It was one of five churches that formed the first Baptist association, called the "Illinois Union." In 1809 the association met with the Wood River church. The first Saturday in July, 1816, the church purchased 1½ acres of land where the meeting house and cemetery were located, from Joseph Vaughn, for \$7.50, and Vaughn donated ½ acre and twenty rods. This is where the victims of the Wood River massacre were buried and is still known as the Vaughn cemetery.

The first Baptist church of Edwardsville was organized April 18, 1828, at the residence of Dr. B. F. Edwards, subsequently the home of Judge Joseph Gillespie. The original members were Dr. Edwards and wife, Rev. Thos. Ray and wife, Jacob Gonterman and wife, Eliza A. Fall, later Eliza A. Adams, of Alton. Among the prominent members, a little later, were Paris Mason and John Adams, subsequently sheriff of the county. The first pastor was Rev. T. P. Green.

The Baptist church of Troy was organized in 1833 by Joseph and James Lemen, with fifteen members. The organization took place at the home of John Lindley, near Silver creek. It was called "The Union Baptist Church of Christ and Friends of Humanity." The latter part of the title was because of its

opposition to slavery. In 1846 it was removed to Troy and the name changed to Troy Baptist Church.

The Mount Olive Baptist church was organized May 31, 1851, by Elders John and J. V. Rhoads. The former was the first pastor, and the first two deacons were Madison Williams and Richard Young.

The New Hope Baptist church was constituted as early as 1840. It was situated near the present town of Worden.

The Bethlehem United Baptist church was constituted August 17, 1849, by Elders J. V. Rhoads and R. C. Keele, with twenty-one members. It was situated south of Bethalto. It soon became a strong and flourishing society. Its first building was erected in 1851. Its first pastor was Rev. R. C. Keele, followed by Rev. John Brown for eleven years. He was succeeded by Rev. John R. Jones, grandson of Rev. William Jones. Its membership at one time exceeded 150.

The German Baptist church of Fosterburg was organized in 1857, with fifteen members. Rev. Carl Schobs was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Williams, Sr.

The Pleasant Ridge Baptist church, located near St. Jacob, was constituted prior to 1844, with twenty-five members. Its first pastor was Rev. Joseph Lemen.

In 1836 or '37 a Baptist church was constituted at Paddock's Prairie, with nine members. Zenas Webster and Elihu J. Palmer, brother of Gov. Palmer, were its first delegates. Mr. Palmer was ordained by this church August 24, 1840, and became its pastor.

In 1849 the Baptist church at Rattan's Prairie was constituted, with thirteen members. Its pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers and its delegate, Luther Lyon. It dissolved in 1851.

The Providence Baptist church was constituted by Rev. E. Rodgers in 1843. Its members were scattered by the flood of 1844 and never reunited.

The Baptist church of the Forks of Wood River was organized in 1836, with sixteen members, Rev. Aaron Trabue, pastor. It flourished for a time, but was extinct in 1845.

The Salem Colored Baptist church on Wood river was organized May 3, 1846, with eleven members.

#### UNITARIAN CHURCH OF ALTON

The Unitarian denomination is represented by one church, that at Alton. As early as 1836 Rev. W. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, is recorded as holding occasional services at Alton, preaching to small congregations either in a school house or in the office of Dr. Wm. S. Emerson. Dr. Eliot continued his visits for several years and it is supposed a society was formed, but no records thereof remain. The first regular pastor is said to have been Rev. Charles A. Farley. The preliminary organization finally became extinct following the town's later slump in business and decline in population. Says the late Rev. Judson Fisher, writing in Brink's History: "In October, 1853, Rev. W. D. Haley came to Alton with purpose to re-establish the society and awakened such interest as to lead to the organization now existing, known as 'The First Congregational Society of Alton,' which adopted a constitution similar to that of Dr. Eliot's church in St. Louis. Its first officers were Edward Keating, president; B. F. Barry, secretary; Moses G. Atwood, treasurer; Henry Lea, M. H. Topping, Geo. B. Ingersol, L. S. Metcalf and William McBride, trustees. Other members were: N. Hanson, E. D. Topping, A. K. Root, S. W. Robbins, C. Stigleman, W. A. Platt, A. L. Corson, Robert Smith, H. W. Billings and George Moody. In 1854 it was decided to build a church, and money was raised for the purpose, the St. Louis society contributing \$3,500 in aid of the enterprise. Meanwhile opportunity offered for the purchase of the Catholic church, a stone edifice, partly destroyed by fire, but with massive

walls intact. The building was reconstructed at a cost of \$13,000. It was dedicated October 14, 1855, Rev. G. W. Hosmer, of Buffalo, N. Y., preaching the sermon. The organization included thirty communicants. Mr. Haley resigned in 1856 and was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Forman, who was installed May 17, 1857. From 1861 to 1863 he served as chaplain in the army, when he resigned and continued serving the church another year. After his retirement Rev. Joseph Mason and Rev. A. D. Russell supplied the pulpit, but not as regular pastors. Other ministers following them were Rev. D. H. Clark, Rev. H. P. Cutting, Rev. Isaac Kelso. After 1873 Dr. Eliot, Rev. J. L. Douthit and others supplied the pulpit until December, 1874, when a call was extended to Henry C. Hogg, whose labors were closed by his sudden death the following April. During the next three years services were continued, but without a regular pastor. In April, 1878, Rev. Judson Fisher, of Wisconsin, was called to the pastorate."

This ends Dr. Fisher's narrative. He continued as pastor until his lamented death in May, 1890. He was succeeded by J. B. Frost, Henry D. Stephens, Wilson M. Backus and George R. Gelanee. At this writing the church has no regular pastor, but the pulpit is supplied by Prof. McCreary, of St. Louis. It will be noticed that among the original trustees and members are the names of several of the most prominent and influential of the early residents of Alton.

#### CHURCH OF CHRIST (CHRISTIAN)

Silver Creek church was the first of this denomination in this county. It was established July 4, 1830, which gives it rank with the oldest church organizations in the county. Elders Humphries, Austin Sims and Robert Foster were the early preachers, followed in later years by Elders Lucas, Birge, Philips, Cathcart, W. B. Foster and Thos. Vance.

#### MARINE

The Marine Christian church was established April 7, 1860, Elder William Birge officiating. For seven years after the organization services were held in the Coon school house. In 1871 a church building was erected in Marine and dedicated in December of that year. It cost \$2,500. St. Clair McLain, E. J. Jeffries, P. S. Wideman, J. W. Boosinger and David Crandall were chosen trustees. A large number of able men have served the church as pastors in the past.

The Fairview Christian church was established in May, 1873, during a meeting held by Elder Frank Talmadge. Hon. Jones Tontz and A. H. Goodman were chosen deacons. A meeting house was erected in 1874.

Ridgeley Christian church was organized about 1842. The first meeting house was erected through the liberality of Mrs. O'Bannon. Elder E. L. Craig was one of the earliest pastors. Elders Houston, Foster, Corwine, Masters and Groner likewise served the church with great acceptance in later years.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

The first Protestant Episcopal church in Madison county was that of Christ church at Collinsville, which was organized by Bishop Chase in 1835. It is the oldest organization in the Diocese of Springfield. In 1833 Rev. Joseph L. Darrow, of New York, located in Collinsville, and through his energy, personal liberality and aid received from the east, three church edifices were soon after erected at Collinsville, Edwardsville and Marine. That at Collinsville was consecrated by Bishop Chase in 1841. Dr. Darrow died of cholera in 1855. The rectors who followed later were Rev. A. P. Crouch, Rev. Robert Trewortha, Rev. Dean Dresser, Rev. G. C. Tucker and others. Among the early parishioners were Daniel Ground, of Marine; John S. Clark and Hon.

George Churchill. At a later day Dr. A. M. Powell, T. Kneedler, S. Newson and W. H. Brown were prominent in the official work of the church.

St. Andrew's church, at Edwardsville, elected the following trustees April 26, 1841: C. Roberts, A. J. Lusk, J. L. Brackett, Wm. T. Brown, Solon Stark, Horace Look, Jos. H. Treadway. On November 7, 1841, Orren Meeker deeded to the above trustees, lot 125, Edwardsville, for \$1,000, on which a frame building was erected, where services were held until 1869, when the building was sold to the German Methodist. A new building was erected in 1870 on the corner of Hillsboro and Buchanan streets. Rev. Dr. Darrow and Rev. S. Y. McMaster, of Alton, supplied the pulpit in the early days.

#### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian church were prominent in the early religious history of Madison county. The early records of the church are incomplete, but the late Rev. J. B. Logan, of Alton, has, in his *History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Illinois*, rescued from oblivion many important facts regarding the establishment of his denomination in this state. Dr. Logan was, during his residence in Alton, the most prominent divine in his denomination in Illinois. He was equally widely known as an author and editor of religious papers. He passed to his reward on the 14th of September, 1878, after a life of usefulness and self-sacrifice seldom equaled. His history of his church was published after his death. He writes: "As early as 1815 Cumberland Presbyterian ministers began laboring in this state. Many meetings were held, but the poverty of the people and the fluctuating character of the population for years after the first missionary efforts made it difficult to secure permanent church organizations. Among the pioneer preachers were Rev. Samuel McAdow,

who lies buried in Mt. Gilead cemetery, Bond county; Rev. David Foster, whose remains rest in Madison, and Rev. David McLin, 'the immortal trio' who composed the first Presbytery of Illinois." Mr. W. P. B. Paisley writes Dr. Logan from Emporia, Kansas, under date of November 28, 1876: "The first camp meeting held by the Cumberland Presbyterians in Illinois was at the old Ebenezer camp ground, in Madison county, two miles south of Edwardsville. Ministers: Revs. William Barnett and Green B. Rice." There seems to have been no church organization at this meeting, probably for the reasons stated above and the added difficulty of guaranteeing any permanent ministerial supply, but out of its influence, followed by the efforts of Robert Paisley, John Barber, Joseph and David Robinson, grew up the Goshen congregation, later Columbia, which was organized in 1824. The second church seems to have been organized in 1838, at Omphgent, with a membership extending into both Madison and Bond counties. The first meeting Dr. Logan ever attended in Illinois was at this old Goshen, or Columbia, church. This was in 1855. "The congregation still exists," he writes in 1876, "holding its meetings a few miles east of Edwardsville, where they have a neat and comfortable house of worship. The congregation includes some of the leading and most influential citizens of the county." Two of the most useful of the early Cumberland Presbyterians of the county were the Rev. John Barber, Sr., and his son, Rev. John Barber, Jr. The latter died at an early age, in 1838. The former lived until 1855, and at his death was the oldest member of the Presbytery.

The present strong and influential Twelfth Street Presbyterian church of Alton was originally known as the Alton mission. Dr. Logan writes: "It was started by Vandalia Presbytery, which had organized a Presbyterial missionary society in 1848. The Presbyterial missionary, Rev. A. M. Wilson, in 1850 circu-

lated a subscription paper for the purpose of raising means for sustaining a missionary at Alton. At length, in the fall of 1853, Rev. T. M. Hardwaick was employed to go to Alton and begin operations as a missionary. He remained one year. During that time he held a meeting in Upper Alton at which 26 persons gave their names to form a congregation. From the fall of 1853 to the spring of 1855, Rev. A. M. Wilson supplied the mission." In the spring of 1855 Dr. Logan removed from St. Louis and agreed to take charge of the mission. The following June he organized a little congregation of eighteen members in the German church on Henry street, with William Blair and Benjamin Rose as elders. A lot was bought on Twelfth street and a church building was begun. The basement was so far completed that the first service was held there the first Sunday in January, 1856. The next Sunday a Sabbath school was organized, with Stephen Lufkin as superintendent. The church building was dedicated the following June. The whole cost, including the lot, was \$5,200, which left a debt of over half the amount. Great success attended the further labors of Dr. Logan, who remained as pastor until his resignation in 1871. One of the pastors succeeding him was his son, Rev. Wm. C. Logan. The present new and handsome edifice speaks well for the prosperity of this society. This church has stood for religious as well as for civil union. When the Presbyterian church of the United States and the Cumberland church adopted plans for reunion in 1906, there was no opposition on the part of any members of this church.

#### LIBERTY PRAIRIE AND OMPHGENT

Another pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian church deserving of mention is that of Liberty Prairie, which seems to have been originally a branch of the Omphgent church. It was constituted in 1850. Among the pastors who served these churches for considerable

periods were Revs. T. K. Hedges, W. W. Brown, William Turner and J. W. McDavid, names prominent in the annals of the church in this county. Intimately connected with the history of the Omphgent church was Samuel A. Miller, who settled in the township in 1839 and was clerk of the session for 27 years. He was noted for his generous benevolences. He was eminent in other circles and was the founder of Odd Fellowship in Illinois. He died at his home in Omphgent July 25, 1879, aged 76 years. He came from Baltimore and resided for five years in Alton prior to moving to Omphgent. Two other laymen of marked prominence were John Estabrook and J. Russell Newman.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MADISON COUNTY

The first Catholic service in the Altons was held in a small frame building in Upper Alton in 1840 and a mission was established by Father George Hamilton. He was succeeded in 1841 by Father Michael Carroll, who remained until 1857. In 1842 a stone church was erected in Alton at the corner of Third and Alby streets on the site now occupied by the Unitarian church. This building was destroyed by fire in 1853. Property was then purchased on State street, on which the splendid Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was erected, the first service therein being held in 1856. Alton became an episcopal see June 9, 1857. The bishop's elegant residence, adjacent to the cathedral, was built in 1863. St. Mary's church was erected in 1858-9 at the corner of Third and Henry streets. It was destroyed by the great tornado of June, 1860, but was speedily rebuilt. This building was succeeded by a magnificent church on the corner of Fourth and Henry streets. It was built of Bedford stone at a cost of \$100,000. St. Patrick's church, on the corner of East Fourth street and Central avenue, is the latest addition to the Catholic church facilities of the Altons. The growth of Catholicism in Alton has been remarkable. From a weak mission



in 1840, it has become a power in the land. It is now represented by three spacious and costly churches, a bishop's residence, two parsonages, the Cathedral High school, an academy, several parochial schools, an orphanage, a hospital and an old folks' home. The value of the church property in Alton approximates \$500,000.

The following sketch of "Catholic Progress in Madison," by Frank Riley, will be read with interest: "Catholic history in Madison county begins with Father Marquette, the Jesuit, and Joliet, the trader, who were the first white men to visit the county. They came down the Mississippi in canoes in the early summer of 1673 and Marquette has left us a description of the scenery in his Journal, giving a detailed account of the famous Piasa bird, which was painted by the Indians on the bluffs above Alton.

"The next event of interest occurred in 1810, when a colony of Trappist monks settled in the southern part of the county and built a group of monastery buildings on what has since been known as Monk's Mound. An epidemic of fever devastated the community some years later and the settlement was abandoned in 1813, the remnant of the monks returning to France.

"The first permanent settlers in Madison county came partly from Kentucky and the southern states, and partly from New England. They were mostly native born Americans and there were few Catholics amongst them. The pioneer Catholic population was mostly of foreign birth. A colony of Swiss Catholics settled at Highland in 1836. The Irish and German Catholic immigration began in the thirties and spread over the county as farmers or settled in the towns as laborers. There were also a few French Catholics descended from the early French settlers.

"Father Marogno, of Highland, and Fathers Geo. Hamilton and Michael Carroll, of Alton, were the most active and prominent of

early Catholic priests. They built churches and schools and gathered the people into congregations. By 1857 the Catholic population had increased in numbers and influence to such an extent that the city of Alton was made the see of the second diocese of Illinois on January 9 of that year.

"Henry Damien Juncker (1857-1868) was the first bishop of Alton. He was succeeded by Peter Joseph Baltes (1869-86), a very able man whose reforms in matters of liturgy and discipline made him one of the prominent prelates of his time. The present bishop, Rev. James Ryan, was appointed in 1888.

"There are in Madison county at the present writing twenty churches, thirteen parochial schools with an attendance of about 3,000 children, three hospitals, at Highland, Granite City and Alton; an orphanage, an old folks' home, a young ladies' academy and two convents.

"The Knights of Columbus, Western Catholic Union and Knights of Father Mathew have large memberships, while the state headquarters of the Federation of Catholic Societies is located at Alton. The Catholic population of the county is estimated at about 8,000."

#### NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN COUNTY

It is a far cry from the rude log hut with a single window to the stately cathedral with its lofty stained glass windows and tall spire pointing heavenward, but it marks the architectural progress of church building in Madison county in the last century. What a contrast between the primitive shack reared without money by the voluntary labor of the pioneers and the splendid edifices of today built by their descendants at an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Yet each class was the measure of the ability of the builders. But in the still earlier day, before the advent of even the primitive churches of the border settlers, "the groves were God's first temples"



and their beauty and glory have never been surpassed. And the preachers of the early day have never been surpassed in earnestness, devotion and self-sacrifice by their successors. Some of them were illiterate, but gifted with persuasive oratory and powerful in prayer; others were the most highly educated and cultured graduates of eastern colleges who had dedicated their lives to missionary labor on the frontier and the building up of schools and colleges. Each class did a great work in its own way and in looking today at the results of their high endeavors who can say which is entitled to the greater honor?

The splendid fruitage of the labors of the pioneer preachers and their successors is seen in the following list of church organizations in the county, many of them dating back nearly a hundred years of continuous existence, a power for good through three generations. While the majority of the churches are located within the bounds of the cities and villages, there are many country churches, and for that reason the enumeration is by townships:

Alhambra has three churches—German Evangelical, Baptist and Methodist.

Alton has twenty-four churches and mission chapels—three Catholic, two Presbyterian, one Unitarian, one Congregational, one German Evangelical, four Methodist, three Baptist, one Episcopal, one Lutheran, one Plymouth Brethren; also three Baptist Mission chapels, one Episcopal Mission chapel, one Congregational and one Presbyterian.

Chouteau has three churches—one Baptist and one Catholic, both located at Mitchell and Brockmeier, German.

Collinsville has ten churches—two Baptist, one Lutheran, one Episcopal, two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Catholic, one German Evangelical and one Lithuanian.

Edwardsville has eleven churches—three Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, two Baptist, one Christian, two Catholic, Evangelical, Trinity Lutheran.

Fort Russell has seven churches—Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic, one each, and three Presbyterian.

Foster, six churches—three Baptist, two Presbyterian and one Methodist.

Godfrey, four churches—two Methodist, two Congregational, one of these at Godfrey village and one at Melville; one A. Methodist Episcopal at Rocky Fork.

Helvetia, six churches—Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, German Evangelical, Methodist and Plymouth Brethren.

Jarvis, nine churches—two Catholic, two Methodist, two E. Reform, Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian one each.

Leef, but one church in township, Catholic.

Marine, three churches—St. Elizabeth's Catholic, German Evangelical and Christian.

Moro, five churches—St. John's Evangelical; Lutheran, Prairietown; Christian, Ridgeley; Presbyterian, Moro; Lutheran, Dorsey.

Nameoki, eight churches—Baptist, Episcopal, German Evangelical, Lutheran, St. John's Evangelical, St. Joseph's Catholic, Christian and Presbyterian.

New Douglas, six churches—Catholic, German, N. Methodist, S. Methodist, Baptist and Christian.

Olive, three churches—Lutheran, German Evangelical and Methodist.

Omphgent, five churches—German Evangelical, Baptist, Christian, Methodist South, Mt. Zion Methodist South.

Pin Oak, one Baptist church, African.

St. Jacob, four churches—Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, German Evangelical.

Saline, two churches—Catholic at Pierron; German Evangelical, at Grant Fork.

Venice, nine churches—Methodist, First Presbyterian, (Granite City) Presbyterian (Madison) Dewey Ave. Methodist, St. Peters Evangelical, St. Mark's Catholic, Baptist, German Methodist. All the churches in Nameoki

and Venice townships are in Granite City and Madison except one.

Wood River has fourteen church organizations—five Baptist, four Methodist, one Free Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Catholic and

This shows a total of 143 church organizations in the county. Calling the population 90,000, as per census of 1910, gives an average of one church for every 634 of population.

## CHAPTER XLVI

### A LOOK BACKWARD

GEN. Z. M. PIKE'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN MADISON COUNTY—SOME NOTED EXPLORERS—GERSHOM FLAGG'S PIONEER LETTERS—THE OLD CABIN—NOT A SUCCESSFUL POLITICIAN—REMINISCENCES OF GAUIS PADDOCK FAMILY—MADISON COUNTY'S PIONEER SURVEYOR.

In the year 1805 an Englishman, a "Mr. J. H.," of Cornwall, crossed the sea to America and made his way over the Allegheny mountains into the valley of the Mississippi where he led an adventurous life among the Indians and in voyaging in his canoe on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri and other rivers. Thirty-eight years later, in London, he related to Mr. George Catlin, the great interpreter of Indian life and painter of Indian portraits, an incident of his western career in which he saved the life of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, the renowned explorer. The incident took place in what is now our own county of Madison. The story is a long one and I necessarily must condense it. In the year 1806 "Mr. H." was in St. Louis and concluded to pay a visit to his friend, Daniel Boone, then living up the Missouri at the mouth of the Femme Osage. He spent several weeks with his old friend and then proceeded to St. Charles, following an Indian trail on horseback. Intending to return to St. Louis in a canoe he sold his horse on his arrival there. Before he was ready to start he learned that his friend, Lieutenant Pike, who has just returned from his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he discovered Pike's Peak, had passed up from St. Louis to a settlement a short distance below the mouth of the Missouri, on the east bank of

the Mississippi to attend a wedding which was to take place the very evening of the day Mr. H. received the information. The groom, it seemed, was also a friend of Mr. H., and he at once resolved to attend the wedding, also, although not invited, knowing that he would have been had the groom known of his being in that part of the country. He endeavored to get a canoe but could not obtain one for love or money. But, resolved to be present, he lashed together two logs of wood lying at the landing in front of the village, and procuring a paddle launched forth on the muddy stream, straddling the logs. His embarkation was a short time before sundown. Drifting down on the swift current, often narrowly escaping shipwreck by collision with snags in the darkness, he at length, after a voyage of some twenty miles entered the broad expanse of the Mississippi and soon perceived on the east bank the lights in the cabins of the settlement where the wedding was to take place. Struggling with all his might to guide his clumsy craft to the shore he suddenly became aware of dark objects gathering around him in the gloom and recognized them as a party of Indians in canoes. There were no squaws with them and he knew it to be a war party. All were armed with bows and war clubs. Mr. H. said

"They gave the signal for silence as one of them, a tall, powerful man, seized me by the collar. Having partially learned several Indian languages I understood him when he said in the Ioway language: 'Not a word, if you speak you die.' Finding that I understood the language he made a sign to the other canoes to fall back a little while he addressed me in a low voice. 'Do you know the white chief (Pike) who is visiting his friends this night on the bank yonder where we see the lights?' To which I replied: 'Yes, he is an old friend of mine.' 'Well,' he said, 'he dies tonight and all those wigwams will be laid in ashes. Stetenoka was a cousin of mine and Quetunka was a good man, and a friend of the white people. The pale faces hung them like two dogs by their necks, and the life of your friend, the white warrior, pays the forfeit this night, and may be the women and children will die by his side.' I explained to him as well as I could that my friend, Lieut. Pike, had had no hand in the execution of the two Indians; that they were hung below St. Louis when Lieut Pike was on his way home from the Rocky Mountains. I told him also that Pike was a great friend of the Indians and would do anything to aid or please them; that he had gone over the river that night to attend the wedding of a friend, and little dreamed that among the Indians he had enemies who would raise their hands against him.

'My friend,' he said, 'You have said enough; if you tell me that your friend, or the friend of or enemy of any man, takes the hand of a fair daughter on that ground tonight, an Ioway chief will not offend the Great Spirit by raising the war cry there. No Ioway warrior can spill the blood of an enemy on the ground where the hands and hearts of man and woman are joined together. This is the command of the Great Spirit and an Ioway warrior cannot break it. My friend, these warriors you see around me, and myself, had sworn to kill the first human being we met on our war ex-

cursion; but we shall not harm you. So you see I give you your life. You will therefore keep your lips shut and we will return to our village which is far up the river. We shall do no harm to any one. We shall hereafter meet our friends, the white people, in the great city (St. Louis) as we have heretofore done. My face is now blackened and the night is dark so you cannot know me—but this arrow you will keep—it matches with all others in my quiver, and by it you can always know me, but the meeting of this night is not to be known. He gave me the arrow, turned his canoe and, with his companions, was in a moment out of sight. Finding that, by this time, the current had drifted me a mile or two beyond the place where I designed to land, and that it was impossible to return with my two awkward logs of wood I continued on down to St. Louis, where I arrived safely."

Mr. H. in continuing his narrative related how he afterwards met the Indian in St. Louis at an audience with Gov. Clark and was recognized by him, the mystic arrow being the means of identification. They became fast friends, and Mr. H. was adopted into the tribe as Bobashela, or brother.

The wedding party proceeded undisturbed, and the danger they had been in was never made known to them as Mr. H. promised not to reveal the matter on condition that the warrior carried his purpose of revenge upon innocent parties no further.

Nearly forty years later, in a foreign land, there was a strange sequel to this well-nigh tragic incident: In 1845 Mr. Catlin was in Europe with a party of Ioway and Ojibeway Indians. The warriors gave exhibitions in London and Paris in connection with Mr. Catlin's displays of Indian portraits and specimens of their handicraft. The royalty and nobility of both countries attended these exhibitions. At one of these, in London, a venerable warrior suddenly caught sight of a face in the audience that caused him intense excitement.

With a wild whoop he made his way to the man he recognized and crouching before him exclaiming "Bobashela!" Mr. H., for it was he, responded "Yes, Bobashela!" and there was a joyous reunion. But Mr. H. had lost the mystic arrow, the seal of their friendship by the sinking of his canoe in the Cumberland river, which misfortune he explained. After the dance the seal of secrecy was removed and, Lieut. Pike being long since dead (he was killed at the siege of York in the war of 1812, then a general) the tale was told for the first time by either party. General Pike never knew of the peril he escaped on his visit to our county.

Nothing seems to be known of the settlement which so narrowly escaped destruction. That it was in Madison county, a short distance below the mouth of Wood River, is plain, as the Missouri then entered the Mississippi nearly opposite what is now Maple island. That the village soon became extinct is equally plain, and the spot where it stood was long since swept away by the encroachments of the river. The story, which is recorded by Catlin in his works, is an illustration of Indian chivalry or superstition of which I have never read the parallel. Madison county had its instances of Indian massacres, in those early days, but this incident of the escape of one of its early settlements from Indian vengeance, is known to few. The reason given by the Indian chief for sparing it opens a new phase of Indian character and the alleged revelation of the Great Spirit which controlled it.

#### EARLY EXPLORERS

It is of interest to note the connection of Madison county with the four greatest of early American explorers of the far west in the early days of the nineteenth century. For instance Mr. Catlin, after a year spent among the Comanches and other tribes of the southwest returned to Alton in the fall of 1834 to

rejoin his wife who had remained in that city with friends during his absence. His letters written from Alton, relating to his latest expedition, appear in his published works. He left Alton late in 1834 for the Gulf coast for the benefit of his health which had been shattered by his late privations and exposures.

The connection of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike with the county is related above and the wonderful way in which his death was averted on our soil and his life preserved for still more distinguished service to his country is one of the strangest tales of the border.

The history of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the upper Missouri and thence to the Pacific coast, under orders of President Jefferson, is known to all, but it is not so generally known that the expedition encamped during the winter of 1803-4 in Madison county, at the mouth of Wood river, immediately opposite the mouth of the Missouri. There the explorers were prepared and fitted out for their expedition, starting from the mouth of Wood river and entering the Missouri on the 4th of May, 1804. Captain Lewis was the private secretary of President Jefferson and Clark was a captain in the regular army, and a younger brother of the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark who, by his capture of Kaskaskia, on July 4, 1778, and his subsequent capture of Vincennes, extended the domain of the colonies from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi during the Revolutionary war. Clark was subsequently governor of Missouri territory and it was from him that Catlin learned of the famous Mandan Indians of the upper Missouri with which the great portrait painter spent the year 1832. Lewis was made governor of Louisiana territory in 1807 and died two years later, near Nashville, Tennessee. He took his own life while temporarily insane through illness brought on by the hardships he endured during his explorations.

Colonel Stephen H. Long divides honors with General Pike, Captain Clark and Captain

Lewis as one of the great explorers of the western country, though entering upon the work some ten years later. He was a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and was born December 30, 1784. He was graduated from Dartmouth college and later entered the U. S. Engineer Corps. Being promoted to the rank of major in the corps of topographical engineers in 1816 he was assigned to the work of western exploration. In this service he continued for many years and his services in this capacity were longer continued and covered more territory than those of any other government official. Long's peak in the Rocky mountains was named after him. He was a man of the highest scientific attainments and was a pioneer in the work of railroad construction, acting as chief engineer of various roads. In 1861 he was promoted to the position of chief of topographical engineers, U. S. A. He made his home in Alton and died there at a good old age. He is buried in the Alton City cemetery. He was a devoted Christian and an official of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Alton. His descendants still reside in that city.

#### PIONEER LETTERS OF GERSHOM FLAGG

The Illinois State Historical Society lately issued a pamphlet containing the Pioneer Letters of Gershom Flagg, edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. Solon J. Buck. Gershom Flagg, descendant of an old colonial and Revolutionary family of Vermont, was born Nov. 26, 1792, and emigrated to Illinois in 1817. His letters, written to his relatives in his old Vermont home, are of rare interest, and some extracts therefrom are given below to show the condition of the country in pioneer days:

TO ARTEMAS FLAGG, September 12, 1818—EDWARDSVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS TERRITORY, 12 Sept. 1818—DEAR BROTHER: Your letter of the 31st May mailed June 8, I received, the 23d July which informed me that you were all well at the time. May this con-

tinue [to] be your good fortune and may these lines reach you as they leave me in good health. As you may wish to know something of the Country in which I live I will write a few lines respecting it. The Territory of Illinois contains nearly all that part of the United States Territory east of the Mississippi and N. W. of the Ohio & Wabash Rivers. The late law of Congress enabling the people to form a Constitution & State Government makes the boundaries on the S. & W. Ohio & Mississippi Rivers on the East by Indiana State N by 42° 30' N. Lat. The conjunction of the Ohio & Mississippi Rivers is in Lat. 37° N so that this Territory is 350 miles in length. The face of the Country is very level without any mountains and but few hills. It is not exceeded by levelness [or] richness of soil by any in the United States. The prairies are very large while the timbered land is confined almost wholly to the intervalles and low rounds. Where ever the land is high and dry enough for the fire to run in the spring & fall the timber is all destroyed. The Soil is of such an alluvial nature that the water courses cut out deep chanelns from 6 to 20 feet deep generally. Where this is the case the streams do not overflow.

"We have all kinds of soil from midling poor to the very best. It produces Corn & Wheat better than any other Country I have seen. It also produces hemp, flax, Mellons, Sweet potatoes, Turnips & all kinds of vegetables except Irish Potatoes as good as any other Country. Cotton is raised sufficient for domestic use a very small piece of ground produces enough for a family.

"We have plenty of Apples Peaches &c in places. Grapes & of several kinds and several kinds of Wild plumbs & Cherries in profusion also Dew Berries Black Berries Strawberries The bottom Prairies are covered with Weeds of different kinds and grass about 8 feet high. The high Prairies are also thickly covered with grass but finer & not so tall. The prairies are

continually covered (in the summer season) with wild flowers of all colors which gives them a very handsome appearance. These high Prairies are smoother than any intervals & not a stone, log, or anything but grass & weeds to be seen for miles except where they border the timber there is generally a thicket of plumb bushes, hazel grape vines, &c. &c. The Roots of the grass are very tough it generally requires 3 yoke of Oxen or six horses to plough up the prairies & the plough must be kept at a keen edge by filing often, the steel not being hardened, but this is all that is to be done except fencing to raise a crop. After one year the ground is mellow and requires but a light team to plough it. The timber in this Country is very different from any you have seen. The most Common timber is White, Black, Spanish, post, Chincopin, Pin, and Burrh Oak, Walnut Black & White, Basswood, Cherry Button wood Ash, Elm, Sassafras, Sumach, Elder, Honey locust, Mulberry, Crab Apple Thorn of different kinds Red-bud, Pecon, Hackberry Maple, Cotton Wood, Pawpaw which bears a fruit larger than an apple. The timber is not so good as I have seen, generally, the fire kills & checks the growth every year. When the fire gets into high thick grass it goes faster than a horse can Run & burns the Prairie smooth.

"The situation of this Territory is good for trade having the advantage of Water carriage on all sides the Missisipi on the West the Ohio & Wabash S. E. & the Kaskaskia and Illinois in the interior of the Territory. The Illinois which is about 400 miles in length heads near Lake Michigan. A branch of the Illinois heads within 4 miles of the head of Chicago a short River which empties into Lake michgon [sic]. In freshe[t]s boats pass this portage the waters being connected. They are made shallow for the purpose. I have seen them at St. Louis Landing, Miss. I think there will be a canall cut to connect the waters of Illinois & Chicago at no distant period. From informa-

tion the expense would not be great. One hundred thousand acres of Land, is appropriated for this purpose. This done we have a water communication from almost any part of the Territory to the states of Indiana Ohio & Pennsylvania on either side of those states. Also with New York by the way of Lake Erie & an easy Communication with the Ocean by New Orleans. One steam Boat Run from St. Louis to Louisville Kentucky the last season and another from St. Louis, to New Orleans. One of them came up to St. Louis the 1st January last and returned but the ice generally covers the River in January & February That is, drifting ice, for the Missisipi was not shut over last winter at St louis tho' it sometimes is. The Missouri was frozen over last winter. There are 8 or 10 steam boats on the Ohio and Missisipi Rivers and more building there was two built in Cincinnati last summer, & one at the Rising Sun and one at New Albany below the falls of Ohio. The Trade from St. Louis to Orleans is very considerable there are in St. Louis between 40 & 50 mercantile Stores.

We have a great plenty of Deer, Turkies, Wolves, Opossums Prairie hens, Eagles, Turkey Buzzards, Swans, Geese, ducks, Brant, sand hill Cranes, Parokites & with many other small Animals & birds. Gray squirrels are as thick here as I have ever seen stripeid [sic] ones in Vermont. There is more honey here in this Territory I suppose than in any other place in the world, I have heard the Hunters say that they have found 8 or 10 swarms in a day on the St. Gama & Illinois Rivers where there are no settlements (Truly this must be the Land of Milk & honey.) The Climate is not so hot as might be expected there is almost a continual breeze blowing from the large prairies like the breezes on large Lakes & ponds. The country is so open that it is considerable cold in Winter the ground freezes very hard There being generally but little snow. The past summer has been very hot more than common

I am told. The Thermometer on the hottest day stood at 98°. I learn from the News Papers that the Weather has been very hot in different parts of the United States.

The Stock of this Country consists principally of horses, horned Cattle & hogs. Sheep will do very well here if they can be kept from the Wolves but this cannot well be done in the newsettled parts the wolves are so very numerous. Hogs will live & get fat in the Woods and Prairies. I have seen some as fat upon Hickorynuts, Acorns, Pecons & Walnuts, as ever I did those that were fat[t]ed upon Corn. All that prevents this country being as full of Wild hogs as of Deer is the Wolves which kill the pigs when the sows are not shut up til the pigs are a few weeks old. There are places in this Territory where Cattle & horses will live all winter & be in good order without feeding, that is upon the Rivers. Most of the people cut no hay for their Cattle & horses but this is a foolish way of theirs they either have to feed out their Corn or their Cattle get very poor. Cattle & horses do very well in this Country they get very fat by the middle of June. They do not gain much after this being so harrassed by swarms of flies which prevent their feeding any in the heat of the day. They are so bad upon horses that it is almost impossible to travel from the 15 June til the 1st Sept unles a horse is covered with blankets. Where ever a fly lights upon a horse a drop of blood starts. I have seen white horses red with blood that these flies had drawn out of him. As the Country becomes settled these flies disappear.

"It appears from the returns to the secretary that there is in this Territory upwards of 40,000 Inhabitants. The Convention which met the first mondy [sic] in August have formed a Constitution but it is not yet published as soon as it is I will send you a Copy. The Gov. is to be Chosen for 4 years as also the senate the members of the lower house are chosen once in two years the Legeslature to

set biennally. I have delayed writing for several days to hear whether Simeon Manuel was in St. Louis but can hear nothing of him. P. P. Enos formerly of Woodstock Vermont now lives in St. Louis and he tells me he knows no such man there.

"I have not been able to get any employment in surveying The Lands haveing been principally surveyed in the winter of 1816-7. There was then upwards of 80 Companies employed upwards of 4 months. They surveyed the Military Bounty Lands and most of the other Lands where the Indian title was extinguished, 3½ Millions of Acres of Bounty lands were survd between the Missisipi and Illinois Rivers. There is now considerable surveying to be done but the Surveyor General, Rector, has so many connections that are Surveyors that it is not possible for a stranger to get any Contract of any importance. Government Gives 3 dollars a mile for surveying all publick lands. Some who are not Surveyors (but favorites) make Contracts for surveying and then hire it done. I was offered 25 dollars a month last winter to go with another surveyor but did not choose to go under a man who did not know as much as I did myself.

"I Entered 420 Acres of Land near this place and about 25 mils from St. Louis and 10 or 12 from the Conjunction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and 18 or 20 from the Mouth of Illinois nearly in Lat. 38° 30' North. I now own only 160 acres haveing sold the remainder for \$285. dollars being double what I gave for it. The quarter Section which I now own is on the trail which leads from Edwardsville to fort Clark which is at the south end of Illinois Lake a dilation of the Illinois River 210 miles from its mouth following its meanderings. This fort was built in the time of the Late War. This with the forts at Chicago and fox River which empties into green bay, Macinau, Prairie des Chien, and fort Edwards on the Mississippi below the mouth of



Rock River serve to regulate the Indian trade and protect the Frontiers from the savages. The United States have also garisons upon Red River, Arkansaw, and Missouri Rivers.

"The people of This Territory are from all parts of the United States & do the least work I believe of any people in the world. Their principal business is hunting deer, horses hogs and Cattle and raising Corn. They have no pasture but turn every thing out to run at large and when they want to use a horse or oxen they will have to travel half a dozen miles to find them through grass and weeds higher than a man can reach when on horse back and the grass and vines are so rough that nothing but their Leather hunting shirts and trowsers will stand any Chance at all.

"These kind of People as soon as the settlements become thick Clear out and go further into the new Country. The method of Raising Corn here is to plough the ground once then furrow it both ways and plant the Corn 4 feet each way and plough between it 3 or 4 times in the Summer but never hoe it at all. Wheat is generally sowed among the Corn and ploughed in sometime in August or first sept. There are no barns in this Country people stack all their Wheat and thresh it out with horses on the ground. We have not many good mills in this Country.

"The price of Corn last harvest was 33  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents in the spring 50 cents in the summer 75 cents Potatoes are from 50 to 100 cents a bushel oats 50 cents Wheat one dollar Beef from 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 dollars per hundred Pork from 4 to 7 dollars a hundred. Dry goods are getting very Cheap the country is full of them we have more merchants than any thing else. Boots and Shoes sell the highest here of any place I was ever in Iron is 75 dollars a hundred salt 3 dollars a bushel Butter from 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 cents a pound Cheese generally brings 25 cents and very little to be had at that price, for there is none made except by Eastern peo-

ple. The price of improved farms here is from 5 to 12 dollars an acre.

"As soon as you Receive this I wish you to write to me. As soon as I can make it any way convenient I int[end to] come and see you all for I bel[ieve] you [MS. torn a]nd the rest of the young men [in the] vicinity [can] not leave your mothers long [enough] to come [here].

"I think I shall go by the way of New Orleans and New York or Boston It being the easiest and cheapest route to go from here to Vermont. Give my love to all my friends. By your letter, I learn that you are all [MS. torn] married I expect in about 10 or 15 years when you have about a dozen Children each you will begin to think about moving to the westward. I have seen more old, than young men moveing. If you have any Idea of ever seeing the Western Country you never will have a better time than the present but if you are contented there you can live as well there as here. I send you my best wishes my respects to my Parents and remain your affectionat[e] Brothe[r] for ever

"GERSHOM FLAGG"

#### THE OLD CABIN

The old cabin was really two cabins with their gables towards each other, perhaps sixteen feet apart and the space between them was roofed over. The north cabin was built first of unhewn logs and covered with oak boards "rived" with a "fro" from oak logs and held in place, in default of nails, by other logs laid parallel with the eaves. When more room was needed the south cabin was built of hewn logs laid about two logs higher to give more room above stairs, and roofed with the space between the two cabins. The south cabin was floored with unmatched boards (if I am not mistaken); the north was floored with puncheons four or five inches thick, made

by splitting large oak logs as straight as could be found and hewing the upper sides. The upper floors of both cabins were unmatched boards. The doors were batten doors with wooden hinges and latch. The windows were long steamboat windows sliding horizontally.

The cooking was done by the large open fire-place in the north cabin; the baking in "reflectors" and bake ovens which stood on the hearth. The boiling was done in kettles hung on a crane which was hinged to swing out over the hearth. A kitchen was attached later to the west side of the north cabin and a "rotary" stove installed. A bedroom was also attached to the west side of the south cabin.

The roofs of the cabins and passage way were extended twelve to sixteen feet and a floor laid on the ground below, making a long and pleasant verandah. We do not remember ever seeing this closed up.

As luxury increased with wealth, the logs were taken off the old cabin, new and shorter boards were rived from straight-grained oak trees, a new roof put on with nails and the logs left off. The roof which had been impervious to rain under the logs, began to leak badly and Mrs. Flagg had to apply the most obvious remedy; a tin pan under each leak. She was inclined to reproach her husband for taking the logs off the house. Under her reproaches he is reported to have said he "did pity poor people who had no tin pans to put under their leaks."

W. F. BLISS,

Pana, Ill., Feb. 11, 1906.

#### NOT A SUCCESSFUL POLITICIAN

We present (p. 231) facsimile of the Whig ticket of 1846 now in possession of Hon. N. G. Flagg of Moro which indicates that he is a better politician than his grandfather. The vote for legislative candidates was as follows: Democratic—William Martin, 1,312; Solomon

Koepfli, 728; Martin Kurtz, 35; Thomas Judy, 645; A. G. Hall, 30.

Whig—George Smith, 897; Curtis Blakeman, 1,098; William F. D'Wolf, 933; Gershom Flagg, 592.

Martin (Democrat) and Blakeman and D'Wolf (Whigs) were elected representatives and Joseph Gillespie, state senator.

#### \*REMINISCENCES OF GAUIS PADDOCK FAMILY

Paroquets used to be plentiful in this (Fort Russell) neighborhood until about 1833, the year Dr. Lathy came here.

Gershom Flagg killed a bear about the time we came here. Panthers were also here when we came. One with four young killed by L. Jackson and Solomon Pruitt. One jumped at Volney Richmond about 1830. Wild cats were common: used to carry off pigs. One was killed on Paddock's creek about 1840 by Tom Buck. Spear killed a very large one on same creek. Case and others killed one about same time and place. There were wolves, black, grey and prairie-black not so common. One followed Mrs. Jane Flagg from Flagg cabin to the Paddock home. One gray wolf was killed by dogs in yard; animals fought on gallery. Lou. Jackson had dogs attacked by them on Indian creek—one dog killed.

Buffalo remains were picked up about here at time of settlement. Horn of elk found by Gershom Flagg.

First foxes were brought here by Nimrod Dorsey of Kentucky.

Robins came about 1842 or 43, W. C. F. thinks. Gershom Flagg killed partridge about same time. Orioles came after 1820.

Man out hunting hogs was frozen to death in winter of 1820 or 1821. Lived down in timber. About 1820 or 1821 William Leggett and father came in; had come across from Jacksonville and got lost; had nothing to eat for four or five days: were first given mush and milk.

\*Noted by W. C. Flagg.

Charles Tindall found skeleton of rattlesnake whose ribs were as long as a man could span with thumb and forefinger. Killed another rattlesnake of enormous proportions.

The army worm first appeared here in 1843. Green devil horns not here at first. Locusts first appeared in 18— and then in 1843.

Indians used to come from Ft. Clark (Peoria) on way to St. Louis. Their trail was under our (Paddock's) gallery and through G. Flagg's orchard, keeping on ridge. Ninian Edwards used to point out trail when going to Springfield.

"Metty," a Frenchman, was a noted agent and interpreter. He was a small man of uncommon nerve; used to stop here; was a very polite man; would turn out his horse and sit on woodpile and smoke until dark; raised his hat to all comers.

Indian arrow heads were quite plentiful when we first came.

Farmers raised corn, wheat and oats. Cotton was raised by most families and spun; everything made from it. Jimson, parsley, catnip, burdock and mayweed were not indigenous, but came in after several years.

Women wore sun bonnets to meetings, made of printed calico; farmers made the men's shoes. Meetings used to be held at private houses. The preachers were Cumberland Presbyterians. Preacher Barber was here about thirty-five years ago (1825).

The first frame house was John Newman's; built by Pemberton. Ours was next.

No sweet potatoes were raised then; Irish potatoes were better than now. Used to hear of Hoxey's farm when we first came. Wild fruits were about the same as now. Three kinds of wild plums. The cattle were mostly white. They were on the American Bottom. They were descended from cattle brought by the monks of Latrappe who settled on the great Cahokia mound in 1809. Wild hogs in the woods were dangerous. They would get

among farmers' hogs when driven in fall and would hurt men and kill dogs.

We used to go to mill near Moore's; also to Collet's and to Montgomery's and to Hail Mason's in Edwardsville. He did not "cheat the Baptists." There was a distillery for peaches on the road to Edwardsville.

The first school (ladies') was taught by a Miss Scarritt, in Mrs. Enos' house. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. Atwood also taught later.

Zenos Webster was the first settler above here; he came about 1820. Then came Elihu Palmer and Thomas Wood. Collet and West came in the fall of 1819, after we came in the spring. John Estabrook built his cabin before G. Flagg built his. John Newman came in 1820 to where Hill now lives.

#### LETTER FROM HON. BENAIAH ROBINSON

At a meeting of the board of surveyors of Madison county held at the court house in Edwardsville May 6, 1867, Hon. Benaiah Robinson of Corvallis, Oregon, was elected an honorary member, and the secretary requested to inform him of the action taken and to request from him a history of his professional services while surveyor of this county. The following answer was received:

"Corvallis, Oregon, July 29, 1867—S. E. McGregory, Esq.—My dear Sir: Permit me to say that the receipt of yours of June 3d is with pride acknowledged. Still more proud is your servant of the honor conferred upon him by your very wisely organized society. For many years such an organization has been necessary, much more so now when the county has grown into so great importance and lands have risen to so great value. The surveyor has to be governed somewhat by the price of land; otherwise, when land is nearly valueless, as it has been at times in Illinois, he would be left on the field to do the work himself at very scanty pay. But when the soil is in demand at a high rate he can afford to beat the kinks out

of his chain and sharpen the points of his compass, and, withal earn something more than his daily bread. Such an arrangement as you have goes into, by the surveyors of a county, will do much to abolish that odious habit of too freely pulling up, without strong evidence of error, the corners placed by predecessors. But the judges of the circuit courts have said that there is less of that done in Madison than perhaps any other county in the state. And thus a considerable source of litigation would be cut off. Often, very often indeed, have I come across the lines and corners made by your most worthy president (D. A. Spaulding) and always found them fixed with judgment and care.

"Your servant was born, March 11, 1796, in Lincoln county, North Carolina, ten miles southeast of the battle ground of King's mountain; was brought to what afterwards became Edwardsville, in 1809. In the year 1812, having become desirous of learning the use of figures, I cut a large chip out of a walnut tree out of which a slate was formed; plank could not then be spared to make a black board. Began to learn what sine, tangent and angle meant in 1817. In the fall of that year I was made deputy under Asahel Enloe, who held the office of county surveyor under and by appointment of the territorial governor, Ninian Edwards. About the close of 1817 Mr. Enloe vacated the office by leaving the county. John Y. Sawyer then made application and, by the influence of Col. Benjamin Stephenson, was appointed county surveyor by Governor Edwards. Owing to an optical deficiency Mr. Sawyer could not fill the place. He made me deputy and exacted half the fees. In 1822 the legislature took part in making

surveyors; it made recommendations and the governor appointed and commissioned them. The first commission under this law was given to myself in preference to George Teas who was an application, through Joseph Burrough, a member of the house.

"In 1825 I left the county and therefore the office. Being out of the state it was unknown to me when Mr. Spaulding was commissioned, but most likely he took the position not long after my leaving. In 1835 the office was made elective by the people of every county in the state, and by the same law it was made the duty of the governor to commission the successful candidate.

"Your servant was the first surveyor elected by the people of Madison county in opposition to the late Gershom Flagg, a man of fine sense and great respectability. I was elected to four successive terms of four years each. The last of these expired in 1851, but was made through courtesy to extend through two more years when the Oregon fever set in and drove me across the Rocky mountains. Since that I have not kept step to the music of good old Madison.

"The first surveyor that was ever appointed for Madison after it was stricken off from St. Clair, was Martin Jones and the next was Asahel Jones, spoken of above.

"Please present my best regards to the members respectively of your society, and permit me to remain,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,  
"BENJAMIN ROBINSON."

Mr. Robinson speaks very modestly of himself, but he was a man of note in public life as well as in his profession. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847.

## CHAPTER XLVII

### MURDER OF JACOB BARTH

STORY OF THE CRIME—MOB ATTEMPTS LYNCHING — DISPERSED BY SHERIFF — CRIMINALS TRIED AND PUNISHED—DECLINE OF RESPECT FOR LAW—ORIGIN OF MADISON GUARDS.

The murder of Jacob Barth, a German peddler, on May 12, 1857, by three young men from England, caused much excitement at the time throughout the county, and came near resulting in the lynching of the prisoners at Edwardsville, by an excited mob from Highland, who had resolved to take the law into their own hands. The cause of this feeling was the racial tension then existing between the native and foreign elements. The county at that time was a hot bed of Know Nothingism, that party (the American) having carried the county by a plurality at the presidential election of 1856.

#### STORY OF THE CRIME

The crime took place on the highway in Silver creek bottom between Troy and St. Jacobs. The perpetrators of the murder were George W. Sharp, alias George Gibson; Robert Sharp, alias Joseph Watson, and John Johnson, alias Edward Barber. The murderers, lately arrived from England, had come down the river from Iowa to St. Louis; crossed the river there and set out in this county ostensibly in search of work. On the road between Collinsville and Troy they were overtaken by the peddler who said he was on his way to Highland. They asked for a ride but were refused by Barth, who feared they intended doing him an injury. This angered the men, they stated in their confession, and

they concluded to kill him when opportunity offered. The peddler stopped over at Troy, at noon, so did the murderers. The latter left town first and walked along the road three or four miles, where they lay in wait for the peddler, whom they knew was coming that way. They had all been drinking. They admitted, in a later confession, that when they first asked Barth for a ride they intended to rob and kill him. When the peddler approached in his wagon John Johnson fired at him with an old musket which he carried, and George Sharp shot at him with a pistol three or four times, at the same time trying to hold the plunging mules. Robert Sharp did no shooting. Just after the shots were fired persons were seen approaching on the road and the murderers fled into the timber. The passers-by found the peddler lying in his wagon moaning from his wounds. He was removed to the adjacent house of John Ensminger and Dr. John S. Dewey of Troy was summoned to attend him. The doctor at once pronounced his injuries fatal, but the victim lingered three days before death came to his relief.

#### MOB ATTEMPTS LYNCHING

The murderers were captured the next morning, taken before the peddler and identified by him. They were lodged in jail at Edwardsville and were tried on May 21st,

found guilty and sentenced to death. Robert Sharp, the one who did no shooting, subsequently had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The execution of the two others was fixed for the 19th of June following. The cold-blooded character of the murder had caused intense excitement, especially among the foreign element, owing to the racial tension spoken of. The report was circulated by demagogues that the prisoners would be acquitted and this inflamed certain of the residents to the highest pitch. A mob thereupon gathered at Highland, and proceeded to Edwardsville at full speed, the leaders on horseback and their followers in wagons, with the avowed purpose of lynching the prisoners. Hon. Z. B. Job was sheriff at the time and being warned of the approach of the mob, hastily summoned a posse to defend the jail. Among them were such citizens as Joseph and David Gillespie; Erastus, John and William Wheeler; F. S. Rutherford, Jos. H. Sloss, John T. Luss, Capt. Jos. G. Robinson, F. T. Krafft, G. W. Phillips, Joshua Dunnegan and others. The sheriff stretched a rope across the street with orders to shoot any man who attempted to cross it. The noise of the approaching mob was heard and the sheriff, accompanied by the Gillespies, hurried up the street to attempt to check it by his authority before it charged the defenders of the jail. In this he partially succeeded.

A great crowd had gathered by this time. Word went out that the posse was short of ammunition. A school boy, with the instinct of boys for being on hand when there is anything doing, was standing in front of Capt. Robinson's store watching the crowd, when the captain came out with a basket of eggs in his hand and asked the youngster to take it into the jail. The lad, who was Ansel L. Brown, then aged eleven years, took the basket, made his way through the lines, and was surprised to find beneath the layer of

eggs a quantity of powder and buckshot for the defenders.

#### MOB DISPERSED BY SHERIFF

The mob soon entered the town under whip and spur, and swept down the street towards the jail. There were hundreds of them. They were headed by two men on horseback, named Smiley and Savage. Flags of many colors were carried in the procession. As they neared the defenders, who were standing near Main and Union streets, Deputy Sheriff T. J. Prickett, John Wheeler and Joshua Dunnegan rushed out and unhorsed the leaders. At the same time Sheriff Job ordered the mob to disperse, and warned them that any man approaching nearer would be shot; that the defenders of the jail were there to uphold the law and intended to do it. The fate of their leaders and the coolness and determination of the sheriff took all the spirit out of the mob, it retreated and gradually dispersed.

Several prominent citizens had mounted dry goods boxes and addressed the mob, telling them that the prisoners would be speedily tried, according to law, and receive the justice of the law, and that they, as good citizens, should await and submit to the decision of the court. F. T. Krafft also addressed them to the same effect in German. The excitement subsided and the would-be lynchers returned to their homes, satisfied that justice would be done. Thus, through the courage and determination of the sheriff and the equal courage of the citizens in rallying to the defense of the law, the county was saved from the disgrace of a lynching and the defenders cannot be too highly praised. We need such sheriffs now in many parts of the country where mob law is rampant.

#### CRIMINALS TRIED AND PUNISHED

George Sharp and Johnson were duly hanged on the date named, and Robert Sharp was sent to the penitentiary from which he

was subsequently pardoned through the influence of prominent citizens of Edwardsville, on the ground of his youth and the fact that he had not been actively engaged in the crime. After his release he went to St. Louis, took the name of Robert Hilton, and opened a restaurant on Broadway, opposite the old court house, where he prospered and became a reputable citizen. He was very grateful to the citizens who intervened with the governor in his behalf, and especially to Sheriff Job, with whom he kept up a correspondence.

To return to the trial: The prosecution of the prisoners was conducted by the state's attorney, Philip B. Fouke, and the prisoners were defended by Attorneys Seth T. Sawyer, F. S. Rutherford and John Tribble. The jury was composed of George Hedges, J. H. Williams, Geo. D. Wilson, Abram Pruitt, Ignatius Sneeringer, Wm. Kersey, Wm. Sandbach, L. W. Tindall, Jacob Pruitt, Benjamin Huestis, Irwin B. Randle and Francis Agrew.

The witnesses for the prosecution were John L. Ferguson, Louis Weisenbold, Adam Barnes, M. M. Armstrong, Narcissa Riffin, John Hollis, James Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Solomon Rhodes, Marissa Ensminger, Joshua Ensminger, John S. Dewey, John R. Swain, L. R. Corman, A. Kimberlin, James Riffin, Chas. Croun and James Bradley.

For the defense, Charles Croun, Bauman, Barth.

The trial lasted several days and sentence was pronounced by Judge Wm. H. Snyder May 29th. The jury, which found the defendants guilty, was out but fifteen minutes.

In corroboration of the above narration as to the attempted lynching I quote the closing paragraph of Mr. Rutherford's speech in defense of the prisoners. He alluded first to the circumstances under which the counsel for the defendants had consented to go to so speedy a trial. There had been a most disgraceful, inhuman and lawless attempt at mob violence to hang the prisoners at the bar,

without even a show of trial. The good men of the county had found it necessary to fly to arms in defense of the law and to preserve the lives of the prisoners, until they might have a trial such as every citizen is entitled to have by the laws of the land. Blood-thirsty men had rushed to the county jail, armed and determined to commit a triple murder, displaying the red and black flag, signifying blood and death, such as is displayed by pirates and brigands, and all the while our court was in session, and the officers of the law doing their utmost to administer justice. Under such circumstances the counsel of the prisoners have concluded to go to trial, not because they were constrained to, or in any manner influenced by threats of mob violence, for he felt it his duty to say, in behalf of himself, his associate counsel and the court, that no threats of violence, come from what quarter they might, would frighten them from their sense of duty or propriety. For himself he bid defiance to mob law, and was ready at any time to meet such attempts at the overthrow of law and order, and mete out such summary justice as it deserves. He and his associate counsel had gone into the trial now because they were satisfied that good and true men enough could be found in the county who would impartially try this case free from any prejudice or influence from what had transpired. And it gave him pleasure to say that he believed that the defendants were fortunate in getting as good a jury as ever sat upon a case in any court. He felt sure that the idea of threatened violence would not deter them from acquitting the prisoners if they believed the testimony was insufficient to convict.

The above incident is notable for three things: (1) The short interval between the commission of the crime and the arraignment of the murderers for trial. (2) The summary suppression of lynch law. (3) The short time intervening between the trial and

the execution of two of the criminals and the imprisonment of the third. Justice has never moved so swiftly in such cases since then in Madison county, nor has the law been so boldly and gallantly upheld by officials and citizens.

#### DECLINE OF RESPECT FOR LAW

But since that day respect for law has lamentably declined. Some laws are openly and notoriously defied with the connivance of the authorities—for instance, the law closing saloons on Sunday and selling liquor without a license. Since the execution of the two young Englishmen there have been but three hangings in Madison county, while murders and homicides have frightfully increased in numbers. In the majority of cases of such crimes since 1857, the murderers have either escaped, been acquitted or subjected to but slight punishment. Times have changed and murder seems now the safest crime a man can commit. The population has changed and not, on the whole, for the better. The railroads, the factories, the mines and other industries have brought in hordes of the lower class of foreigners from southern Europe which have not raised the standard of average intelligence. Said an old settler to the writer: "There are more good people in Madison county now than ever before, but not as many in proportion to population as in the early days." The truth of this statement is self-evident, notwithstanding the fact that we have now more churches, more schools, more newspapers, more philanthropic and uplifting agencies than ever in our previous history.

But the main reason for the terrible in-

crease in homicides is non-enforcement of law. Nine-tenths of the homicides committed in the county are the result of bar-room brawls, and the majority of them occur on Sunday and at late hours of the night when the saloons are open illegally. Another reason is that criminals have ceased to fear the law. They rely upon the astuteness of the professional criminal lawyer to so entangle the case in technicalities, to so distort the evidence, to so deceive and bamboozle the juries as to free the prisoner, or to gain him a light sentence, and thus defeat the ends of justice. Does this condition indicate progress or retrogression in Madison county?

#### ORIGIN OF MADISON GUARDS

The attempted lynching narrated above was the occasion of the organization of a military company in Edwardsville. When news of the approaching mob reached Sheriff Job he at once telegraphed for the Alton National Guards and they responded promptly, coming over in wagons, but did not arrive until the mob had dispersed. They remained on guard duty at the jail, however, until the organization of a military company in Edwardsville, and supplied them with arms and accoutrements for the temporary emergency. The new company was called the Madison Guards with Jos. H. Sloss as captain. It remained on guard during the trial of the prisoners and each day formed a hollow square about them and conducted them to the court house. The Madison Guards, thus called into existence, became a crack military company and entered the service of the government at the breaking out of the war for the Union, under Capt. Jos. G. Robinson.



## CHAPTER XLVIII

### RESOURCES AND MANUFACTURES

#### UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES—MINING AND MANUFACTURE OF CLAY—STONE INDUSTRIES—BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION—VARIED INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

The natural resources of a county are the basis of its wealth and development. Considered in this light the resources of Madison county has a most important bearing on the history of its industrial progress. The exhaustless deposits of coal in this county are its greatest source of wealth and have been considered in chapter XXIV. Its extensive tracts of valuable timber have also been spoken of. The western portion of the county is diversified with hills and valleys, and the streams are all skirted with forests that furnish the adjacent prairies with an ample supply for fuel and building purposes. The central and eastern portions of the county are generally level or rolling, and small prairies occupy the highlands between the streams. The general elevation of the highlands is from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the Mississippi. On the western border the great American Bottom, averaging about five miles in width, lies between the bluffs and the Mississippi, a section of unsurpassed fertility. It was called by the early settlers the "Land of Goshen." The soil on the American Bottom is a mellow, sandy loam. This Bottom was once the bed of the river and the Sand Ridge, so called, and famous for its melons, is an ancient sand-bar left by the receding waters. The soil on the uplands is generally a dark, chocolate-colored loam, except on the river bluffs where it is of a lighter color, from an

admixture of the marly sands of the loess. The uplands and bottoms, as well, produce fine crops of cereals and other staple crops. The loess attains its greatest thickness on the river bluffs, ranging from forty to eighty feet. The drift deposits of the county consist mainly of yellow and brown clays. At the base of the deposits is usually, the geologists claim, a bed of blue, plastic clay.

The lower carboniferous limestones of the county include a thin outlier of the Chester group, the St. Louis limestone and the upper layer of the shales of the Keokuk group. The St. Louis limestone is the most important and is well exposed between the mouth of the Piasa and Alton. At the base of the St. Louis limestone there is a bed of hydraulic limestone, or cement rock, which outcrops in the valleys at Clifton Terrace. The scene is eight to ten feet thick. It also outcrops on the banks of Piasa creek in the adjacent county of Jersey. The cement used in the building of the Eads bridge piers at St. Louis, was quarried and burned at Clifton.

#### UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

I now come to the progressive utilization of these natural resources in the industrial development of the county. The first of these brought into use by the pioneers was the abundant timber. Next to food, which the wild game furnished, the prime necessity was

shelter. Thus of the county's resources timber was first used as material for the rude log cabins that were the first homes of the pioneers. Next came the utilization of the soil in the planting and cultivation of crops. Better buildings were soon a necessity and crude saw mills were erected to convert the timber into boards, sills and rafters, and then came equally crude water power and band mills to grind the grain from the farms. Thus mills to utilize the resources of greatest present necessity were the beginning of manufacturing enterprises in the county. Of the progress in the cultivation of the soil and its value as a source of wealth details have been given elsewhere.

One of the earliest contrivances for making meal from corn consisted of a strip of tin pierced with holes. By rubbing an ear of corn on the rough surface the meal sifted through. An improvement on this was the hand mill made of two mill stones, one of which was made to revolve over the other, the corn being fed in small quantities through an opening in the upper stone. The band mill, run by horses or oxen, came next. This consisted of an upright shaft with projecting arms, some fifteen feet long, revolving around it. The animals were hitched to these arms and being driven around in a circle provided the power which ran the grinder. The capacity of these mills was about twelve bushels of corn per day. Saw mills and grist mills run by water power succeeded but did not displace the band mills, at least for some years. William and John Whiteside attempted to build a water power mill on Wood river, as early as 1806, but their effort was not successful. This enterprise was on the future site of Milton, where the Edwardsville-Alton road now crosses. Robert Harrison operated a saw and grist mill on Cahokia creek, four miles north of Edwardsville where he also conducted a pottery. He later re-

moved the pottery to Upper Alton and conducted it successfully for many years.

Governor Coles reports seeing a water mill on Cahokia creek, west of Edwardsville, when he first visited the country in 1815. This must have been the Kirkpatrick mill. In 1818 two saw mills and a grist mill were in operation at Milton on Wood river. In 1817 a band mill was erected on Governor Coles' farm, or the farm subsequently owned by him, in Pin Oak township four miles east of Edwardsville. It was run by George Coventry and later by W. L. May by whom it was removed to Edwardsville. In 1818 Josias Randle built a cog wheel mill at Edwardsville. John Messinger was the mill wright. The Randle mill was converted into a steam mill in 1832. George Moore had a band mill on his farm two miles east of Upper Alton at an early date. There were others in Hamel, Alhambra, Jarvis, Marine and other townships. A cog wheel mill was built by Abel Moore, in 1823 or 1824 on his farm between the forks of Wood river. William Rabb built a four story water mill in Collinsville township. He sold it in 1820 to Jos. Hertzog who added a distillery. The Collins Brothers established a distillery at Collinsville prior to 1820, which they afterwards discontinued on moral grounds at great pecuniary loss. There was also a distillery at Milton as early as 1818 as well as two saw mills. With the progress of the settlements came steam flouring mills.

The Alton Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$50,000, was one of the earliest industrial corporations authorized by the state. The act was effective February 1, 1883. By it David R. Griggs, Stephen Griggs, William Manning, W. S. Gilman, John T. Hudson, Elijah Lincoln, John Manning, William Miller, Nathaniel Griggs, Nathaniel Cobb, A. D. Weld, Jr., John Griggs and Thomas Griggs, were constituted a body corporate for the

manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, hemp, flax, grain, lumber, machinery, or either of them. The second section provided for the building of a flour mill, forty by sixty feet, four stories high, to be run by steam. It is understood that this enterprise was inaugurated in 1831 by William Manning and developed into the above corporation. The flour mill built was a large one. Farmers brought their wheat to it from as distant sections as Greene and Sangamon counties.

Contrast the primitive band mills, cog wheel and water power mills with the mammoth flour mills of to-day which are seen in almost every town in the county. The two largest of these are those of the Sparks Milling Co., and the Standard Milling Co., of Alton, with a capacity each of 2,500 barrels every twenty-four hours. They illustrate the marvelous growth of the milling industry in Madison.

#### MINING AND MANUFACTURE OF CLAY

The clay deposits of the county were early brought into use for the making of brick to furnish more substantial buildings. What is believed to be the oldest brick house in the county, the Col. Judy residence, is still standing at Peters' station on the Clover Leaf. Next in order of utilization came the quarrying of rock and the making of lime. The first lime made in the county, in what is now Alton, was burned on the west bank of Shields' branch, on the site of what is now W. M. Sweetser's lumber yard. It was made in 1815 by Jacob Judy. The method was primitive: Large logs were heaped together in a pile and the rocks placed on top. Then fire was applied and when the logs were burned to ashes the rocks were converted into lime. In 1818 the first lime kiln was built on the same site, it is understood, by Maj. C. W. Hunter who, doubtless, utilized the lime in building the first brick house in what is now Alton, in 1819. This house is still standing

on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets and is in a good state of preservation.

The clay or shale, found at the base of coal seam No. 1, was early used in making brick and tile and has since proved of inestimable value. It occurs near Alton in the outcrop of coal seam No. 11 at the head of Hop Hollow, and along Wood river and its branches before that stream enters the Bottom. It has been mined for many years and for a long period was used in making all kinds of earthen ware in the Upper Alton potteries. It is now utilized vastly more extensively in the manufacture of vitrified and building brick in immense quantities at North Alton and in the making of drain tile, sewer pipe, etc, at East Alton. The output of these great plants is something enormous and is detailed elsewhere.

This clay seam is found sixteen feet thick, in a shaft 316 feet deep at Collinsville. It is owned by the Hydraulic Press Brick Company of St. Louis, Mo. This company mines this clay very extensively, using it in two brick and terra cotta works at Collinsville, also shipping the clay to St. Louis to their brick plants there. In this same shaft there is also a coal seam, 186 feet down, seam six to seven feet thick. The company also mines this coal, hoisting coal and clay alternate parts of the day. This clay seam is singularly valuable as fire brick and can be made from the upper layers of the clay, and buff brick, terra cotta work and sewer pipe from the clay in the lower layers of the seam. The county is wonderfully rich in this deposit as it can be found in all sections underlying coal seam No. 1. In former years this clay was extensively mined at Marine for the manufacture of both fire and building brick.

#### STONE INDUSTRIES

The manufacture of lime from the limestone bluffs in and around Alton has been

carried on for over ninety years. The upper part of the St. Louis limestone is of superior quality, being an almost pure carbonate of lime. No other lime made in the Mississippi valley equals it in purity. Fifty years ago Alton kilns supplied all the river town with lime, but its trade in this building staple is not as great as present owing to the opening of many other kilns along the bluffs of the upper river, but it is still a leading industry. The abundance of timber and cheap coal in the vicinity and superior shipping facilities by river and rail will assure its continuance as a permanent industry. Beginning with a log pile in 1815, in lieu of a kiln, the business rapidly expanded so that in 1857 there were twenty kilns at Alton and their annual product averaged 210,000 barrels. This also caused a lively demand for barrels and made cooperage a prominent industry likewise, the material being supplied by the adjacent timber.

Building stone has been, likewise from the earliest settlement, a leading product of the bluff quarries and the demand therefor from abroad, as well as at home, has always been active. The supply is inexhaustible; the entire thickness of the limestone deposit between the mouth of the Piassa and Alton is given by geologists as 300 feet, enough to supply the country for ages to come.

Next to the demand for building stone comes that for macadam for street and roadway improvements. In former days this was laboriously produced by hand labor, now great steam crushers perform the work. But the present is the "age of cement" and the demand for crushed stone and screenings keeps a long string of crushers constantly at work sending out train loads daily. Concrete is rapidly supplanting stone for building and bridge work and displacing brick for sidewalks.

#### BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Here then we have as a basis of the present industrial expansion: (1) A soil of unsurpassed fertility the harvests from which require great industrial enterprises to handle them: mills, elevators, agricultural implement factories, and the building of railroads and steamboats. (2) Clay for building brick, chimneys and sidewalks. (3) Shale, for vitrified brick for street paving, buff brick and terra cotta, also stoneware, sewer pipe and drain tile. (4) Limestone, for lime, building stone, macadam and crushed stone for concrete. (5) Hydraulic limestone, or cement rock, for any use to which cement is applicable. (6) Abundance of good timber for fuel or manufacturing. (7) An inexhaustible deposit of coal under almost the entire surface of the county. (8) An equally boundless supply of the best river sand.

#### VARIED INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

These vast resources are the foundation for an industrial system unsurpassed in the state and which is now being exploited and developed on as gigantic a scale as the following industrial details relating to Alton and embraced in their census of 1910, will demonstrate: There were 69 establishments in 1909, and the value of products was \$10,096,000, an average per establishment of approximately \$146,000.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.

Further details can be drawn from the summary which follows:

Number of establishments.....	69
Total number of persons engaged in industries .....	2,729
Proprietors and firm members....	45
Salaried employes .....	255
Wage earners .....	2,429
Total primary horse power.....	5,453
Capital invested.....	\$5,585,000
Total paid in salaries .....	299,000
Total paid in wages .....	1,528,000
Cost of materials .....	7,262,000
Value of products .....	10,096,000
Value added by the manufacturers.	2,834,000

This last item represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of products, after the manufacturing processes have been expended upon them.

The above figures are for the year 1909. Since then there has been material expansion and the limits of the city have been extended to include Upper Alton. What is known as the Alton manufacturing district extends from Alton to Edwardsville Crossing. It is one of the largest in the state of Illinois. It makes between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of finished products per year. In this respect it stands fifth as a manufacturing district in Illinois.

Figures obtained by state factory inspectors show that in this entire Alton manufacturing district there is a total of 8,429 persons employed, both male and female, of which 7,556 are male and 873 are female.

The state factory inspection service includes all manufacturing, commercial and professional establishments employing labor. The total number of these in the Alton district is 784, made up as follows: Alton proper, 726; Wood river, 26; East Alton, 28; Federal, 4. The last inspection made in the winter of 1912 showed the total number of

strictly manufacturing concerns in whole or part, of the district is 89, of which 78 are in Alton proper, 7 in East Alton, 1 in Wood River and 3 in Federal.

In Alton proper the inspectors found the following plants: Bakeries, 3; brick, 1; box, 1; breweries, 2; cigars, 7; confectioneries, 5; cooperages, 2; flour and feed, 3; flowers, 4; harness, 5; agricultural implements, 1; laundries, 2; machinery and foundries, 4; millinery, 6; planing mills, 4; automatic paper wrapping machine, 1; crushed stone manufacturing, 6; soft drinks, 3; glass, 1; railway tools, 1; job printing, 4; meat packing house, 1; ice cream, 4; ice plants, 2; paper boxes, 2; wood boxes, 1; sheet metal and stamping, 1; buggies, 1.

In East Alton: Chemical products, 1; ice plant, 1; miners' supplies, 1; powder, 1; cartridges, 2; sewer pipe brick, 1.

In Wood River: Oil refinery, 1.

In Federal: Lead smelter, 1; box-board, 1; car repair shop, 1.

The Illinois Glass Company is the largest employer of women—with 151 on its pay roll.

The last inspection made of the leading towns of the county shows the following summary according to the figures of the Factory Board:

	Places Inspected	Total Employees	Men over 16	Women over 16	Children under 16
Alton .....	148	4,398	3,887	365	151
Highland . . .	81	502	372	107	23
Collinsville . . .	103	683	608	71	4
Granite City . .	284	3,028	2,684	337	7
Edwardsville . .	186	722	634	76	12
Troy .....	59	552	523	29	
	861	9,885	8,708	985	197

Other industrial details appear in the several township sketches.

## CHAPTER XLIX

### MEDICAL PRACTICE AND PRACTITIONERS

PAST AND PRESENT FACILITIES—THEY SIMPLY "CALLED THE DOCTOR"—PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—FIRST ACT FOR MEDICAL REGULATION—LATEST REGULATING ACT—THE COUNTY'S FIRST PHYSICIAN—EDWARDSVILLE'S FIRST DOCTOR—FIRST PHYSICIAN IN EASTERN MADISON—PIONEER MUSICIAN—A SOUTHERN POLITICIAN—PROMINENT IN THE CIVIL WAR—A "THOMSONIAN" CERTIFICATE—M. D. AND D. D.—OF INTERNATIONAL FAME—TOO SYMPATHETIC FOR A DOCTOR—TWO "OLD FAMILY DOCTORS"—IN PRACTICE FORTY-ONE YEARS—DR. JOSEPH POGUE—HIGH-GRADE SWISS PHYSICIANS—DR. CHARLES DAVIS—PIONEER IN PUBLIC EDUCATION—THE FATHER OF NEW DOUGLAS.

*By Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum*

Edwardsville, Ill.

Whoever writes the life-story of any people cannot claim that his work is complete unless it also includes the story of the medical men of that people, because in all history the impression made upon the community by the representatives of the medical profession has been of great and permanent value. If we take the recorded history of ancient peoples we find that the position taken by the medical man, in private and civil life, has been an exalted one.

In the olden time the care of the wounded and the treatment of the sick was delegated to the servants of the temple, and for many centuries the office of doctor and priest, was held by one and the same man, a man who from his early youth was consecrated and set apart for this work, representing at all times the highest and best type of mankind. Later on the office was separated, the priest continuing to serve at the altar, while the task of administering to the sick was delegated to men who devoted all their time to this occupation.

Even then the "medicine man" was of the

same type of morality and honor as was the class from which he sprang. This was the origin of the men who represented the practice of medicine in the dark ages, and who were our immediate predecessors. They were men of the highest type in each epoch, as civilization advanced, and who handed down their traditions from age to age, even to this day.

Emanating from the priesthood, the moral part of their lives became inseparable from their professional life, and to this day the doctor is regarded in his community as the exponent of all that is moral and upright, all that is meant by the higher life. When we analyze the traditions that come to us from barbarous and half civilized nations we find that the "medicine man" occupied a position of honor and veneration, not exceeded even by the chief of the tribe.

#### PAST AND PRESENT FACILITIES

And so in writing the history of the lives and doings of the people of Madison county for the past hundred years, the story would

not be complete unless it contained an account of the impress that the lives and acts of its early medical men made upon the community in which they lived and the part they took in the development and progress of events.

One hundred years ago the practice of medicine was not what it is now, and it would be very interesting to know just how the doctors managed to succeed with the meager facilities then on hand. All the travel of the earliest physicians was made on horseback for there were no roads in 1800, only Indian trails connecting the various settlements, and the doctor was compelled to put his stock of medicines and appliances in the old saddle-bag, which only the oldest of our citizens can remember, and make his visits from one patient to another by means of his faithful steed. It must be remembered too that doctors were not as plentiful as now, and very often the old-time physician visited patients at a distance of from twenty to one hundred miles. This was physical work, together with the mental strain of administering to the sick, and the doctors of those days necessarily had to be men of strong physique and sound constitution.

We find that the first wagon road in our county was not completed until 1812 and led from Edwardsville to Cahokia, and it was not until 1822 that our citizens first beheld a stagecoach. In our day of well-traveled roads, buggies and carriages, automobiles and street cars, to expedite our work, it seems almost incredible that the men of the frontier and of the saddle-bags could and did do the work credited to them by the early traditions.

When we come to consider their instruments and appliances we find no well stocked armamentarium either in drugs or instruments. They had to do without a stethoscope or fever thermometer; they had no Esmarch's tourniquet or hypodermic needle; no hospital with well appointed operating room, with lights adjusted to the proper angle, but they

had a marvelous knowledge of anatomy even in those long ago days. And yet they did the work and did it well and no citizen of any class was held in higher esteem and honor than the old time medical practitioner. It is a far cry before a doctor can be named who occupies the position in any community today, which was universally accorded the family physician, who was friend, counselor, confidant and advisor as well as medico.

#### THEY SIMPLY "CALLED THE DOCTOR"

There is another point of difference that we must note in the general progress of medical practice and that is generalization as compared with specialization. Now-a-days we go to a certain doctor if something affects our nose, ear or throat; to this man, if our eyes trouble us, while we are very certain that for surgery no one can excell that man. For the kidneys it is well known that especial study has been made by this man, but his competitor is proper authority on heart disease. One man is a pathologist, while the other is a marvelous diagnostician. But in the times of which we write they "called the doctor," and that was all there was to it; and to his credit be it said that he was ready for anything. He may not have been shaved that day, but the chances are that it was because he had ridden all night over a weary round of country roads. There was no luster on the stout boots he wore, but his fingers were none the less steady when he came to perform some delicate operation to save some precious life.

#### PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

When we come to study the educational facilities of the early days, we find the same primitive situation that obtained in other conditions of that period. In 1765, Dr. John Morgan, a native of Philadelphia, induced the trustees of the College of Philadelphia to establish the first medical college in this country and thus became the father of medical

education in America. When the nineteenth century was born, there were only four medical colleges in existence; the College of Philadelphia which was organized in 1765, intimately connected with the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1791, this school was merged with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania under which title it is still in existence today. This joining of forces was the first of a long and still continuing series of medical school mergers. The second medical school was the medical department of Kings College, established in New York in 1768, and which was united 46 years later with the College of Physician and Surgeons of New York, under which name it is still in existence. The third was the well known medical department of Harvard College, opened in Cambridge in 1783, and later moved to Boston to take advantage of the hospital facilities there. The fourth and last of the quartette was opened in 1798 by Dr. Nathan Smith, a graduate of the Harvard School, as the medical department of Dartmouth College.

Comparing this early condition of medical education with the status of the present day we find that four hundred and fifty-seven medical schools have been born in the United States and Canada since that time. In 1904 we find 166 medical schools flourishing in the United States, being about one half of all the medical colleges in the world. Since that time, there has been a decrease, owing to the work of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. Some of the weakest were closed up entirely, and others made stronger and better by merging two or more. This weeding-out process continued until we find the total number of schools reduced to 120. Of the thirty-nine medical colleges born in Illinois during the past century only eight survive, all located in the city of Chicago.

Although we find only four educational

centers at the beginning of the nineteenth century, it would seem as if they were more than sufficient to fill the demand, for we find that some of them experienced a season of suspended animation owing to lack of students. This was but natural owing to the system then in vogue. The medical student of that day was not expected to go to college, in fact it was only the most energetic, the most determined one, that ever did go. When the young man of that day felt the bud of genius sprouting in his brain, he simply entered an apprenticeship with some old, well established practitioner in the community, usually the family doctor. He washed bottles, spread plasters, rolled pills, made himself generally useful about the office, and in his leisure time read the books that he found in the library, which were none too numerous, but contained what was thought essential at that time. Later on he assisted his preceptor in surgical operations or in his general work, making an occasional visit to the sick in the old doctor's absence. After a longer or shorter apprenticeship, but usually at the end of two years, the young man felt that he was able to enter the practice, and he in turn secured a horse and a pair of saddle-bags, opened up an office, hung his sign out to notify the world at large that he was a full fledged doctor. Occasionally the young doctor remained for a while as partner of his preceptor, but in the great majority of instances he started his professional life in some near-by settlement.

This describes in brief the evolution of the doctor in those days; such was the system then in force, which was recognized as the proper course by every one, even by the medical colleges, for they did not intend, by their instructions, to supplant the system of apprenticeship, but to supplement it, holding that a year of technical education in a college, would prepare the young doctor much better for his life's work.



We must remember too that in this earlier day, medical schools did not have as much to teach, as we have in our day. They did not have to teach the safe use of anæsthetics, for chloroform and ether had not been discovered; the microscope was not used for clinical research, because the bacterial origin of disease had as yet not been recognized. They did not teach antiseptic or aseptic surgery but were living in the day when they still talked of laudable pus, and the healing of wounds by first and second intention. In abdominal surgery, that great field in which so much successful work is done today, they taught that a gunshot wound of the abdomen must be severely let alone; no probing after the bullet was allowed for fear that the doctor would be held as an accessory to the death of the patient, if he died, by having aggravated conditions with his meddlesome and ill advised surgery. Today the exact opposite is not only taught but demanded, and the surgeon who does not promptly open up the abdominal cavity to repair any injury that the missile may have done, does not give his patient a fair chance for recovery and lays himself liable to the charge of gross negligence. The early medical instruction was confined to the elementary branches of the science such as anatomy, physiology, chemistry, therapeutics, with more or less of Latin, all of which however was taught with great thoroughness.

The apprentice system held undisputed sway, with more or less modification, during all of the first three-quarters of the last century, during all of which time it was possible and permissible for any one to undertake the practice of medicine and surgery, without having had a residence in any college, medical or otherwise. Anyone who felt inclined to do so, could practice medicine, without let or hindrance, and the great majority of the practitioners of that day, began their life work with only such education as they gathered

from their preceptors and from the study of such medical works as were available. And they did good work too, how good only the students of the various far-reaching epidemics of the middle of the past century, know.

They were of a distinct type which is fast passing away and in most regions has already vanished. A change has taken place in the profession and one by one the doctors of the old school are dropping by the wayside. The old type is disappearing and a new one coming in. Better did you say? Well, let us hope so. Will the new doctors be as patient and sympathetic as were they of the saddle bags? Will they be as conscientious? Has not commercialism crept in and destroyed every vestige of the old time intimacy between the family and the doctor? Does the new generation of doctors help to bear the family burden, share in the family joys and woes, or do they furnish so much service, for so much cash? Brave old heroes, they did the best they could with the appliances they had at that time, and did it well. All honor to their memory.

"He never sought in life's industrious ways  
A large return or loud or lasting praise;  
But to the sacred task which Heaven assigned,  
In pain's hushed chamber, gave his strength  
and mind,  
Believing so he served his Master best  
Trusting the Great Physician for the rest."

#### MEDICAL SOCIETIES

In 1821, one Dr. Cadwell, then a member of the State Senate, representing Madison county, secured the passage of an act for the establishment of medical societies in the state. Just what was done under this act can not be stated for we find no record of such societies until May, 1850, when the Illinois State Medical Society was organized with Dr. William B. Herrick, of Chicago, who had been professor of anatomy in Rush Medical College since 1844, as its first president. This

society has been in uninterrupted existence ever since, numbering among its officers and members, men of not only national but international fame, and carrying upon its roster today the names of about 6,000 physicians of Illinois. It is considered one of the best medical societies in the United States and has to its credit a great deal of advanced work both in the field of medical research and in clinical medicine.

Only a few years after the establishment of the State Society, the physicians of this county organized the Madison County Medical Society, and one of its earliest secretaries, Dr. Joseph Pogue, of Edwardsville, is still alive and in active practice. This society after a stormy career, with intervals of suspension, is still in existence and in a most flourishing condition, with a membership of ninety active, hustling doctors, who meet in regular session once a month.

In the reorganization of medical societies in 1903, the county society was made the unit, and now no physician can become a member of the State Society or the American Medical Association, nor can he retain his membership in the state or national bodies, unless he acquires and retains membership in his county society. This act has given a great impetus to organization and the time is not distant when every practitioner will identify himself with the organized profession, through the medium of his local medical society.

The act of 1821, above referred to, provided for the "division of the state into four medical districts, making the physicians in each district a body corporate, and making it their duty to meet at stated intervals to examine students and grant diplomas to such as were qualified to practice medicine." The act also provided that no one could practice medicine except those possessed of a diploma from one of these societies or from some respectable university of the United States. This act also required physicians to keep a record

of all births and deaths. This law clearly fore-shadowed the creation and defined the duties of, a State Board of Health, the realization of which was not accomplished until fifty-six years later. Although this law was on the statute books, we can find no record of its enforcement, particularly with reference to the granting of diplomas. It seems to have been, like a great many of our present laws, a dead letter, not put into execution, however beneficent its results might have been, thus allowing the apprenticeship system full sway. And who can say that this system was not good for these early times? Who can say that it was not adequate for the education of the early doctors and did it not fill the requirements for them, that our higher education does for us now?

Another section of the law of 1821 "provided that the board might examine all physicians' bills which any patient considered exorbitant and make such deductions as to the board seemed reasonable; that the physician could not collect the excess and he was required to refund it if it had been paid." This provision, in the light of modern methods of doing business seems to us a "joker," but undoubtedly was passed in good faith. History does not tell us whether this section was enforced or not, but we of this generation would regard the enforcement of such a law, a rather difficult undertaking.

#### FIRST ACT FOR MEDICAL REGULATION

It was not until 1877 that the first attempt was made to regulate the practice of medicine in this state. In that year an act was passed by the general assembly, creating a State Board of Health and it was one of the duties of this board to pass upon the qualifications of every one attempting to practice the healing art. If a graduate, the diploma conferring his degree had to be exhibited. If found genuine, and if the person named therein was found to be the person claiming and present-

ing the same, the board granted a certificate signed by all its members, and such diploma and certificate gave the lawful holder thereof a right to practice medicine in this state. If not a graduate, the person desiring to practice medicine had to present himself for examination, and if such examination was found satisfactory, the Board issued a certificate and the applicant became a legalized practitioner.

In deference to the older practitioners, the law contained a provision exempting all doctors who had been in active practice for ten years or more, and the Board issued certificates to this class of applicants, upon proof of having practiced the required number of years. The supreme court of Illinois in passing upon the constitutionality of the act, said: "The Statute was passed to protect the health and promote the welfare of society, and to protect it from imposition and fraud. The purpose was to prohibit and punish fraud, deception, charlatany and quackery in the practice of medicine, to prevent empiricism and bring the practice of medicine under such control that, as far as practicable, the ignorant and unscientific practitioner shall be excluded."

At this time it was the custom of all medical colleges to require but two years' instruction before graduation. This comprised attendance on a course of lectures extending over a varying period of from four to six months. The next year the student would listen to the same set of lectures, for the same length of time, after which examination would follow and a diploma be granted. Evidently this was a very limited amount of instruction, and the newly born doctor could not complain of an over-amount of knowledge in his chosen profession.

Owing to the demand for higher education, the act of 1877, was subject to various amendments for the purpose of improving it and raising the standard higher and higher from

time to time. The medical colleges extended their lectures over three years and then over four years, of eight and nine months each and presented a graded course to take the place of the oft repeated lectures. They also demanded an examination in the common school branches, before allowing students to matriculate, which was soon raised to include graduation from a recognized high school or its equivalent. Not satisfied with even this progressive step, twenty-two of the best medical colleges of this country now demand not only a high school degree but proof that the matriculant had attended some reputable university for at least two years. Rush and Northwestern in our own state are included in this number and one by one the better colleges of the land are advancing their entrance requirements, in order to stand on the same high level with the best. In truth it may be said that more progress in higher medical education has been made since 1900, than in all of the nineteenth century. This is as it should be, for the demand of the times now calls for men of the highest type, of the most scholarly attainments, and there is now no place in the medical profession for the uneducated and unfit. The trend of progress is ever upward, and it will not be long before every medical student will be required to exhibit proof that he is a graduate of some reputable university or college, and has received his degree before he will be permitted to enter upon his studies in any medical college.

Although rapid and effective strides, for the elevation of the medical standard, were made by all the medical colleges of the United States, during the last ten years, we find that the law has not only kept pace with the rapid progress, but has exceeded all requirements of the schools in its demands for higher education.

## LATEST REGULATING ACT

Not content with all the amendments made since 1877, the last general assembly placed upon the statute books a law which was approved May 29, and took effect on July 1, 1911, the salient features of which are hereby quoted and made a part of this record:

"The State Board of Health shall require that every applicant for a license to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches, in the State of Illinois (excepting only those physicians who may be entitled to a license under section 3a of the Act to which this act is an amendment) shall present:

"1. Proof satisfactory to said board that he is a graduate of a medical college in good standing, as may be determined by the state Board of Health, and

"2. Pass before said board, an examination embracing those general subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for a degree of doctor of medicine, by reputable medical colleges in the United States;

"3. Provided, that the State Board of Health, may, in its discretion, admit to examination a student who has completed, in a medical college determined in good standing, the course of instruction required by the rules of said board in medical colleges determined in good standing, and who has passed the examinations of said college, but has not received a diploma;

"4. Provided, further, that the said medical college shall require as a prerequisite to graduation, a course of study extending over at least five calendar years.

"5. And if said student pass the examinations of said board it may issue to him a limited license authorizing him to practice medicine and surgery in a hospital approved by said board and in no other place whatsoever in the State of Illinois.

"6. Which limited license shall remain in

effect for a period not exceeding eighteen months from the date thereof, and the State Board of Health may then issue to the applicant the regular permanent license of the board without further examination or fee, on the condition that the applicant present a diploma from the medical college in which he had completed a course, as prescribed by the rules of said board, previous to the issuance of the limited license hereinbefore mentioned, and otherwise complies with the requirements of the board and with the provisions of the Act to which this Act is an amendment."

The practice of medicine and surgery may be, and is legally controlled in order to promote the public health and welfare of society, and the primary object of the law is not to favor the doctors but to protect the patients.

To us of this generation it would be a matter of much interest if we could know the names of the old "medicine men" of the tribes of Kickapoo and Cahokia Indians who used to roam the prairies of what is now Madison county. It would also be a matter of much interest if we knew the methods and materials used by our Indian predecessors. But names and methods alike are lost to us, for no record of the "medicine man" was ever made, and we can but conjecture that they in common with all Indian tribes exorcised the evil spirit, which had entered the patient, with their charms and weird incantations; with tom-toms, drums or other like instruments; with the monotonous swaying of their bodies or with their gesticulations and dancing. Or shall we imagine that they used such remedies as ground spiders, scorpion eggs, charred bones and the like, much in use among barbaric nations? This can only be a matter of speculation, as nothing preserving their identity or methods has been handed down.

This same dearth of reliable information confronts us as we attempt to write the his-

tory of the medical men of one hundred and more years ago, the men who came in with the first white settlers of Madison county. No record of their names or acts has been transmitted to us, no chapter on the early practice of medicine has ever been included in the many histories of this region, that have been written. Nothing has been preserved of record, except as it is laboriously culled out of the archives of civil government, as it related to local, county or state administration. Naturally a great deal of valuable information has been irretrievably lost as it was only in the isolated instances that a physician acquired sufficient prominence to be mentioned in connection with government affairs. This is today our only source of information, except that in a few instances, the recollections of our oldest citizens have materially aided in throwing additional light upon the subject, which at best, though extremely valuable, is naturally indistinct and very incomplete. It must also be remembered that there are but very few persons now living who knew these early pioneers in medicine, and whose acquaintance with them extended beyond the mere personal contact. The desire to avoid the limelight of publicity, which we find in the medical profession today, seems to have been a tradition handed down to us from the fathers, and is a precious legacy to us, which is still carefully preserved for future generations. However, through all the haze and mist of the past, some facts have survived, some names have been rescued from oblivion, and in this, the latest attempt, to tell the story of the people of Madison county, these facts and names are here recorded, as a grateful tribute to the old pioneers in our profession, who blazed the way for us, whose lines have fallen in more pleasant places and who are now enjoying the fruit of the labors of the men of the nineteenth century.

#### THE COUNTY'S FIRST PHYSICIAN

Dr. George Cadwell was the first physician who practiced in Madison county. He was born February 21, 1773, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and acquired his medical education in Rutland, Vermont. While still a student, he married, on February 19, 1797, Pamela Lyon, whose mother was a niece of Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, and whose father was Matthew Lyon, then a member of congress from Vermont and who was afterwards four times elected to congress from Kentucky and once elected delegate to congress from the territory of Arkansas.

Dr. Cadwell practiced his profession at Fair Haven, Vermont, and Eddyville, Kentucky, until he located in Madison county in 1802, on the banks of the Mississippi river, opposite Gabaret island, where he purchased two hundred acres of land which, by the description in the deed, is located just north of the Merchant's bridge and immediately west of Granite City. He practiced his profession and identified himself with public affairs of this county, which was established, on September 14, 1812, by Governor Ninian Edwards and which at that time had the following boundaries: "Beginning on the Mississippi, to run with the second township above Cahokia east until it strikes the dividing line between the Illinois and Indiana territories, thence with said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada, thence with said line to the Mississippi, thence down the Mississippi to the beginning." On the 27th day of September, 1812, Dr. Cadwell was appointed justice of the peace for this newly established county which embraced all of Illinois north of East St. Louis, all of Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river. In August, 1813, he was appointed commissioner to list the property in this county for taxation and the tax so extended on this list amounted to \$426.84.

On December 24, 1814, as a Christmas gift from the governor, he was appointed county judge of this county and shortly after removed to Edwardsville, purchasing from Thomas Kirkpatrick on July 1, 1815, "lots 27 and 28 in the town of Edwardsville, lying on the west side of Main Street and on the north side of Cross street No. 5," containing the dwelling which was by the proclamation of Governor Edwards, above referred to, made the seat of justice of Madison county.

On the third Thursday of September, 1818, Dr. Cadwell was chosen as a member from this county to the first state senate, which office he held until 1824, occupying a very prominent position, being a member of most of the important committees and chairman of some. In 1821 he removed to Morgan county, where, after 1824, the remainder of his life was spent in the practice of his profession. His field was so vast and his practice so extensive that he was frequently absent for several days at a time, sometimes visiting patients forty miles away. He was a man of medium height and of rather slender build and his family consisted of two sons and eight daughters. He died August 1, 1826, aged fifty-two years and was buried on his farm in Morgan county, Illinois.

#### EDWARDSVILLE'S FIRST DOCTOR

Dr. Joseph Bowers was the first physician to practice his profession in Edwardsville. He came here in 1810 and built a log cabin on the Judge Joseph Gillespie home site in lowertown, to which Dr. John Todd afterward added a frame addition. Dr. Bowers was active in his profession here for about ten years. Tradition does not record his medical career but rather speaks of him as a man prominent in the affairs of the growing community. He, with Ninian Edwards, John Todd and others, owned a large tract of land in Edwardsville, of which he was one of the trustees in 1819. He seems to have been a

speculator in lots and lands for we find that he was not only the owner of a large number of lots in Upper Edwardsville, but also owned a great deal of real estate in Waterloo and Vandalia. He must have met with financial reverses, for after removing to Carlyle, he made an assignment of all of his holdings to Dr. John Todd of Edwardsville, for the benefit of his creditors, of which a large number with large claims are mentioned in the deed.

Dr. John Todd, the second physician to come to Edwardsville was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and was a brother of Robert Todd whose two daughters became the wives of President Abraham Lincoln and Governor Ninian Edwards. Dr. Todd came to Edwardsville in 1817 and at once entered upon the active practice of medicine and tradition hands him down as a man of fine skill and ability. Together with Governor Ninian Edwards and Benjamin Stephenson, he, in 1825, platted an addition which is known as "Upper Edwardsville" and "Todd and Others' Addition." In 1823 and 1824 he was also worshipful master of Libanus Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., at Edwardsville, one of the earliest masonic lodges in the state, and which was under the jurisdiction of the original Grand Lodge, which disappeared before 1830, possibly before 1827 or 1828. In May 1827 he was appointed registrar of the United States Land Office, by John Quincy Adams, and moved to Springfield, Illinois. At this time he was the only regular physician in Edwardsville and he sold his property to Dr. B. F. Edwards who succeeded him in the practice. In 1846 he built what was considered the most elegant brick house in Springfield which was but recently torn down, still in a most perfect state of preservation. As Dr. Todd was an uncle of the wife of President Lincoln both Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were frequent visitors at this home.

Dr. Augustus Langworthy was one of the

first physicians of our county and came from Vermont to Upper Alton about 1817. On the 21st of September, 1818, he was married to Adah Meacham, daughter of Joseph Meacham, one of the men who laid out the town of Upper Alton, and in the same year was appointed postmaster. This office, although named Alton, was in Upper Alton and was on a mail route running from Carlyle, Illinois, to St. Charles, Missouri, carrying the mail once a week on horseback. He retained this office until 1832 and was succeeded by Rev. B. Maxey, a circuit preacher from Virginia. Dr. Langworthy was an active, energetic citizen besides being a practitioner of medicine, for we find his name connected with every important movement for the uplift of that pioneer community.

Dr. Erastus Brown, grandfather of Ansel L. Brown, editor of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, and greatgrandfather of Mary Ground Corbett, wife of Clarence C. Corbett, D. D. S., was one of the early pioneers in medicine who made an impression upon the community that time has been unable to efface. He graduated from Yale in 1799, and began the practice of medicine in Bridgewater, New York, where he married a widow, Britannia Easton Starr. In 1815 he came west and located in St. Louis until he came to this county in the autumn of 1818 and settled in Upper Alton following his profession and also owning and operating the first drug store in that part of the county. Although Joseph Meacham laid out the town of Upper Alton in 1817, on a section of government land, he never completed the entry, but sold his certificate to a syndicate composed of Dr. Brown, James W. Whitney, John Allen and Ebenezer Hodges, who completed the transfer, became proprietors of the town, registered the plat, and sold the lots. In 1819 he, with Bennett Maxey, Isaac Waters, and Zachariah Allen, laid out the town of Salu, adjoining and to the north of Upper Alton, claiming for it

greater natural advantages than could be found in Upper Alton or Alton. Dr. Brown was a brother-in-law of Col. Rufus Easton who, in 1817, laid out the original town of Alton and who, in 1808, was the first postmaster of St. Louis, Missouri, and also was a delegate to Congress from 1814 to 1818, from the Missouri Territory. The pioneer missionary, Rev. J. M. Peck, gives a very good description of Dr. Brown's home in 1819 when he says: "The snug, neat, newly-built log-house—no, we will call it a 'cottage'—where I found the doctor, his lady and two or three little ones, in as comfortable quarters as any decent folks deserved to have in those frontier times." He speaks of the hospitality accorded him by Dr. Brown and his wife, and of the comfort and happiness that were his lot while their guest.

The 44th anniversary of the nation's birth, July 4, 1820, was celebrated at Dr. Brown's house, above described, which stood on the Milton road just where that road joins the main street of the town. On that occasion, with music, feast and merriment, speeches were made and toasts given, and it is worthy of notice that even at this early day, the slavery question was the subject of the most of these oratorical efforts.

Dr. Brown was a handsome man, of slim build, over six feet tall, and as straight as an arrow; his complexion was clear and his hair and eyes were jet black. He was a man of positive character and always identified himself with all the civic movements looking toward the upbuilding of the community. He was a fine physician and was highly respected by all who knew him. He continued in practice in Upper Alton up to the time of his death in 1833.

Probably the first physician that located in or near Collinsville sometime in the twenties of the last century was a young man by the name of Dr. Reuben Mack. We find very little history of him. He never married and made

his home about a mile northwest of the city under the bluff, near the old homestead of Guy Morrison of early days. He rode horse-back long distances to his patients. He was a sportsman and delighted in hunting game which was then plentiful. He possessed a dog that is remembered as a constant companion of the Doctor. Dr. Mack died young and was buried on the very top of the bluff, overlooking the great valley below. It is said that the Doctor and the faithful dog were buried in the same grave.

There was a brick wall surrounding the grave which is still to be seen. The grave stone has long since been broken off and washed down into a new ravine. I am greatly indebted to Master William Combs (son of Joseph Combs who lives near) who has searched this ravine and found this head stone. It is marked as follows: "In memory of Doctor Reuben Mack who was born in Shelburn, Vermont, in 1809, departed this life here in September, 1832, aged 24."

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Edwards was born on a plantation near Bardstown, Montgomery county, Maryland, on July 2, 1797, being the twelfth child of the late Benjamin and Margaret Beal Edwards. He graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and settled in Elkton, Todd Co., Kentucky. In September, 1819, he married Betsy Green of Danville, Kentucky, a sister of the late Rev. Lewis Green, the president of Center College of that place. A few months after this he moved overland to Old Franklin, Missouri, but after a year's residence he was driven by the floods back to Kentucky. In 1827, at the call of his brother, Governor Ninian Edwards, he came to Edwardsville, Illinois, to take charge of the land office, living in the old Judge Joseph Gillespie house on North Main street. He was considered a very fine physician, and during his ten years' residence in Edwardsville, his services were in great demand within a radius of

one hundred miles. On the 19th of April, 1828, the first Baptist church was organized in his home, being the first church established in this section of Illinois.

In 1837 Dr. Edwards removed to Alton, Illinois, where his brother, Cyrus Edwards, then lived. In 1844 he moved to St. Louis, where he soon gained an extensive practice. In 1849 he was seized with the gold fever, and went to California, the family returning to Alton until he came back home in May, 1851. In St. Louis he remained until 1866, when he built and moved to a home in Kirkwood, Missouri.

Dr. Edwards maintained a successful and lucrative practice of medicine during his long life. He was ever a zealous member of the Baptist church, instrumental in its establishment in Alton, St. Louis and Kirkwood. He was also interested in educational and political affairs, in fact was a public spirited citizen. He was a trustee of Monticello Seminary and of Shurtleff College, Alton, where his portrait now hangs among the founders of that institution. He was most active in trying to avert the Lovejoy tragedy, admonishing Lovejoy to withhold his violent weekly editorials, but to no effect. He was an earnest, enthusiastic, Christian man, honored and beloved by all who knew him. His personal appearance was striking, being six feet one inch tall, handsome, erect and majestic, with a most pleasing address. Only two of his ten children still survive, Mrs. M. E. Todd, of Columbia, Missouri, and Cyrus L. Edwards, of Grandbury, Texas, (twins) born in Alton, in 1837.

Dr. Edwards died in Kirkwood, Missouri, April 30, 1877, and was laid to rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Edwards died in Kirkwood, Missouri, Daniel Boone and a man who both as physician and citizen left his impress upon the people not only of this county but of the state at large, was born near Lexington, Kentucky,



December 18, 1808. After obtaining his medical education and degree from the Transylvania University, he began his professional life in Edwardsville, Illinois, in 1829, when 21 years old, and located later in Hillsboro, in the same state. After serving during the Black Hawk war as captain of cavalry he permanently settled in Chicago in 1836, where he served as city physician during the severe cholera epidemic of 1849 to 1851 rendering most valuable service to the public. He also served as alderman three terms and in 1855 was elected mayor of Chicago. After a most turbulent term in the mayoralty he again resumed his practice and was considered one of the best physicians of the city. He was an ardent supporter of the Baptist church and was also one of the founders of the Chicago University. Early in life he married a daughter of Judge Smith of the Illinois supreme court, and raised a large family. He died in Chicago in 1882 aged 74 years.

Dr. Edmund Moore, a pioneer physician and surgeon of Morgan county, did not live in this county but certainly deserves mention in these pages, as he was frequently called to Edwardsville and vicinity in a professional capacity, from his home many miles to the north. Dr. Moore was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Elphin, Roscommon county, Ireland, May 26, 1798. When but an infant he came to the United States with his parents, who located in Kentucky. Here Edmund Moore was reared and educated, here he read medicine under Dr. Bemis of Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1827 he was examined and licensed by the state of Illinois, and began the practice of medicine in Morgan county, which was the scene of his activities for half a century. He was a typical "doctor of the old school" attended to the wants of the people over a very wide extent of territory, always on horseback, carrying his supplies in his saddle-bags. His extensive rides and many trips were made at great personal risks, both from exposure

and from the dangers surrounding travel in a wild and sparsely settled country. Dr. Moore, after 50 years of active practice died in Morgan county May 29, 1877, aged 79 years.

Dr. Joseph Gates, a descendant of the old Goetz family in Germany, a man of unique and decided character and one of the old pioneers in medicine, was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, July 16, 1783. He studied the Thomsonian system of medicine under his preceptor, Dr. J. Vanvelsor in New York, and there on Aug. 30, 1807, married Miss Polly Vanvelsor, a daughter of his preceptor. In 1818 he came west and entered a lot of land in the military tract in northern Illinois. In 1830 he sold out and came to Marine in this county where he remained one year when he entered a farm between Troy and Collinsville where he lived during the rest of his life. His wife died on this home farm and in 1833 he married Mrs. Cynthia Moore, nee Ballard. Dr. Gates believed in the thorough use of the "old roots and herbs," especially of Lobelia. He is well remembered to this day, and many are the stories related of his practice. He built up a great reputation for his treatment of milk sickness, which at that time prevailed all through central Illinois, and was called all over the country to treat these cases and he was very successful. Dr. Gates practiced up to the time of the Civil war, and died October 11, 1865, aged eighty-two years. His youngest child, Mr. George W. C. Gates, at the age of seventy-four years, is still living in Troy, Illinois.

Dr. William S. Emerson was born in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1801. He received his medical education in Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated. In 1831 he came to Alton, being the first physician to locate there, and practiced his profession with rare ability and great success. So deeply did his professional attainments impress them-

selves upon the community that his work is highly spoken of to this day. He also interested himself in the civic affairs of the community and was a member of the Board of Trustees in 1834 to 1836. In his personal conduct he exhibited such kind and gentlemanly qualities that he gained the good will and respect of everyone and became exceedingly popular. Besides being a splendid physician he was a born naturalist, a great student and lover of conchology. He had a full and complete collection of shells, all duly classified and catalogued, which was constantly increased by exchange with foreign and more or less remote American collectors. This collection was somewhat injured by frequent removals after his death, but was finally deposited at Monticello Seminary and forms an interesting exhibit in the cabinet of that institution. Dr. Emerson died in Alton, in September, 1837, aged thirty-five years.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Long was one of those early pioneers in medicine who devoted his whole life to the service of his profession and to the amelioration of the conditions of his fellow-man. He was what the word implies, a physician, worthy in morals and in his county. He was born August 1, 1805, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and received his early education in the village academy. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Henry Lyman of Warner, New Hampshire, and after a season of teaching school to provide means for his medical education, he attended lectures in the Medical College of Berkshire, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in December, 1830. After assisting his brother, Dr. Moses Long, in his extensive practice in Warner, New Hampshire, he took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia. In 1831, Dr. Long came to Upper Alton to visit his brothers who had located there, intending to continue his journey and settle in St. Martin's Parish, Louisiana. But he be-

came interested in a very sick child, in the Huntington family on Wood river, whose life had been despaired of by local physicians, and who was restored to health by his ministrations. This changed his plans and he located in Alton where he conducted an extensive practice for many years. In 1839 he with others organized the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was president for twenty-five years. In 1849, the year that cholera was at its worst in Illinois, his practice was so extensive and he was so constantly in the saddle that his health was seriously broken and his eyesight so affected that he eventually gave up professional work, but never his interest in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Long was married in 1835 to Miss Lucy Martin, daughter of Dr. Wm. Martin, of Bradford, New Hampshire, and she died in 1846, leaving three sons and two daughters of whom only the youngest, George Franklin Long of Springfield, Illinois, is still living. In 1850 he removed from Upper Alton to a farm on the Grafton road and devoted the greater part of his time to fruit growing, until his death in 1888.

#### FIRST PHYSICIAN IN EASTERN MADISON

Dr. Caspar Koepfli, born in Sursee, Canton Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1775, was a graduate of the best schools of Europe, practiced in Switzerland and was a military surgeon before emigrating to this country. His father and grandfather were also doctors. On the 15th of October, 1831, at the head of a Swiss colony, the doctor arrived in Madison county, settling in Looking Glass Prairie not far from the present site of the city of Highland, and thus became the first doctor in the eastern part of the county. He, with several others, in September 1836, laid out the town of Highland, consisting of forty-five squares of twelve lots each. Dr. Koepfli was the first to recommend Swiss emigrants

to come to this country by way of New Orleans. He had himself come all the way from New York to Highland overland, and found the journey both very difficult and expensive. The ocean rate to New Orleans was about the same as to New York and the trip up the Mississippi was much cheaper and more comfortable. After that all emigrants to Highland came by way of New Orleans. Dr. Koepfli was connected with every movement for civic betterment in the village and this interest remained unabated until his death. Although he was fifty-seven years old when he came to this country, he lived long enough to see all his plans realized and could look with extreme satisfaction over a long and busy life. At the advanced age of eighty years, on the first day of January, 1855, Dr. Koepfli found a resting place in this settlement of his creation and was followed to his grave by a large concourse of sincere friends.

Dr. Joseph L. Darrow was born April 4, 1809, and came to Collinsville in 1833, where he immediately gained a foothold and became very popular. He was also an ordained rector of the Episcopal church and in 1835 founded Christ Episcopal church in Collinsville and was its rector as long as he lived. He owned and laid out Darrow addition, and not only donated a large lot to the above church but built the church building and donated it to the parish. This building was torn down in May, 1912, to be replaced by a handsome church edifice. His pluck and energy in pushing the claims of his church was rewarded by seeing erected in this county two other churches, one in Edwardsville and one in Marine, which were built almost solely by the Doctor's personal means, added to contributions from his friends in the east. When the awful epidemic of cholera raged in 1849, he fought it to the finish, but when the disease returned some years later, it claimed him as one of its first victims. His name, both in a professional and clerical ca-

capacity, is a pleasant memory to the elderly people, to this day. At the early age of forty-six years, he died in Collinsville, on July 28, 1855.

Dr. Peter Wilkins Randle, son of Josias and Nancy Randle, was born November 9, 1806 and came to Edwardsville with his father and his family, in 1818. The family settled on the premises that later became the homestead of the late Judge David Gillespie, where the father built an ox-mill for grinding corn, the grinding stones of which remained on the premises, which is now occupied by Henry C. Barnsback, until a few years ago when they were removed by a relative. Josias Randle was also clerk of the first county court of this county.

Dr. Randle began the study of medicine in 1830 under the tutorship of Dr. B. F. Edwards, but in 1832 at the age of twenty-six years, he enlisted in Capt. Erastus Wheeler's company of mounted volunteers and became one of the soldiers of the Black Hawk war. He began his medical career in Edwardsville in 1833, and on May 14, 1834, he was married to Miss Lucia M. Long of Edwardsville. When Dr. Edwards moved to Alton in 1837, Dr. Randle took over his practice and continued it with great success for many years. He was an able and popular physician whose practice extended for fifty miles around. He also served as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac during the war of the rebellion. Shortly after his return from the army he moved to Alton and after a few years in that location went to San Francisco, and founded the Eclectic Medical College, of which he became president. He continued his medical activities for many years and died in San Francisco in 1886, aged eighty years.

Dr. Frederick Humbert, a typical specimen of the sturdy manhood composing the medical profession of that early day, was born in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Prussia, on December 16, 1808. After his early education

in the schools of his native city, he pursued his medical studies in the University of Vienna, Austria, from which he graduated on July 19, 1832. The next year he emigrated to this country and began the practice of medicine in Upper Alton. He gained a wide reputation as an able physician throughout all the surrounding country, was an enthusiast in his profession to which he devoted his long life and made an indelible impression by his work and life, that has had its effect even down to this day. He also took great interest in horticulture and took great delight in planting fruit and shade trees. He was the first one who introduced the dwarf tree into this county, which he did in 1837. Tired, worn out and weary, he laid down his burden and went to sleep in Alton on May 18, 1891, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Samuel Hall was born in Vermont and after a common school education gained at home, graduated from Dartmouth College, and located in Collinsville in 1833. He married his second wife there, a Miss Mary Berkey, February 11, 1844. After a successful practice of thirteen years, he died in 1846, at the early age of thirty-six years.

#### PIONEER MUSICIAN

Dr. Solon Stark was an eastern man, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1805, educated in the New England states and came to Edwardsville in 1834. He located on the corner of the old public square, where in connection with his practice he opened and conducted the first drug store of Edwardsville. He was a man of medium height, with dark complexion, Yankee habits, a polished urbane gentleman. In May, 1842, he married Miss Rachel McCracken, a step-daughter of Dr. Brackett, who was a fine musician and singer. Her musical education was completed under the direction of Mrs. F. A. Wolf, mother of A. P. Wolf, cashier of the Bank of Edwards-

ville. Instruction was given on a piano that Mrs. Wolf brought with her from Germany.

Dr. Stark was a great lover of music and shared with his wife a great musical talent. He imported the first piano that ever came to Edwardsville and his home became the musical center for the young people of the town and many are the stories told even now of the festivities enjoyed in this hospitable home. He was also a charter member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, organized in Edwardsville in 1841, and we find his name connected with the board of trustees during his entire residence in the city. Dr. Stark also was largely concerned with civic and judicial affairs and in 1841, the county court appointed him administrator of the estate of one William P. Hall, and under this appointment he sold large holdings of land in Madison, Macoupin, Green and Morgan counties in this state. He moved to St. Louis in 1843 and three years later to Nauvoo, where he remained four years, returning to St. Louis in 1850. Besides being a master of his profession he was a man of more than ordinary executive ability, and during his residence in St. Louis he served as member of the city council, member of the school board and later as health officer of the city. In 1865 he became resident physician of the quarantine hospital and was also a member of the faculty of the oldest medical college in St. Louis. Dr. Stark died in St. Louis April 24, 1878, aged seventy-three years. His widow survived and at the age of ninety years, died in April, 1906. They were both taken back to the old home in Cahokia, Illinois, and their bodies deposited in the family cemetery.

Dr. James Lord Brackett, a native of Vassalboro, Maine, was born January 10, 1792. After beginning his medical education in the east, he graduated in St. Louis and came to Illinois, settling in Cahokia in 1827. In 1828 he met and married Mrs. Hortense Mc-

Cracken, who was a member of the old French Jarrot family of Paris, France. In

1835 he moved to Monk's Mound where he remained one year. After practicing in Belleville four years, he came to Edwardsville in 1840 and lived on the little hill just south of the city limits, the present site of the county farm. On these premises he also conducted a grist-mill, which was operated by water power furnished by the little stream that ran and still runs through this farm. He was an able physician, ranking high in his profession and was considered a reader and thinker away ahead of his time, and is still very well remembered by our older settlers. In 1841, he assisted in the organization of St. Andrew's Episcopal church and remained on its board of trustees and was a staunch supporter of the church as long as he lived here. In 1843 he moved back to the old family home in Cahokia, where he died in 1844, aged 52 years. Two daughters of Dr. Brackett are still living, Mrs. Maria E. Sibley, of Quincy and Mrs. Julia Butler of St. Louis.

Dr. August Friederich Beck, of Murten, Canton Freiburg, Switzerland, came to Marine with his family of wife, two sons and one daughter, in 1834. He had a thorough scientific education for his calling and readily acquired an extensive practice, but died in 1844 after a brief illness. Dr. Beck, in a short term of ten years, so impressed himself upon that pioneer community that his influence is felt and commented upon even to this day. The widow and children moved to Highland. The sons were Alexander and Alfred, the latter still living highly aged, while Alexander died May 7, 1909, aged 78 years.

Dr. John H. Weir was one of the old pioneers whose life was marked by strong determination and will power. He was born October 5, 1809, of Scotch-Irish descent, in South Carolina, coming from a family of Covenanters, on both sides. In 1825, he,

with his father's family, removed to Tennessee, where he began working for Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, through whose influence and assistance the young man determined to obtain an education. Accordingly in 1829 he walked all the way to Boston and entered Phillips' Academy at Andover, and by teaching during winters and working at odd times, managed to defray his expenses and completed a classical course. What young man of this generation would walk from Tennessee to Boston, to get an education?

Dr. Weir began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Kendall Davis, of Reading, Massachusetts, and entering Harvard University, completed his medical course in 1835, coming to Edwardsville the same year, and at once began an active, extensive practice, which continued as long as he lived. During the war he was surgeon of the board of enrollment of the twelfth Illinois district and later became a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for the county. He was a liberal contributor to the medical journals of his day, and corresponding editor of the *Southern Medical Record*, of Atlanta, Georgia. On December 18, 1839, he was married to Miss Mary Hoxsey.

In politics he was a Whig, but the death of Elijah Lovejoy, in Alton, made him an Abolitionist. He was a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist church and, by precept and example, did much to shape the character of the young people within the radius of his influence. After an active practice extending over 43 years, he died in Edwardsville, on August 3, 1878, aged sixty-nine years, and was laid to rest in the Old Lusk Cemetery.

Dr. Frederick Ryhiner was born in Basel, Switzerland, December 7, 1806. After obtaining his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, he graduated in medicine in the University of Basel, in 1829. He was also a graduate of the University of

Heidelberg, and attended lectures in the universities of Vienna, Prague and Paris. He practiced in Switzerland for six years, being military surgeon of his native city, but becoming entangled in political troubles on account of his broad and liberal views, he became disgusted with affairs in general and emigrated to this country and settled in Marine, Illinois, in August, 1835, where he remained two years. In 1837 he moved to St. Louis, where he remained three years and then located in Highland, where he had an extensive practice until 1857. He was married to Miss Josephine Suppiger of Highland, December 28, 1843. After an extended visit to his native land he returned to Highland and established the banking house of F. Ryhiner & Co., which for many years was the only bank in Highland, and which demanded his entire time and attention. He died at his home July 14, 1879.

Dr. Charles Skillman came to Alton in 1836 and practiced for many years, occupying an office which stood on the present site of the Alton Savings Bank. He was also interested in civic affairs and we find him as alderman representing the first ward in 1852-53. He was a man who stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens both in a personal and professional way. Shortly after the war he removed to St. Louis where he died in 1866.

#### A SOUTHERN POLITICIAN

Dr. Thomas M. Hope was born in Hampton, Virginia, August 8, 1813, and came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1832. Three years later he married Miss Elizabeth Pope, daughter of United States District Judge Nathaniel Pope, and soon after removed to Alton, where he followed his profession during his life-time. In 1841 President Tyler appointed him United States Marshal for this district. He occupied a prominent place in the business affairs of his home city and was mayor

of Alton in 1852. He was of a nervous, sanguine, southern temperament, outspoken in his views, and always ready to back up his convictions. This characteristic led him into frequent disputes and during the Mexican war he fought a duel with a certain Dr. Price in San Antonio, Texas. He took strong grounds on the slavery question and was an active participant in the Lovejoy riots and was present at the death of Lovejoy. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the south and because of the persistence with which he expressed his views in public, it was found necessary to detain him for some time in the prison at Alton. During the Lincoln-Douglas debate at Alton on October 15, 1858, he interrupted the "Little Giant" and asked some very pertinent questions. He also extended his activities to state politics and in 1868 was a candidate for the office of Governor on the Breckenridge ticket but was defeated.

Dr. Hope was an elegant gentleman, of very charming address, a leader of men and a fine physician. He died in Alton, October 15, 1885, aged 72 years.

Dr. Benjamin Kirtland Hart, one of the early pioneers in medicine, and whose life stamped itself indelibly upon the community in which he lived, was born July 2, 1807. He studied medicine under a preceptor in Alton and then went east to complete his education, graduating from Harvard in 1836 in the same class with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He returned to Alton and at once entered upon an active and successful medical career, that continued throughout his whole life. He also identified himself in the civic affairs of the community, being president of the town board in 1836 and 1837 and after the adoption of the city charter in 1837, represented his ward as alderman in the city council for many years. In school matters he was equally progressive and it was upon his motion on the third of July,

1843, that the city council appropriated one hundred dollars to purchase Block 19, in Pope and others addition, the first piece of property for school purposes bought in the city of Alton, upon which the first school-house was built for the sum of \$580.70, two years later. Out of this small beginning, of which Dr. Hart was the mainspring, developed the splendid physical properties of the Alton public schools as they exist today. His death occurred while on a visit to his brother in Adrian, Michigan, August 30, 1864, aged fifty-seven years, and his body was brought back to Alton, and consigned to the grave amid the mournings of a large concourse of citizens and friends.

Dr. William W. Jones, born in 1780, was an early doctor in Edwardsville, coming here in about 1837. He was a man of splendid education and was popular in the community. He lived in the old Adams house, west side of the park, where William Kroeger lives now. He was also a poet and afforded entertainment to the younger element who sometimes made him the unconscious subject of their amusement by inducing him to recite his poetry. Owing to the fact that he had six toes on each foot he was sometimes called "six-toed Jones." He was the first man who introduced "Shanghai" chickens into Edwardsville and many came to see these chickens eat corn from the head of a standing barrel. Dr. Jones was married to Mrs. Rebecca Adams June 19, 1847. He served his patrons well for many years and died aged seventy-nine years, and was buried in Edwardsville. At the time of his funeral, the first church bell that ever came to Edwardsville, then hanging in Thompson Chapel, was tolled for the first time.

Dr. James Barber, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, served an apprenticeship in the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Weir and began the practice of medicine in Edwardsville about 1838. On

April 2, 1839, he was married to Miss Elvira Hall at Edwardsville. He continued his work here for several years and moved to Greenville and Hennepin in this state and finally to Donaldson, Illinois, where he died in 1872.

#### PROMINENT IN THE CIVIL WAR

Dr. George Townsend Allen was a native of New York city, born September 29, 1812, but soon came, with his father and family, to this county, arriving at Edwardsville, December 23, 1817. In 1827 he returned to New York for his education and in 1833 began the study of medicine under Professor G. S. Bedford, and was assistant physician at Bellevue Hospital for two years. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in March, 1838, and, returning to Illinois, began the practice of medicine in Marine, a settlement established by his father. As a physician and surgeon he was eminently successful and built up a large and remunerative practice but, owing to exposure, his health was so much impaired that in a measure he gave up his work. In 1854 he was elected to the state legislature and was one of the five independents who voted for Lyman Trumbull, for United States senator, thereby defeating Abraham Lincoln for that office. Had these five legislators voted for Lincoln and elected him to the United States senate, he would in all probability never have become the leader of the newly-born Republican party. There never would have been any Lincoln-Douglas debates, which so prominently brought Lincoln to the attention of the public as the great anti-slavery leader. It may be said that the issues of the Civil war was based upon the action of these independents, of which Dr. Allen was a prominent member.

At the opening of the war, Dr. Allen was the first surgeon commissioned by Governor Yates with the rank of major in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers. In April, 1862,

he was appointed brigade surgeon, and in June of the same year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector in the regular army. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Springfield, Illinois, and in June, 1869, was commissioned United States consul at Moscow, Russia, by President Grant, which position he held for a little over two years when he resigned. In December, 1872, he was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the United States Marine Hospital, at St. Louis, at which post he died, December 26, 1876. This is a brief sketch of the life of a man, that was certainly crowded with such responsibilities and crowned with such honors, as rarely fall to the lot of any one man.

Dr. Caspar Koepfli, Jr., son of Dr. Caspar Koepfli, came to Highland from Switzerland with his wife, two daughters and one son, in 1839. He had a thorough medical education in Europe and practiced his profession in Switzerland before coming to this county. He was a great addition to the professional element in that pioneer community that had been established by his father only eight years before. He participated in all the dangers and hardships that the various cholera epidemics heaped upon this little settlement, and continued at his work until 1867, when he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where, only a few years after, he died.

Dr. Samuel P. McKee was born February 26, 1816, in Marysville, Kentucky. In 1818 he came with his father's family to Edwardsville, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the primitive times and at the Illinois State College at Jacksonville. He began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. John H. Weir, of Edwardsville, and later on attended medical lectures in Louisville, Kentucky. He practiced medicine in and about Edwardsville for about ten years, where he was held in high esteem both as a

citizen and as a physician. On April 9, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary M. Thompson, daughter of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, for whom Thompson's Chapel now St. John's M. E. Church at Edwardsville, was named. He continued his practice in Summerfield, Illinois, where he lived the most of his professional life, and died at Spring Hill, Kansas, December 21, 1889.

Dr. John James, a man whose name was a household word for many years in the community in which he lived, was a true type of the "old family doctor." He was born in Vermont, May 18, 1789, and after a thorough classical education in the east came to this county and located in Upper Alton. Just when he came can not be ascertained but it was about the latter 30s. He maintained a large practice for a number of years and was known not only as a thorough conscientious practitioner but also as a scientist of no small degree. He was greatly beloved by his people and as a physician and citizen was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. His son Dr. Edward C. James, born in 1845 in Upper Alton, was in later years also a physician in Upper Alton, served as assistant surgeon in the Civil war and died in Upper Alton about 9 years ago. Dr. John James lived to be 70 years old and died in Upper Alton, October 12, 1859.

#### A "THOMSONIAN" CERTIFICATE

Joseph Chapman was the holder of the certificate reproduced here, which shows one of the methods employed in the olden times in creating a practitioner of medicine. When the tide of the Thomsonian school was at its flood, a large number of these certificates were sold, giving the holder thereof the right to practice medicine. Without any medical study except such as was furnished with this certificate any man who would pay the price was permitted to prescribe for the sick and administer such remedies as were endorsed



by this particular cult which was founded on the use of remedies of vegetable origin only, discarding all remedies which belonged to the mineral kingdom.

"No. 1398.

Seventh Edition."

"This may certify that we have received of Joseph Chapman, Twenty Dollars, in full for the right of preparing and using, for himself and family, the Medicine and System of Practice secured to Samuel Thomson, by Letters Patent from the President of the United States; and that he is thereby constituted a member of the Friendly Botanic Society, and is entitled to an enjoyment of all the privileges attached to membership therein.

"Dated at Alton this 19th day of . . . . ., 1839.

R. P. Maxey Agt. for . . . . . Pike, Platt & Co., Agents for Samuel Thomson.

"All Purchasers of Rights can have intercourse with each other for advice, by showing their Receipt. All those who partake, or have participated, in stolen rights, or what is virtually the same, have bought them of those who have no right to sell, can show no receipt, either from me or any of my Agents, and are not to be patronized by you or any honest man, as they are liable to sixty dollars fine for each and every trespass. Hold no counsel or advice with them, or with any who shall pretend to have made any improvement on my System of Practice, as I cannot be responsible for the effect of any such improvement. 'Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.'—James.

"Samuel Thomson."

This was the form of the only diploma or license that these practitioners had, but the whole country was full of them. Joseph Chapman was born in North Carolina in 1813 and came to Staunton, Illinois, in 1818. After service in the Black Hawk war he came to Upper Alton in 1836, and engaged in the

mercantile business until he was elected to the office of county clerk in 1861. After a four year term, he entered the abstract business of Chapman and Leverett in Edwardsville, of which he continued to be the head until his death. He was also an associate judge of the county court when the present courthouse was built. He occupied the office of justice of the peace during his long residence in Edwardsville. He died on Feb. 18, 1883, aged seventy years.

Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston, Massachusetts, did not practice in this county but his name is inseparably linked with the cause of educational institutions of an early date. In January, 1836, he gave to the Alton Seminary a donation of \$10,000 as an endowment fund, a very liberal gift for those days. Shortly after, in grateful acknowledgment of this gift, the trustees changed the name of the Seminary to Shurtleff College.

Dr. W. S. Edgar came to Collinsville about 1840. He built himself a home located on the northwest corner of Main and Morrison avenue, which was a land mark for many years. Now the three-story building occupied by Yates & Ambrosius occupies this ground. In 1850, he removed to St. Louis and later to Jacksonville, Illinois, to educate his children. He became a surgeon in the army when the Civil war commenced, and afterward took up his work in St. Louis. He died at Paris, Illinois, while on a visit to his son.

Dr. Joseph F. Evans was born of Irish parents and received his early training, both academic and medical in the east. He came to Marine, Illinois, in the early 'forties and was a man who for many years wielded a large influence in the eastern half of our county. He was identified with all the civic movements and developments of that early settlement, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. On May 30, 1853, he was married to Miss Anna Maria

Ground, by the Rev. Joseph L. Darrow, an Episcopalian clergyman, who was also a practicing physician, living in Collinsville. After a long and successful practice which won for him the esteem of every one, Dr. Evans died in Marine, July 18, 1858, and was buried by the Masonic order of which he had been a consistent member. His widow subsequently married Mr. Emsley Keown of Marine, and died, very aged, in 1911.

M. D. AND D. D.

Dr. Gideon B. Perry came to Alton in 1840 and was an active, energetic practitioner for some years. He belonged to the celebrated Commodore Perry family, and was very enthusiastic about the traditions of his distinguished ancestors. Besides being a graduate in medicine, he had also received his degree of doctor of divinity in the Baptist denomination, of which he was a devout and faithful member. During his residence in Alton, he served the local church as pastor from 1841 to 1843, and also spent a great deal of time and energy in trying to establish a medical department of Shurtleff College, but in this latter effort he was not successful. After leaving Alton he went to Mississippi, and followed his profession in that state, where he also joined the Episcopalian church. At the dedication of the statue of Commodore Perry in Cleveland, Dr. Perry was present and made the invocation. The press notices of the day said that this invocation and the procession was each a mile long.

Dr. Charles Marion Lusk was born in Edwardsville, March 18, 1821; he was the son of John T. Lusk, a native of South Carolina, whose ancestors had fought in the Revolution, and who was himself a soldier in the war of 1812 and in the Black Hawk war. Dr. Lusk was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1841 he began the practice in Marine, where he also

owned a small farm but soon came to Edwardsville, where he followed his profession until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California. While there, he was engaged by a Mexican planter to go to Mexico, to fight some epidemic fever, for which he was paid \$100 a day. Returning to California he located in San Francisco for a few years and returned to Edwardsville, via Panama in 1855, where he conducted a successful practice and was considered a physician of superior attainments. He was a handsome, cultured gentleman, a great reader of English literature and the classics, especially Latin, and spoke both French and Spanish fluently. He died in Edwardsville in June, 1863, at the home of his eldest sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Torrence, and was buried in the old Lusk cemetery.

Dr. Henry Kent Lathy, born in 1802, one of the representatives of the medical profession in this county, was of the true type of "old family doctor." He came to Upper Alton some time in the 'forties, and for many years conducted a large practice in his territory. He was honored and respected by the whole community and even to this day his name calls up pleasant and grateful memories. It is unfortunate indeed that no record of his life and activities can be found but his life, as recorded in the hearts of those who knew him best, is ample testimony of his true worth, and is epitaph enough to the memory of any man. He had during his life-time a special aversion and dread of small-pox and it was the irony of fate that this disease should be the cause of his death. After a long and useful life thoroughly devoted to his profession, he died in Upper Alton on April 7, 1864.

Dr. Benjamin Irish, whose father was a Baptist minister, was born in Auburn, New York, in 1798, graduated in medicine in New York and settled in Equality, Illinois, in 1840. In 1842 he located near Nameoki, in this

county, and practiced with great success over a wide area in the American Bottom, and attained high rank in his profession throughout the state. In 1848, Pope Medical College conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree. He died, near Nameoki, of cholera in July, 1851.

Dr. Henry L. Strong, one of the men who devoted nearly half a century of his life to the service of his fellow-man, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1818. He graduated in medicine at the Transylvania Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, March 10, 1843, and almost immediately located in Collinsville. He soon after married his cousin in Rochester, New York, who shared his arduous life for many years. He was twenty-five years old when he came to Collinsville and at once became the partner of Dr. Samuel Hall, who died in 1846, and Dr. Strong then succeeded to his practice. His wife died, and in 1863 he married Mrs. Annie Flander, who still survives him. The doctor practiced at a time when country practice (and he had a large share of it), meant a very laborious life and his strong constitution enabled him to accomplish what few men could endure. After 47 years of devotion to the profession of his choice he died in Collinsville in 1890, much respected by the entire community.

Dr. James Fisher Spilman was born of Virginian parents, August 3, 1793, near what is now known as Carmi, White county, Illinois. At that time Illinois was known as the Northwestern Territory, and extended from the Mississippi to the western line of Pennsylvania, and from the Ohio to the lakes. When nineteen years of age, he joined a company under the command of General Hopkins, organized to protect the frontier during the war of 1812, and served until the close of the campaign. After the war he began the study of medicine with Dr. Throckmorton at Princeton, Kentucky, and devoted seven

years to acquiring this science during which time he assisted his teacher in his practice. This was before the day of medical colleges in the west, and his first diploma was awarded him by a body known as the Medical Society of the Third Medical District of Illinois. He afterward received a diploma from the O'Fallon Medical Society of St. Louis, conferring the degree of doctor of medicine, and electing him to honorary membership. After some years in Kentucky he moved to his plantation near Yazoo City, Mississippi, and practiced his profession in that place and the surrounding country. Here his work became so heavy that he associated with him a younger brother, Dr. C. H. Spilman. After the death of his wife in 1840 he returned to Illinois, coming to Edwardsville, after re-marriage, June, 1844, where he at once came into extensive practice, residing here until he retired from business in 1868 and removing to Bunker Hill, Illinois, where he died as the result of an accident, May 1, 1874, in his eighty-first year. In early life he became a member of the Presbyterian church and lived a devoted and conscientious Christian all his days. To him is due much of the credit of the organization of that church in Edwardsville. "His life was a long chapter of good deeds. A devoted Christian, an affectionate parent, a faithful neighbor and friend. He left behind him an example, objectionable in nothing and worthy of emulation in everything."

Dr. Garritson R. Austin, one of the leading pioneers of the American Bottom, was born January 26, 1814. He came to this county from Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1843, locating in Marysville, a small town one half mile west of Mitchell, and for twenty years ministered to the wants of his neighborhood by an old style country practice. By the accidental discharge of a shot-gun he lost a leg, but this did not prove a handicap, and he continued his profession, riding on horseback

to visit his patients, as before. On May 25, 1848, he married Miss Mary C. Segar, daughter of Balster and Mary Emmert Segar, and sister of John W. Segar, an aged and highly respected land owner in the American Bottom, who still survives, living at Mitchell.

Dr. Austin died in Marysville, December 26, 1863, and was buried by Six Mile Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 87, of which he had been a faithful and consistent member for many years. His early demise, in the prime of his life, was greatly regretted by the community in which he lived, and whose respect and confidence he ever enjoyed.

Dr. J. M. S. Smith was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, on August 20, 1797, and was a direct descendant from Col. Merriweather Smith who sat in the colonial House of Burgesses, from 1778 to 1783. His mother, Sallie Monroe, was a member of the Monroe family who trace their descent from Sir Robert Monroe who settled in Virginia in 1642.

Dr. Smith received his medical education in the Medical College of Louisiana, and after his marriage began the practice of his profession in Kentucky. Later on he moved to Illinois, practicing in Springfield and Carlisle and coming to Edwardsville, in 1844. He practiced his profession here and also conducted a pharmacy in the old Hainlin building, recently razed, which stood on the site of the modern business building erected by A. Klingel.

Dr. Smith was a very successful physician of fine personality and much loved by his intimate friends. He died in Edwardsville of cholera, in 1849, and was buried in the old cemetery. His daughter, Mary E. Peebles, still survives and is living in Carthage, Missouri.

Dr. Richard Lee Metcalfe was born in Madisonville, Hopkins county, Kentucky, May 2, 1827. He graduated from the University of Louisville and took a post-gradu-

ate course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, under Professor Agnew, whom he greatly loved and revered. About the year 1845 he came to Alton and entered upon his medical work which continued without interruption until the advent of the Civil war. When he began his practice in Alton he was not 21 years old and on account of his youth and fair complexion he was often called "the whiteheaded boy physician." In 1853 he was married to Miss Ellen Tazwell Edwards, a daughter of Hon. Cyrus Edwards, a prominent citizen of Alton. She died in 1866. In 1868 he married Miss Rachel Gray Fagin, a daughter of A. W. Fagin, an old citizen of St. Louis, who still survives, living in Maplewood, Missouri.

In April, 1861, Governor Richard Yates appointed Dr. Metcalfe surgeon, being one of the first volunteer surgeons appointed from this state. He was retained as examining surgeon at Springfield until all three-months men were mustered into service and was then assigned, by the Governor, as surgeon to the Seventh Regiment Infantry, with the rank of major. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and was greatly beloved by the soldiers, for his tender heart and generous hands. Even now he is not forgotten by the few veterans who are left of his regiment. After the war he removed to St. Louis, where he continued his practice as long as he lived. He died in St. Louis, February 8, 1898, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. Bluford Johnson was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, September 18, 1811. He came to Alton, Illinois, about 1832, engaged in the mercantile business for a while when he decided to study medicine. He attended the St. Louis Medical College from which he graduated in 1837. On October 23, of the same year he married Miss Lucinda Reid and began the practice of medicine at Brighton, Illinois, remaining there until 1845 when he removed to Edwardsville, Illinois,

where he practiced until the year 1846, when he was appointed receiver of the land office under President Fillmore. In the year 1856, he with his family returned to Brighton, Illinois, which was his home the remainder of his life. In 1862 he served for two years or more as a surgeon in the Federal Army and was stationed at Overton Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. Broken in health he was brought back to his home in Brighton, where he passed away March 9, 1865, a noble, grand man, loved by all who knew him, called the "Soldiers' father" by them, and the beloved physician by all.

Dr. Henry L. Wing was one of those men whose personality impressed itself upon the minds and hearts of the old pioneers. He was born in Troy, Missouri, April 6, 1822, and received his collegiate education in Illinois College, Jacksonville, which he entered in 1839, and from which he graduated in 1844. He also graduated from the same institution, in medicine, in 1846, and immediately located in Collinsville, in this county, where he resided and practiced his profession, except for a short residence in Chicago, during his life. Dr. Wing was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College and occupied the chair of General Pathology in that institution, and was also a member of the State Board of Education. During the war Governor Yates appointed him on the state board that examined all applicants for medical and surgical positions in the army. He was thoroughly devoted to his work, a true Christian patriot, who enjoyed the respect and esteem of all intelligent people who knew him; a man endowed with rare natural gifts and one who made a scientific success of his chosen profession. In 1849 he married Miss Catherine Collins, a member of the noted Collins family, that founded the city of Collinsville. After her death in 1864, Dr. Wing's health began to fail and he joined Major Powell's Exploring Expedition to Colorado

and was among the first to explore the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. On his return, he married Mrs. Clark, about 1867 and continued in his practice. He was always deeply interested in the development of the city and always stood for the best ideals. He died at his residence at Collinsville, on February 18, 1871, mourned by the entire community, and as a mark of respect to his memory, all business was suspended on the day of his funeral.

Dr. John S. Dewey, a native of Massachusetts, became a citizen of Troy in 1846, and for 33 years exerted an influence in this county that makes his name a household word to this day. He stood high in the profession and his practice was very extensive through all the southern section of this county. He was married to Miss Angeline McCray, daughter of Calvin McCray, one of the early settlers of Jarvis township. When the Civil war began he was appointed surgeon in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served throughout the conflict. He was a charter member of Neilson Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., organized in 1847 and also a charter member of Troy Lodge, A. F. & A. M., organized in 1868. After the war he also served two terms in the Illinois legislature, as representative from this district. Angeline McCray Dewey, widow of Dr. Dewey left her estate, thirty thousand dollars, to endow a high school at Troy, the benefits of which are extended gratuitously to any person under the age of twenty-six. This school is still in existence under the name of McCray-Dewey Academy. Dr. Dewey, greatly missed and greatly mourned, died at Troy, July 17, 1879.

Dr. Tyler J. Irish, son of Dr. Benjamin Irish, was born on the 28th of July, 1823, in Livingston county, N. Y., and received his education in the schools of his native state. He came to Illinois and Madison county in 1842 when he began the study of medicine

with his father. In 1848 he graduated in the Missouri State University in the same class with the late Dr. John T. Hodgen, St. Louis' celebrated surgeon, and entered the practice of medicine in the same year at Nameoki. By the death of his father, in 1851, he came into possession of a large and lucrative business which, with judicious financial management, soon created a handsome competence. Dr. Irish conducted the first drug store in Nameoki and was also the first postmaster of the village. He was a charter member of Six Mile Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., which was instituted in 1851. He also represented his township as supervisor in 1877-8. While on his professional rounds he was accidentally thrown from his buggy, and received injuries from the effects of which he died on August 21, 1893.

Dr. Theophilus Bruckner came from Switzerland to Highland, Illinois, in 1848, thoroughly equipped with a classical and medical education obtained in his native land. He at once established a good practice and heroically fought the plague of cholera when it appeared in 1849. On June 11, 1852, the citizens of Highland, fearing another outbreak of cholera, petitioned the county court to appoint Dr. Bruckner overseer of the poor with unlimited power to act in cases of cholera. This was done and the fears of the citizens were well founded as the plague again made its appearance with frightful mortality, and gave the overseer ample opportunity to test his skill and endurance. Dr. Bruckner married Miss Lizzie Durer, who with their only child died of cholera in 1857, after which the doctor left Highland and returned to Switzerland.

Dr. George Bernays, one of the most highly educated physicians of his day, came from Germany to Highland, Illinois, in 1849. He was not only a physician but also a scientist and one who had made his mark in Germany before he came to this country. He con-

ducted a most successful practice in Highland for many years, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He retired from practice in 1866 and moved to Lebanon where he died. He was the father of the renowned surgeon, Augustus C. Bernays, of St. Louis, who died only a few years ago.

Dr. F. Jacob Bernays came to Highland with his brother, Dr. George Bernays, in 1849 and immediately began the active practice of medicine for which he obtained the qualifications in his native land. In conjunction with his practice he started and operated the first drug store in Highland. When the Civil war began he enlisted in the Federal army and was appointed surgeon. He also occupied a chair in the Humboldt Medical College in St. Louis for a short time but in March, 1864, he resumed the practice of his profession in Highland. In April, 1865, he sold his drug store, his household goods, horses, etc., and removed to St. Genevieve, Missouri.

Dr. George Whitfield Fitch, one of the many doctors whose life was sacrificed on the altar of his country, was born in Staunton, Virginia, in 1822. He was educated by a private tutor until, at the age of thirteen, he came to St. Louis where he obtained his common school and academic education. After his graduation he took a trip around the world, a very serious undertaking in that early day. On his return, he attended McDowell's Medical College, graduating in 1848 and began practice in Mobile, Alabama, where he also met and married Miss Palestine Cleveland, and in a short time moved to St. Louis. About the year 1849 he came to this county and at once started in to practice his profession on the Fitch farm, three miles east of Marine in this county, on the Highland-Marine road. He had an extensive practice within a radius of 15 to 20 miles all of which he covered on horse-back. He was a jovial doctor and his cheery, optimistic

manner helped his patients quite as much as his drugs. He was also a charter member of Marine Lodge, No. 355, A. F. & A. M., instituted in 1859. After several years, wishing to educate his children, he moved his family to Greencastle (now Alhambra) where he continued his work until he entered the Army in 1862 being appointed surgeon with the rank of captain. He died in the service, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, of diphtheria, in 1863. Dr. Fitch is survived by one son, Dr. Chas. C. Fitch, who at one time practiced in this county, but who now lives in Visalia, California.

#### OF INTERNATIONAL FAME

Dr. Heinrich Boernstein was a man of international fame. He was born at Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1805, acquired a thorough medical education in Germany and France, but (as he states in his book "75 years in the Old and New World") disliked the practice as it was usually followed, because he did not believe in its infallibility, the spirit of doubt taking away his faith in *verba magistri*. He therefore followed a journalistic and theatrical career in Germany and France until the political waves of 1848 and '49 compelled him, like many others, to immigrate to America, arriving in St. Louis in April, 1849. The cholera raging there then, he decided to settle away from the city upon a farm. Highland being suggested to him, he went there in May. Here he contemplated and had already made contracts for the establishment of a watercure sanitarium, when unexpectedly cholera also broke out at Highland, causing him to abandon the watercure sanitarium idea, and take up regular medical practice, in which he had such good success that out of 119 cholera cases he lost only 22, nearly all of the last named being in a state of collapse when he began treatment. In 1850 after a year's exceptional success, he returned to St. Louis, to accept the position of

chief editor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," the leading German newspaper of the west, of which he soon became proprietor. When the Civil war broke out, he organized a regiment of volunteers and advanced to military governor of Missouri, a position which he held until the rebel government of that state was dispersed, and loyal state officers elected and installed. Soon after the war he returned to Vienna, Austria, engaging in literary work, where he died about 25 years ago. While in Highland he was the leading intellectual spirit in social life.

Dr. I. E. Hardy was born in Barren county, Kentucky, March 8, 1825, and came with his parents to Alton, Illinois, in 1837. He pursued his studies in the public schools of that place and later on in Shurtleff College. He began the study of medicine under Dr. B. K. Hart, of Alton and graduated from the medical department of Louisville University, March 5, 1849. Prior to that he served in the Mexican war. During the prevalence of cholera, he practiced in Madison Landing and in 1852 located in Alton, where he spent his professional life, with the exception of four years service as assistant surgeon during the Civil war. In 1887 he bought a ranch in Texas and assisted in laying out the town of Hartly, Texas, on a part of his property. He continued the practice of medicine, while superintending the ranch, up to his last illness. He died of abscess of the kidney, in Hartly, Texas, September 21, 1902, after an active professional life extending over 53 years, aged seventy-seven years.

Samuel Willard, M. D., LL. D., physician and educator, began his great educational career, which extended over a half century, as a physician in this county. He was born in Lunenburg, Vermont, Dec. 30, 1821, and came with his father, a druggist, to Carrollton, Illinois, in 1831. His preparatory education was obtained in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and in 1840 he entered Illinois College

at Jacksonville, from which he graduated in 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, another of the great educators of the state. Shortly after he began the study of medicine with a preceptor in Quincy, Illinois, and graduated from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. In 1850 he began the practice of medicine in Collinsville, Illinois, and was considered one of the best educated physicians of the city. He became the partner of Dr. Henry L. Wing, but did not remain in practice very long as his particular bent was toward educational lines. He was selected as superintendent of the public schools of Collinsville, which position he retained until 1857, when he removed to Normal, Illinois, to become a professor in the Department of Languages. He is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and served as Grand Secretary of that order in this state from 1856 to 1862 and again from 1865 to 1869. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was soon promoted to the rank of surgeon with the title of Major. On account of an attack of paralysis, he was compelled to retire from the army and came to Springfield, Illinois, where for a time he served as superintendent of public schools. He also organized the first library in the city of Springfield and was enthusiastic in its support. In 1870 he was elected professor of history in the West Side High School of Chicago, which position he held, with the exception of two years, for twenty-five years. In 1898 he retired from active work and is now living, at the age of ninety years, with his daughter in Chicago. Dr. Bateman says of him, "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear, forcible writer; broad and accurate scholarship, conscientious, genial and kindly and a most estimable gentleman."

Dr. Theodore Canisius, a man who received his early education and medical training in Germany, came to Edwardsville in the

early '50s and immediately won for himself a place in this community both in a personal and professional way. He was a tall, handsome man, auburn hair and beard, of most courtly manner and a polished gentleman. He not only impressed himself upon this community by his successful practice, but took great interest in politics which was an all absorbing topic in that day. He was the editor of a German newspaper, "*Die Freie Presse*," published in Alton in 1854 and wrote some very lively editorials on the slavery question. Dr. Canisius was appointed to the consulate of Vienna, by President Lincoln which post he held until 1865. Returning to Alton he officiated as commissioner of the penitentiary for several years. He was then appointed consul to Bristol, England, and later to Geeste, near Berlin, Germany. President Arthur retained him in the consular service and sent him to Apia, the capital of the Samoan Islands in the South Sea, where he still lived as late as 1882.

#### TOO SYMPATHETIC FOR A DOCTOR

Dr. Octavius Lumaghi was born in Milan, Italy in 1821. There he spent his youth and received his education and graduated at its university. Later he concluded to enter the medical profession and graduated at the University of Pavia, in 1847, at the age of twenty-six years. Three years later, he decided to visit the United States and see the country, and coming to St. Louis, became much interested in that city and was greatly impressed with its future possibilities, so much so, that he determined to remain and locate there, where he invested largely in real estate. He also commenced to practice medicine, but did not continue in practice very long, as he found it impossible to endure the constant appeal and strain upon his sympathetic organization. He, about this time, met and married Miss Ann Mac Laughmin, a most interesting lady.



It was also about this time that Dr. Lumaghi's attention was called to the building of a new line of railroad to the east from St. Louis, and seeing what this would likely accomplish for the country, where lay the great coal fields, he decided to locate in Collinsville and be ready to meet the new conditions that would surely follow this undertaking. He immediately commenced to develop the coal business, and the present Lumaghi Coal and Mining Company of St. Louis, with its mines in Illinois is the result of that foresight. In 1876 he conceived the idea and began to develop the plan, of bringing the smelting ores of lead and zinc to the coal mines instead of taking the coal to lead and zinc mines, and to-day the big Meister Zinc Smelter, located in Collinsville, is the result. Dr. J. L. R. Wadsworth writes of him: "It was during these years that I had the pleasure of meeting him almost daily, and this association I look back upon with great pleasure. I could then understand why he could not engage in the practice of medicine. His sympathies were so great that his nervous system could not carry the burden of the cares and suffering of so many he was sure to be called to help. He was greatly revered by his countrymen and associates (as well as all others), and when they had sickness, they wanted his encouragement and sympathy. Many a time in those days, while engaged in practice, my patients would very courteously say to me Doctor, if Dr. Lumaghi would come out with you sometime, it would be a great comfort to me. I never knew the Doctor to decline a single one of these requests and when I saw how he met one and all of these people, and how comforted and sustained they felt after these calls, I could understand. Often he brought them a bottle of wine, but his words of encouragement was the great comfort they so longed for. I learned the true meaning of human sympathy as never before." He was a most interesting conversationalist, and his

guests always carried away some new thought or its application; in his home he was most hospitable and interesting, and invariably that little glass of wine, his own product of which he was quite proud, was presented and enjoyed, but not a drop did he take. Eight children came to greet him and his wife in the quiet home on a little hill just outside of the village, where he and his good wife had gathered so many interesting flowers and trees.

It is exceedingly interesting to all of the old citizens of Collinsville to recall the old days when the Doctor could be seen daily, rain or shine, driving the old horse to the double seated surrey which he always used. The old horse seldom exceeded anything above a slow walk and was constantly chided and encouraged by the Doctor to a faster motion, but no one believed the old horse ever heard a single word addressed to him, and it has always been an unanswered problem if the Doctor knew any more about that conversation than the horse did. More than likely his mind was on some new problem of business or some far-reaching question than that of the gait of the old faithful animal. Both seemed perfectly satisfied. He had a face with plenty of good red blood in it, bright and smiling, and was on the alert to greet every one and it was truly a delight to meet him. In 1876, he moved back to St. Louis leaving his work to his sons, Joseph and Louis.

Four daughters are living and all are interested in the work their father had commenced. In 1884, his wife was brought back to Collinsville and buried in the little cemetery that overlooked the old home, and in 1894, Dr. Lumaghi followed at the age of seventy-three years. His death was regretted by all who knew him.

Dr. Hezekiah Williams was born in Castine, Maine, March 10, 1827. He was educated at Bowdoin College and at Ann Arbor. His medical education was secured at Cleveland Medical College, and he also studied under Dr.

Cobb of Detroit, Mich. He came to Illinois in 1850, locating first in Montgomery county, and the next year removing to Edwardsville.

In 1854 he came to Alton, and in 1857 he married Miss Nonie Dimmock, the daughter of E. L. Dimmock, Esq. In 1862 he entered the army as surgeon of the 2nd Illinois Artillery with the rank of Major, in which capacity and that of Medical Inspector, he served two years, then returned to Alton where during the remainder of the war he acted as surgeon of the Military Hospital in that city. Dr. Williams had associated with him in practice, the late Dr. A. S. Haskell, whose son, Dr. W. A. Haskell, later on, was taken into a partnership, which was only dissolved by the death of Dr. Williams, which occurred in Alton, May 22, 1872, aged forty-five.

Dr. George H. Dewey, son of Dr. Luke Dewey, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, March 20, 1827. He came west in 1849, and began the study of medicine, graduating from McDowell Medical College in about 1852. He then came to Madison county and practiced his profession in Troy and Collinsville, until the out-break of the Civil war. He enlisted in the United States service, November 7, 1862, at Collinsville, Illinois, in the 100th Illinois Infantry, as assistant surgeon, and was later transferred to the 11th Reg. Illinois Infantry. He resigned his commission at Vicksburg, May 6, 1864, and then returned to Madison County, locating at Marine. He continued his work in Marine and Troy until failing health compelled him to give up active work. On January 10, 1888, he was admitted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Ill., where he died on September 18, 1902. During his residence at the Home, he acted as the librarian of the Home and took great interest in this department.

Dr. Friederich Gross, was born May 28, 1824, in Goelheim, Bavaria, and received his education in the schools of his native country, and entered the University of Munich to take

up the study of medicine. About this time occurred the uprising in some parts of Germany which had for its object the overthrow of monarchy and the establishment of a republican form of government. He immediately joined the revolutionists and remained with them until the insurrection was put down. Fearing for his life he escaped to Switzerland, where he remained for a year. Returning to his native country in 1849, he resumed his studies at the University of Wurtzberg, receiving his diploma four years later. Leaving Germany for the United States he arrived at Edwardsville in the early summer of 1853 and engaged in the practice of medicine, in which he met with more than average success. In 1859 he laid the foundation of the Odd Fellows' Hall, lately torn down to give place to the Wildey Theatre, but sold out to Louis Klingel, father of Adolph Klingel, who completed the building. During his stay in Edwardsville, he married Mrs. Eliza Hess, a widow, to which union three children were born, one of whom became the wife of the late John H. Yager, a prominent attorney of Alton, Illinois. In 1859 Dr. Gross removed to a farm in Benton county, Missouri, where he continued to reside until his death in June, 1875.

#### TWO "OLD FAMILY DOCTORS"

Dr. Augustus Burr Crouch, a typical example of the "old family doctor," was born in Burlington, Vermont, April 29, 1824. After completing his common school education, he entered Castleton Medical College from which he graduated June 19, 1850. He located in St. Louis where he practiced until he came to Marine, in this county, in 1856, to enter a partnership with Dr. Geo. T. Allen. Three years later Dr. Allen moved to Alton, leaving the entire business to his young successor, which at once gave him an extensive practice. Over impossible roads and fording swollen streams on horseback, Dr. Crouch looked after

the interests of his patients, finding no barrier that would keep him from doing his whole duty.

On June 17, 1858, Dr. Crouch married Miss Caroline Bunce Hoff, of New York, whose parents were of the Dutch stock who settled in the famous Mohawk valley. Dr. Crouch always maintained a garden of rare fruits and flowers and many a dish of early berries and many spring blossoms found their way to the bedside of the patient that needed them most. All of the rare fruits, flowers and trees that could be found, he had on his place and they were a source of great joy and pride to him after his long hours of work. His skill in his profession and his gentle, generous presence in the sick-room are still a subject of comment among the older people of his community. His devotion to duty cost him his life, for on one of his long trips he took a heavy cold that caused his death within a week.

Some time after the doctor's death his widow married Dr. W. A. Stille, Ph. D., one of the leading educators of this county, and who, later on, served the Central High School in St. Louis for 15 years. Two daughters of Dr. Crouch still survive, Mrs. R. W. Boisselier, of St. Louis, and Mrs. L. Stille, a teacher in Granite City, Illinois.

Dr. Crouch died in Marine, May 9, 1863, in the prime of his usefulness, and long before the shadows fell to the east, aged thirty-nine years.

Dr. Robert Halter, one of the men who thoroughly exemplified the old family doctor, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, August 7, 1831. After obtaining his preliminary education in his native city, he entered the University of Zurich, from which he graduated in 1852. For three years he practiced with his father, also a physician, when he left his native country to make his home in America, coming directly to Highland, Illinois, in 1855. Dr. Frederick Ryhiner, being ready to retire just

at that time, turned most of his practice over to Dr. Halter, so he entered upon a large practice from the beginning and it was a very common occurrence for him to be called to St. Jacob, Marine, Pierron, Trenton and Breese. He was a popular physician enjoying the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. This was based upon the fact that he devoted his life to his profession, answering all calls from suffering humanity and doing a large amount of charity work. He was a great student of medical literature, keeping constantly posted upon medical progress.

In 1856 he sent to Europe for his bride, Miss R. Bosshard, and married her April 17th of that year. She died in 1864, leaving no children. On December 28, 1864, he married Miss Louise Suppiger, daughter of Bernard Suppiger, Sr. and his wife Frances. Three children were born to them, of whom two survive, Mrs. Wm. J. Appel of Tamaroa, Illinois, and Frederick Halter, now living in St. Louis. In April, 1866, Dr. Halter took a trip back to Switzerland, returning to Highland in the fall. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Highland, and was an enthusiastic Sharpshooter and Turner. For one year he was in partnership with Dr. Abraham Felder. He died of pneumonia, at the zenith of his usefulness, on October 4, 1877, aged 46 years, and his early demise was deplored by a host of friends and neighbors, and much regretted by the community which he had served so faithfully.

Dr. Emil Guelich was born November 29, 1833, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and came to this country locating in St. Louis, where he studied and graduated in pharmacy. A few years later he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated about 1856, and located in Alton and entered upon an unusually successful practice. His services were freely given to rich and poor alike and the esteem in which he was held

was such as was accorded to but very few men of his time. His field of action was not only his own county but extended over a wide territory in adjacent counties.

When the Civil war began Dr. Guelich enlisted as a private in the 9th Illinois, and went to Cairo, where he was appointed Hospital Steward, and later on Surgeon of his regiment. At the battle of Shiloh the commanding officer, Colonel Kueffner, was shot through the lungs, and it was the personal services of Dr. Guelich, right on the battlefield, that saved his Colonel's life. After serving in the army from 1861 to 1865, he returned to his practice in Alton, which continued as long as he lived. Dr. Guelich was a staunch Republican and it was one of his greatest pleasures to throw himself and his influence into a political campaign, always choosing the place where the fight was the hottest. He was a man of fine physique and sound constitution, and was called on to undergo severe and prolonged exposures during his whole career. He was always the polished, urbane gentleman, meeting every one with extreme cordiality. While still at the height of his usefulness he died, in Alton, October 16, 1893, aged sixty years.

Dr. William Olive, son of Abel and Elizabeth Olive, was born on a farm in Madison county, August 26, 1836. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, he began the study of medicine and graduated at the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. He began the practice of his profession in Olive Township, in this county, and remained until 1862 when he located at Pocahontas, Bond county, Illinois, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to the farm in Olive township. Here he remained in active practice until his removal to Edwardsville in 1882, where he continued his work until 1891, when he located in Houston, Texas, where he still resides prac-

ticing his profession. Dr. Olive raised and educated three sons, in Madison county, in the practice of medicine, all of whom located in Texas and followed their profession, but Dr. N. A. Olive alone survives, now practicing in Waco, Texas. Dr. Olive is one of the many self-made men of Madison county who not only made his mark in Madison county and in this state, but in other states as well.

#### IN PRACTICE FORTY-ONE YEARS

Dr. Peter Schermerhorn Weidman, a man who for forty-one years administered to the wants of the people in the eastern section of our county, was born in Schoharie Court House, New York, May 2, 1826. He gained his preliminary and classical education in the common schools and the academy of his native village and at the age of twenty-four began the study of medicine under preceptors and at Ann Arbor. He took his last year at Albany Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in 1855. After practicing in New York for two years, he came west and located at Marine, Illinois, in March 1857, and immediately began an active business that was to last for many years. His was essentially a country practice, extending for many miles in all directions, and either on horse-back or in his high-wheeled sulky, he became a familiar figure in all the surrounding territory, during the earlier years of his activity. When he first came to Marine, he found five physicians already located there, and lived long enough to see twenty-five doctors come and go in that community during his professional career. He did a general practice and was a fair example of the type of the "old family doctor," so general in that day and so unusual now.

Dr. Weidman retired from active work in 1898, and after living in Marine two years more, moved to Edwardsville, and took up his residence in the Leland Hotel, where he has remained ever since. With the exception

of failing eye-sight, he is hale and hearty and, although in his eighty-sixth year, enjoys good health.

Dr. Otto Sutter, a native of Switzerland, bought out the personal property and good will of Dr. Theophilus Bruckner of Highland, Illinois, who in 1857, left for Switzerland, and continued his practice there for two years when he located at Marine. Here he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community and soon came into an extensive practice. In the fall of 1868 he left Marine and returned to Switzerland.

#### DR. JOSEPH POGUE

Dr. Joseph Pogue was born March 20, 1835, in the city of Philadelphia, was educated in the common and high school studies by a private tutor, entered Pennsylvania Medical College, from which he graduated March 7, 1857. In the same month he located in Alton, where he began the practice of medicine in connection with Dr. Han. James. In 1858 he removed to Edwardsville, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. In 1862, he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of Burgess' Sharpshooters, with the rank of Major, and continued with this command throughout the war serving as a member and finally as chief of the operating board, being mustered out of service on August 15, 1865, and resumed his practice in Edwardsville. He has always been interested in medical matters and was one of the organizers of the old Madison County Medical Society, being its secretary in 1857. When the society was reorganized in 1903, he was one of the chief promoters, and did much to place it on a firm and permanent basis.

Dr. Pogue has always been the family doctor of the old type and for many years enjoyed a very large and extensive practice throughout Madison county. But it is as a surgeon of marked ability upon which rests his reputation in this community, he having

been a leader in this specialty for more than half a century. He is still hale and hearty in spite of over fifty-four years of continuous hard country practice, and his many friends wish him many more years of good health and activity.

Dr. William H. Martin, one of the men who stood on the firing line for many years in the northwestern corner of this county, was born in Goff's Town, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, on December 6, 1832. He attended the common schools of his county and took a classical course in Pembroke Academy. He then entered Dartmouth College and took his doctor's degree in 1850. On March 22, 1851 he married Miss Mary F. Taylor of Canada. In the spring of 1857, Dr. Martin came west and permanently settled in Godfrey where he followed his profession during his life time. He was an able and conscientious physician whose services were in great demand throughout that region. Dr. Martin was highly appreciated in his community and his professional counsel was eagerly sought and held in great esteem. As a public spirited citizen and upright christian man, he had the respect of the moral and intelligent society in which he was identified. After a professional career extending over thirty-two years, he died in Godfrey on March 1, 1882.

Dr. Sylvester Stuart Rice was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, July 4, 1834. He received his early education in the public schools and afterwards studied at Salem and Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio. To provide means for his medical education, he taught school in Burkesville, Kentucky, from the fall of 1852 to the spring of 1854. The next year he taught at North Vernon, Indiana, and at the same time read medicine with Dr. J. W. Parish, of that city. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855-56 and began the regular practice of medicine in August 1858, at Collinsville, Illinois, where he remained until 1872 when he removed to Alta-

mont, Illinois. In 1882, to perfect himself in his profession, he spent one year in post-graduate work in the Missouri Medical College. Dr. Rice took part in all the civic and political movements of the times, and was also an enthusiastic Mason and Odd Fellow. He took great interest in medical organization and was a member of several medical societies. He continued in active practice until his death, which occurred in Altamont, February 9, 1895.

#### HIGH-GRADE SWISS PHYSICIAN

Dr. Gallus Rutz, one of the most active, energetic members of the profession in the eastern section of our county, was born in Werdenburg, Switzerland, on June 21, 1830. With the tide of Swiss emigration he came to Highland, Illinois, when fifteen years of age. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his city and in McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. He then entered Humbolt University of St. Louis, and after a four years' course obtained his medical degree in 1859. The same year he began his practice in Highland, which continued for thirty years. When the Civil war broke out he recruited a company, which joined the 15th Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed surgeon of the regiment. He afterwards returned to Highland and resumed his practice, but was also associate editor of the "*Highland Union*," of which later on he became editor and owner, and conducted the same until 1874. He was also appointed Postmaster of Highland in 1869 and continued in that office for twelve years. Dr. Rutz interested himself in all the civic affairs of the community and was during later years a member of the Board of Education and of the Common Council of his city. In spite of his many official duties he devoted his chief energies to his extensive practice and was known far and wide as a successful physician and surgeon, commanding at all times the respect

and esteem of his confreres and fellow citizens. On account of ill health, due to the exposures incident to his practice, he left Highland on September 21, 1889, for Port Townsend, Washington, where he died October 25, 1898.

Dr. Theodore Ruegger was another of the high-grade professional men sent to us by the little Swiss republic. He was born and educated in Switzerland and participated in the war for the independence of his native country from 1845 to 1848. He was also a soldier in the Crimean war and shared in all the hardships of that brief and bitter campaign. Shortly after, he came to America and began the practice of medicine in Edwardsville in about 1858. He was a bachelor and during his residence here lived in the Franklin house in Lowertown. He was a man of commanding appearance, with black hair and eyes and very autocratic in his manners, but was a very successful physician with a large practice and enjoyed the confidence of the whole community. His early death was much regretted by a large circle of friends.

Dr. Alexander Fekete was born in Buda Pesth, Hungary, December 2, 1827, and received his early education under Jesuit instruction. In 1845 he entered the University of Vienna as a medical student, but at the end of three years he became involved in the Revolution of 1848, and served during eighteen months. In the battle of Hermanstadt he was wounded and captured and was a prisoner for three months, when he made his escape and fled to Turkey. In the spring of 1850 he left Constantinople for London, and in the fall came to America. In 1852 he came to St. Louis and served as drug-clerk and also completed his medical studies, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1854. He at once located in Aviston, Illinois, and there married Miss Kate Fisher. In 1859 he moved to Marine in this county and at once became prominent in his profession. As a medical

practitioner he exhibited the same tenacity of purpose and the same devotion to duty that he showed upon the field of battle, taking his long rides on horse-back, over the country to visit his patients, carrying his drugs in his saddle-bags. On May 19, 1862, he enlisted in the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, but was promoted to the position of Surgeon of his regiment, with the rank of Major, in 1864. He was mustered out of service at Rolla, Missouri, on April 14, 1865, the same night that President Lincoln was assassinated. After the war, Dr. Fekete located in East St. Louis, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life, practicing his profession and taking his share also of the civic burdens and honors. He served as Assistant County Physician and Health Officer for many years, and in 1890 was appointed postmaster of his city. Crowned with honors, enjoying the esteem of the entire community, he died in East St. Louis, March 27, 1911, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. John Gustavus Smith was born in England and came to America about 1855 and located at Champaign, Illinois, where he was married to Mrs. Lydia Blason. In 1859 he came to Edwardsville and engaged in the practice of medicine for several years. He then located in Girard where he remained for two years, moving from there to Litchfield. After a residence there of three years he retired from practice here, and returned to his native England. Dr. Smith's widow died here only a few years ago and several members of his family still reside in this vicinity.

Dr. John B. Knoebel was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1832. He acquired his scientific and medical education in the University of Basel, and graduated from that institution March 19, 1857. He came to Highland in 1859, but remained only a short time, practicing in Pocahontas, and then in Breesee, Illinois. He located permanently in Highland in 1863, where he built up

a large practice which continued for twenty-seven years. Dr. Knoebel was always interested and helpful in anything that benefited his town and was one of the charter members that established the Masonic Order in Highland by organizing Highland Lodge No. 583, on October 6, 1868. Failing health caused his retirement and in 1890 he moved to Manitou, Colorado, where he died, December 31, 1909, and where his widow still lives.

Dr. Abraham Felder, a fair type of the sturdy, scientific and polished men of our profession, that came to us from the little Swiss Republic, was born on March 14, 1820, in Ebnet, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, and obtained his early culture in the schools of his native country. He took his classical degree at Stuttgart, Wirtemberg, Germany, and his medical degree in the University of Zurich, Switzerland. On March 14, 1845, he began the practice of medicine in his native town, and there on May 28, 1850, was married to Miss Catharine Mettler. In the spring of 1853 he emigrated to this country and practiced in Warren county, Missouri, and Nauvoo, Illinois, until he came to Highland in 1860. He at once gained a foothold and laid the foundation of a large practice which continued during his life. He was a man of fine physique, commanding appearance and magnetic personality; rather austere in his manner, but with the kindest and most sympathetic soul. During his twenty-four years' residence in Highland, he was ever foremost in anything that was to the best interests of his city and its inhabitants. Thoroughly grounded in his business and devoted to its arduous demands, he was the kind old family doctor to a great number of families in that vicinity. At the age of sixty-four years, long before the sun-set bell should have rung, he died in Highland, June 16, 1884.

Dr. James Kell was born in East Tennessee on February 18, 1822. With his father, Wm. Kell, he came to Madison county, Illi-

nois, in May, 1829. In 1845 Dr. Kell entered a quarter section of land east of Worden, where he continued to reside during his life. He was one of the old settlers of the county and was always interested in the improvement of his neighborhood; was also very active in getting the Wabash Railroad to run through Worden. Although not a graduate of any medical college, he commenced the study and practice of medicine in connection with Dr. William Hobson, about the year 1860. He had quite an extensive practice up to the time of his death which occurred December 22, 1876. His social nature gathered round him many friends, and his public spiritedness and many virtues gained for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Dr. Charles Davis, one of the leading practitioners in the county, was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 29, 1840, and came to Alton with his father's family in 1846. He is the son of Hon. Levi Davis, who was Auditor of the state of Illinois from 1835 to 1841. Dr. Davis obtained his early education in the private and public schools of Alton and at the St. Louis University. After leaving the university in 1858, he began the study of medicine, entering the medical department of the Michigan State University, and graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Dr. Davis enlisted in the 7th Illinois Regiment and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In 1862, he again enlisted, this time in the 97th Illinois, of which he was appointed Assistant Surgeon. Later he was promoted Surgeon with the rank of Major, and served until the close of the war. During this three years' service he passed through many dreadful scenes of blood and carnage, the memory of which lingers with him yet. He rendered splendid service and won such high rank for his skill in the treatment of wounded and suffering soldiers that he was made operating surgeon for his division. At

the close of the war he went to Philadelphia and took a post-graduate course at Jefferson College. Thus by thorough preparation and with his remarkable army experience added, he was splendidly equipped for the practice of his profession in civil life. He first located at Godfrey and later removed to Alton, where he built up a large and successful practice. His skill as a physician, and his noble, generous character, his integrity and high sense of honor won for him the respect and confidence of the entire community. At seventy-two years of age he still practices his profession but not as actively as in his younger days.

Dr. Davis was married March 17, 1875, to Miss Minerva Hohmeyer of Upper Alton. They have six children, all of adult years, and seven grandchildren.

The subject of this sketch comes of a patriotic family: His father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and the doctor's two brothers, Capt. Jas. W. Davis and Lieut. Levi Davis Jr., served with him in the 97th Illinois, and this patriotic strain has been transmitted to his son, Ralph Davis, who is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

Dr. Francis Marion Pearce, whose grandfather, James Pearce, settled near Edwardsville in 1815, was a native of this county, being born near Grant Fork in Saline township, in 1830. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of his district. In 1855 he attended medical lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, and began the practice of medicine in Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained for five or six years, removing to Alhambra in 1862. Later on he attended the St. Louis Medical College from which he graduated in 1865. He returned to Alhambra and resumed his practice and served that community as long as he lived. Notwithstanding a large and arduous practice, he found time to be interested in the affairs of his village and assisted



in organizing the village and became its first president. In 1877 he was elected to the legislature and served the state one term, being a member of the session which was famous for the defeat of John A. Logan for United States senator. At the age of fifty-nine years he died in Alhambra, on March 23, 1889, and was buried in Olive Cemetery by the Masonic Order, of which he had been a faithful and consistent member.

#### PIONEER IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Dr. James Larue Wadsworth, a connecting link between the long distant past and the present, a man who has stood on the firing line in the practice of medicine for half a century, representing all that is meant by the term "old family doctor," was born in North Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1838. He received his education at Oberlin College, Ohio, 1854 to 1857, then removed to Kansas and engaged in teaching until 1860, when he began his studies in medicine with Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago. He graduated from what is now the Medical Department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, Illinois, in 1863. Dr. Wadsworth was married immediately after, to Miss C. P. Halsey of Wisconsin and at once located at Collinsville, Illinois, to take charge of the practice of Dr. Henry L. Wing, at the latter's request, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine up to this time, which is about forty-nine years. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Madison County Medical Society. He has also been the local surgeon for the Vandalia Railroad ever since its construction, forty-five years ago.

In former years Dr. Wadsworth took great interest in the public schools, and was the leader in the building of the first good school building and the first graded school of the city. He was a member of the city council for a number of terms, was mayor of the city

from 1907 to 1909, and built the first paved streets and the first sewerage system of the city. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church for forty-nine years and trustee or secretary and treasurer for the past forty-four years. Dr. Wadsworth was one of the first members of the Masonic Lodge of his city. After planning and constructing Glenwood Cemetery, thirty-two years ago, he is still the secretary and treasurer and has the general care of the same. "He has practiced medicine in Collinsville, with rare success, for nearly fifty years, and as 'the beloved physician' is enshrined in the hearts and homes of its people. And not only in his professional labors but in the religious and educational upbuilding of the community he has rendered equally useful and faithful service. Such devoted lives as his are their own great reward, as beautiful in the retrospect as in their present endeavor."

Dr. Alexander Monro Powell, one of that type of old family physicians that is fast passing away, was born in Hendersonville, Kentucky, on December 30, 1834. He attended the public schools of his native city, and when nineteen years of age he went to Cambridge, Mo., and taught school, while reading medicine with a preceptor. Later on he attended the St. Louis Medical College from which he graduated in March, 1860. He began his practice in Cambridge, Missouri, where on June 21, 1860, he was married to Miss Ann M. Davison, daughter of Dr. A. M. Davison, who died March 5, 1870. On April 18, 1871, he married Miss Louisa Hite Davison, a cousin of his first wife, who with two sons and three daughters still survive. One son, Dr. McDonald M. Powell, a brilliant and rising young physician, who practiced with his father in Collinsville, died in 1897.

Being born and raised in Kentucky, Dr. Powell's sympathies were naturally with the Confederacy, which caused the doctor considerable trouble during the hot days of the

Civil war, and when he found himself in danger of being drafted into the Federal army, he fled to Collinsville, Illinois, arriving early in 1863. Here he remained one year, returned to Cambridge for one year, and came back to Collinsville, where he continued his medical work, thoroughly devoted to his profession. He enjoyed an extensive practice, especially in surgery, as long as he lived, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Dr. Powell interested himself in all civic affairs, assisted in the formation of municipal government of his city, and was a member of the first city council. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in 1880 began to publish *The Banner of the Cross*, the first Episcopal Church paper ever published in the Diocese of Springfield, and which was issued from Collinsville for a number of years. He also held various offices in the educational system of the community, and at the time of his death was president of the Board of Education. He died at his home in Collinsville, November 2, 1902.

Dr. Titus P. Yerkes, one of the members of our profession who links the past with the present, was born on December 24, 1836, in the city of Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen he came with his family to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Metamora, Woodford county. In 1861 he entered upon a classical course in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, from which he graduated in June, 1861. The same year he began his medical studies in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received his degree in 1864. He was immediately appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and placed in charge of Post Hospital Camp Butler, at Springfield, Illinois, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then located in Upper Alton which has been the scene of his activities ever since. At all times he has conducted an extensive practice, serving the people of a wide territory, held

in high esteem both by the laity and by his confreres.

Dr. Yerkes has always been an energetic and enthusiastic supporter of medical organization, being a member not only of the local societies but also of the state and national bodies. He is also a member of the Masonic order, holding the rank of Knight Templar. He also held the position of Examining Surgeon on the pension board at Alton, during the two administrations of President Cleveland. He was married to Miss Susetta B. Bostwick of Upper Alton, on June 30, 1863, who died December 26, 1910. To this union there were born three children, Mrs. C. E. Chamblin, Mrs. T. R. Thomas and Dr. L. L. Yerkes, all still living.

Dr. Yerkes, now seventy-five years old, is in good health and in active practice, and his many friends wish for him many more years of usefulness.

Dr. Abraham S. Haskell was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, in 1817 and came from a long line of successful physicians on his father's side. His mother was Hannah Cotton, a direct descendant from the Rev. Cotton Mather. Dr. Haskell studied medicine with his father and later attended Dartmouth College from which he graduated in 1839. He began his practice in Deerfield, Massachusetts, and in 1843 came west and located in Hillsboro, Illinois, where he remained until 1864 when he removed to Alton.

Here he formed a partnership with Dr. Hezekiah Williams, which later on also included his son, Dr. W. A. Haskell. Dr. Haskell was ever the earnest, scientific physician entirely devoted to his large and lucrative practice with most gratifying success. As a physician his reputation for medical knowledge and uniform results was second to none in the state, while as a citizen his character was ever above reproach. He continued in active practice and participation in civic affairs until his death in 1876.

## THE FATHER OF NEW DOUGLAS

Dr. Bunyan Hursey McKinney was born at Roaring Springs, Trigg county, Kentucky, October 1, 1841, and was the oldest son of Dr. G. W. McKinney. After obtaining a preparatory education in the public schools, he began to read medicine with his father and later on assisted him in his practice. He came to New Douglas in this county, March 5, 1865, and laid the foundation of his practice, but in the fall he entered the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in March, 1866. Returning to New Douglas he at once began an extensive practice that was to continue for many years. He was married to Miss Sidde C. Nance of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on January 2, 1868. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the village and also served as school director at different times. Dr. McKinney's practice was essentially a country practice, as New Douglas was but a small village in that early day, and the number of miles traveled by the doctor during his practice of forty-seven years would seem incredible to the average city physician. In point of continuous residence he has lived in New Douglas longer than any other person. He well represents medical practice in the northeastern part of the county and is the dean of the profession there. He has passed the three score and ten and has retired, and is considering the advisability of spending his remaining years in Florida.

Dr. Absalom Townsend Dusenbury, the youngest of thirteen children, was born in Albany, New York, in 1819. His parents died when he was a small boy and he was raised in a boarding school. After obtaining a common school education, he read medicine with preceptors and was granted a license to practice medicine November 1, 1838, by the Albany, New York, Medical Society. He began to practice his profession at Brooklyn,

New York, where he met and married Miss Gertrude Van Epps and in 1841 removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where several years later his wife died. In 1845 he married Miss Susannah Fitch to which union six children were born, two of whom survive, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Nichols, of East St. Louis, Illinois, and Dr. Charles T. Dusenbury, of Monett, Missouri. After a ten years' residence in St. Louis, he removed to Chicago and continued his work until he came to this county in 1865. He then bought the Parker farm, three and one-half miles south of Alhambra, where he resided, doing a strictly country practice, with all that that implies, for some years. In 1878 he moved to New Douglas where he resided during the remainder of his life. Dr. Dusenbury was a member of the Methodist church and the hospitality of his home was always cordially extended to the ministers of the gospel. He died in New Douglas in 1895, aged seventy-six years and was buried with Masonic honors.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens was born near Bangor, Maine, November 7, 1831, but later moved to Montgomery county, Illinois. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company D, 59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Marine, Illinois, and served until mustered out on December 8, 1865. With his regiment, of which he was lieutenant, he traveled over ten thousand miles and participated in nineteen battles. After the war he settled down in St. Jacob, Illinois, and spent the remainder of his life in that community practicing medicine. Dr. Stevens was from early childhood a devout Christian and every interest of the church was dear to him. Social duties and pleasures and all considerations of personal ease were sacrificed that he might attend to his religious duties, and all the work of the church, social, financial, and devotional found in him a firm supporter.

In his professional life Dr. Stevens attained that success which is the result of a

clear brain, deep study, and intense interest in the welfare of those who were under his care, being at once a faithful physician, a wise counsellor and firm friend. "No night was too dark and no storm too severe for him to respond to the call of duty; he lived his life within a space of seventy-five years, but his good influence will extend through hundreds of years to come." He was married November 7, 1866, to Miss Nancy Anderson, who with five children constituted his family. After some months of declining health, he died December 9, 1905, at St. Jacob.

Dr. Edward C. Lemen was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, July 20, 1842. He is a member of the well-known Lemen family that can trace direct descent from the first settlers of the United States. Dr. Lemen graduated in 1868 from the St. Louis Medical College and located in Upper Alton where he has continued in practice until recent years when he retired. Dr. Lemen served through the Civil war and held the rank of lieutenant at its close.

During his whole professional life, Dr. Lemen was a worthy type of the old family physician and enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one with whom he came in contact. He had a very large practice both in the city and in the surrounding territory and his services were always freely given to every one. This very arduous work, to which he had devoted his life, was the cause of retirement on account of broken health.

Dr. William A. Haskell, son of Dr. A. S. Haskell, was born in Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1845, and received his collegiate education in Harvard University. He took his A. B. degree in 1866, and his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. He began his medical practice in Edwardsville in 1869, as a partner of Dr. Joseph Pogue, but moved to Alton in 1870 to join the partnership of Williams and Haskell. This partnership continued up to the death of the two older members, after

which Dr. Haskell continued alone in active practice until 1902 when failing health caused him to retire. During his whole professional life he was one of the prominent surgeons of his county, his practice extending beyond the usual territory and meeting with gratifying success. He has always been a leader in anything that affected the welfare of his city and county and occupied an enviable position in the estimation of his friends and neighbors. His skill as a surgeon has never been surpassed in the county and probably not in the state. He was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health from 1887 to 1892, the last five years of which he was president of the board. He was for many years the most prominent Republican leader in the county and represented his party in various state and national conventions. Since his retirement he still keeps in touch with medical progress, but also devotes much time to the study of Archaeology in which he takes a great interest.

Dr. John Maclay Armstrong was born in Ottawa, Illinois, on December 9, 1839. Being left an orphan at an early age, he was cared for by the late Judge M. G. Dale, who at that time lived at Vandalia, Illinois. At eleven years of age, he ran away with a circus and traveled with it around the world. Returning home he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. John H. Weir, graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865. He practiced in Pana, Illinois, for six years, then located in Edwardsville, and conducted a successful practice until 1887 when he removed to Birmingham, Alabama, where he remained until 1895 when he resumed his practice in Edwardsville. Dr. Armstrong was a natural born physician, paying especial attention to internal medicine, which, with a marvelous power of diagnosis, soon gave him a wide reputation and a lucrative practice. He made no distinction between rich and poor, serving all alike, and was always ready

to accept a call under any and all circumstances. This devotion to his calling was the cause of his death, for while suffering of la grippe, he made a country call in very inclement weather, fording a swollen stream, took pneumonia and died in forty-eight hours. His death occurred on March 13, 1897, and he was buried by the Masonic order, of which he had been a conspicuous member for many years.

Dr. Charles Rowley Enos was born at Eaton, Madison county, New York, March 12, 1815, being one of twelve children. In early manhood he came west to St. Louis, traveling most of the way by raft. He was married to Eliza Ann Thorpe on February 13, 1845, to which union ten children were born, eight of whom grew to maturity. After fifty-two years of married life Mrs. Enos died at Jerseyville, Illinois, May 18, 1897. In 1849 Dr. Enos moved his family to an unimproved prairie farm, four miles north of Marine, which he developed by thrift and industry until it became one of the most valuable farms in the county. On February 19, 1874, the ambition of his life was realized when, at the age of fifty-nine years, he graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. After practicing his profession in his own neighborhood and a short time at Litchfield, Illinois, he, in 1882, moved his family to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he continued his chosen calling until 1900 when, at the age of eighty-five, he retired. Five sons, one daughter and two grandsons followed in his footsteps in choosing a profession and are now all engaged in the active practice, except the daughter, Dr. S. Cordelia Enos, who died at Jerseyville, January 17, 1905. The youngest child, Miss Grace Enos, is a graduate nurse, now residing in Jerseyville. Dr. Enos continued his residence at Jerseyville until his death on May 12, 1910, aged ninety-five years.

Dr. Julius Wirth was born in Switzerland

in 1847 and at the age of fifteen came with his parents to New Orleans. After attending the common and high schools of this city, he began the study of medicine and graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine, March 15, 1870. Being an enthusiastic sharpshooter he attended the National Festival of Sharpshooters in Highland, Illinois, in 1872, where he met Miss Emma Spindler whom he married the same year and returned with her to New Orleans. In 1874 he located at Highland and at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice which continued without interruption for thirty-three years. He retired from the active practice in 1907, and now watches the shadow of advancing years, surrounded by many friends, honored and esteemed by all in his community.

Dr. Charles Schott, although not to be classed as one of the pioneers, was a man who for twenty-two years exerted a large influence in the southern part of this county, both in medical and lay circles. He was born in Gernersheim, Rhein Province, Germany, March 26, 1832, and after his academic studies, entered military life, receiving the rank of lieutenant-colonel, cavalry, at the age of seventeen. He came to America in 1849 and began the study of medicine, graduating at Ann Arbor, Michigan. After practicing in Detroit, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Chicago he came to St. Louis and entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, graduating in 1879. He immediately came to this county, locating at Troy, and began a successful career in medicine which continued until his death. He was held in high esteem by a large clientele and by the community in general, and his death, on May 21, 1901, was deeply deplored by all.

This simple recital does by no means give the names of all the old heroes of the profession. There are many others whose names ought to be inscribed on the roll of honor,

whose lives and deeds ought to have a place in these chronicles, but time has effaced the necessary data, has removed everything except possibly their names. During the past century many men have lived, followed their profession in this county, and died, leaving

no record of their ministration for future generations. This is very much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that some future writer will be fortunate enough to secure the necessary material, so that the story of the old doctor will become more complete.

## CHAPTER L

### BENCH AND BAR OF MADISON COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT BENCH—FORMER LAWYERS WHO PRACTICED AT THIS BAR—PRESENT PRACTITIONERS—ALTON COURTS.

*By Henry B. Eaton*

In attempting to chronicle the history of the bench and bar of Madison county one is met with the difficulty of putting into writing the best part of the life of the members of the bench and bar, to-wit, the many acts of kindness toward each other, and the little witticisms and pleasantries concerning each which are lost and cannot be written. The writer, too, can never depict or portray the many, many moments of anxiety and tension which filled the hearts of many an anxious litigant or attorney; nor can the thrilling moments when masters of the art of oratory were appealing to the jury or the court be portrayed. Many times during the last hundred years has the old court house been packed to hear the haranguing of the jury when some important case was on trial. Those occasions have passed and linger only in the memories of the listeners and those who took part in the great dramas there being enacted. The rights of men to life or liberty, or their right to property, have been tried and the world has moved on with its activities ever increasing. The courts of the county have kept pace with this increased activity in business and population.

A few years ago our population was mostly rural and the business of the courts was, of course, mostly the settlement of estates, partition cases, foreclosure of mortgages, etc. Of

recent years the coming in of the great industries which are operating in the west and south sides of the county, and the increased mining of coal have greatly increased the work of the circuit court in the matter of trials of personal injury cases. These cases, from the intricate nature of the evidence make trials long and tedious, so that we now have four terms of circuit court per year and a great deal of the time through the winter months two of the judges of the circuit court are engaged here in the trial of cases. The influx, too, of a heavy foreign population caused by the planting of the steel and iron industries in our midst has also proportionately increased the work of the criminal side of our circuit court, so that an average of from four to five weeks per term is taken up in the examination of witnesses and the trial of cases involving an infraction of the criminal code of the state, two weeks of such time being taken up by the grand jury.

The circuit court has been relieved of some of the work formerly forced upon it by the establishment of a city court at Granite City. The city court of Alton has been in existence for fifty-three years and of course relieved the congestion of the circuit court a great deal. Also there was established in 1910 a probate court, which takes care of all of the probate matters, and thus relieves the county court

of that part of its work. It has thus become possible for many cases to be certified down from the circuit court to the county court. This has been done but little as yet, but will no doubt be practiced more in the future to take some of the work from the shoulders of an overworked circuit court. The county court for years has had but two terms per year, but in 1911 another term was added, so that justice now is almost as speedy in the county court as the circuit.

One hears a great deal in this wonderful political year of 1912 about the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions, but it may be said of the courts of Madison county that while for the moment some of the decisions of our judges may have met with popular disapproval, nevertheless the calm, sober afterthought has convinced the public that the decisions of our judges, in the main, have been right. And it may also be said in this connection that the juries which have passed upon the great murder cases tried here have so performed their duty that Madison county has never been disgraced by a public lynching. Then may it not truthfully be said that the court is the bulwark of our liberty?

And it may be said that if the courts of this county discharge their duty so impartially and fairly in the future as they have done in the past, there need be no cause for fear for the litigant whose cause is righteous. And if the courts of our great republic deal as fairly and squarely as the courts of this county have done in the past, there need be no enactment giving the right to recall judge or decision.

#### THE CIRCUIT BENCH

From 1813 to 1818 the territory of Illinois was divided into three judicial districts and Madison was included in the first circuit.

Jesse B. Thomas presided between the dates above mentioned over the Madison county circuit court. He was appointed territorial

judge in 1809, and on the admission of Illinois as a state in 1818 he was elected to the United States senate and served in that capacity until 1829. He was a strong pro-slavery advocate and desired the recognition of slavery in our state constitution, but in this he was thwarted by the efforts of his anti-slavery constituents. He lived for some time during his public life at Edwardsville. He moved to Ohio about the year 1829, in which state he died in 1850.

Daniel P. Cook held court in Edwardsville at the March term, 1818. He was born in Kentucky and removed from thence to this state. Upon the removal of the state capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia he commenced the practice of law in Edwardsville. He was later elected to congress and made chairman of the ways and means committee. He gained considerable notoriety in congress and was a distinguished and able orator, both before the jury and in congress.

John Warnock presided at the July term of the Madison county circuit court in the year 1818. He was succeeded in the fall term of the same year by John Reynolds. Reynolds was born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1788, and at an early age removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he received his early education. He came to Kaskaskia in 1800. He received his legal education under the tutelage of Hon. John Campbell at Knoxville, Tenn. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of the state of Illinois in 1812. He was appointed judge advocate by Governor Edwards and in 1814 he opened a law office at Cahokia in St. Clair county. He was elected one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state upon its admission to the Union in 1818. He was elected governor of the state in 1830 and in 1834 he was elected to congress, where he served for seven years. He was later elected to the lower house of the general assembly of the state and made speaker. He was a strong Democrat and his



sympathies during the War of the Rebellion were strongly with the South. He died at Belleville in 1865.

Samuel McRoberts succeeded Reynolds on the bench. He was born April 12, 1799, in Monroe county, Illinois. He was appointed circuit clerk of Monroe county when only twenty years of age. Two years later he entered the law department of Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky., and graduated after three full courses of lectures. In 1824 he was elected one of the five circuit judges of the state by the legislature. He lost the office in 1827 by reason of the repeal of the act creating the circuit courts. He was elected in 1828 to the state senate. He was appointed in 1830 United States district attorney for the state; in 1832, receiver of public moneys at the Danville land office; in 1839, receiver of the general land office at Washington, D. C. He was elected United States senator Dec. 16, 1840. He died at Cincinnati March 22, 1843. He was, while on the bench, strongly partisan on all political questions. In defiance of a release by the legislature he assessed a fine against Governor Coles for settling his emancipated slaves in Madison county without giving a bond that they should not become a public charge.

Theophilus W. Smith succeeded Judge McRoberts in this circuit. He was born in the state of New York. He presided on the circuit from 1827 to 1835. He came to Illinois in 1818. In 1821 he was elected attorney general of the state. He was secretary of state and receiver at the land office. He was regarded as one of the brightest judges who ever graced the ermine and his opinions, as found in Scammons Reports, will compare favorably with any of the judges.

Samuel D. Lockwood presided at the June terms of 1829 and 1831. He was born in New York and came to Illinois in 1818. He was elected attorney general of the state in 1821.

He held the offices successively of secretary of state, receiver at the land office in Edwardsville, and supreme judge. He was elected to the latter office in 1825 and held that position until 1848. He died at his home in Batavia, Ill., in 1874.

Thomas Ford presided in the Madison circuit court at the March term, 1845. He was a native of Pennsylvania. He was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1829 by Governor Reynolds and reappointed in 1831. He was later elected judge four times by the legislature; twice circuit judge; judge of Chicago, and associate justice of the supreme court. He was also governor of Illinois. He died at Peoria in 1850.

Sidney Breese was judge of the circuit in 1835. He was born in Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1800. He entered Hamilton college at the age of fourteen years. In 1816 he was transferred to Union college, where in 1818 he graduated third in a class of sixty-four. He shortly thereafter removed to Illinois and entered the law office of Elias Kent Kane. He was admitted to the bar in 1820 and commenced his professional career at Brownsville, Ill., where he became so disgusted that he determined to abandon the law. He however returned to the practice and was in 1822 appointed attorney of the second circuit, which position he held for five years. In 1831 he compiled Breese's Report of the Supreme Court Decisions, the first law book in the state. He was elected judge of the second circuit in 1835 and chosen as one of the supreme judges in 1841. The following year he was elected to the United States senate. At the expiration of his term there, he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly and made speaker. In 1857 he was again elected circuit judge and two years thereafter elected again to the supreme bench, in which position he remained until his death, which occurred on

the 28th of June, 1878, at his home at Carlyle, Illinois.

James Semple presided at the May term, 1843, who was at the time one of the judges of the supreme court. He was a brigadier general in the Blackhawk war, was speaker of the lower house of the general assembly for two terms. He was later appointed and later elected United States Senator while residing at Alton. He died at Elsah, Ill., in 1866.

James Shields, who was one of the supreme judges of the state, was the presiding judge of the Madison circuit court from October, 1843, until May, 1845. He was a very remarkable man, noted for his ability, wit and honesty. He was born in Ireland. He had the distinction of having been elected United States senator from three different states—Missouri, Illinois and Minnesota. He died at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

Gustavus Koerner was one of the supreme judges and he presided over the Madison circuit court from 1845 to 1849. He was born in Germany, where he commenced the practice of law, and in 1833 emigrated to the United States. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1835. He was elected judge of the supreme court of this state in 1845. He served on that bench until 1849. During his term of office there he presided on the Madison circuit, performing the duties of circuit judge. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1852. He was on the staff of Generals Fremont and Halleck during the War of the Rebellion. He died at Belleville, Illinois.

John Caton presided in the Madison circuit court at the May term, 1846. He came from New York to Chicago and commenced the practice of law there. He was appointed by Governor Carlin judge of the supreme court in 1842, when he was only thirty years of age. He was elected several times to the same position until 1864, at which time he resigned, having served almost twenty-two years in that capacity.

William H. Underwood was presiding judge on the Madison circuit from 1848 to 1855. He was a native of New York. He moved to Belleville in 1840. He was elected state's attorney and served thereat for two terms. He was also elected to the legislature, and in 1848 to the position of circuit judge; he was afterwards for two terms a member of the state senate and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1870. He published a work entitled "Underwood's Construed and Annotated Statutes of Illinois."

William H. Snyder was elected circuit judge in 1857 and served in that capacity until 1861. He was elected in 1870 a delegate to the constitutional convention of Illinois. In 1873 he was again elected to the circuit bench and held that position for several years. He died at his home in Belleville.

Joseph Gillespie was one of the judges of the circuit court of Madison county from 1861 until 1873. He was a native of New York. At the age of ten years he, with his parents, moved to Edwardsville. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1836 he was elected probate judge and in 1840 was a member of the lower house of the legislature, and subsequently a member of the state senate for eight years. He was a very close friend of Abraham Lincoln and very popular with all classes, being very democratic in his actions. He died at Edwardsville.

George W. Wall was elected one of the judges of the circuit bench on June 16, 1879. He is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. He attended Michigan University from which institution he graduated in 1858. He was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1859. He was elected state's attorney for the third judicial circuit in 1864. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1870. He was also a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1870. He made the race in 1872 for congress in his district but was defeated. He made an able and impartial judge. He is at present

one of the board of examiners who pass upon the attainments of the "younger fry" who are attempting to enter into the secret and holy sanctum of the legal fraternity.

Amos Watts, one of the able judges of this circuit, was born in St. Clair county in 1825. He received his early education from a private tutor, who gave him instruction in the evening after the day's work on the farm was over. This was all the education he received by the aid of a teacher. He was elected in 1847 to the office of county clerk of Washington county and was twice re-elected. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected state's attorney in 1857, and re-elected in 1860. He died in 1888 and the vacancy caused by his death was filled by the election of Judge B. R. Burroughs.

Benjamin R. Burroughs, one of the able judges of this circuit, was born in Charles county, Md., May 20, 1849. He acquired his literary education at Charlotte Hall in Saint Mary's county, that state. He came to Edwardsville in 1867 and taught school for two years in Madison county and later conducted a hardware store. He began reading law in the office of Krome & Hadley in 1873 and later attended the Union Law School of Chicago, where he graduated in 1876. He held the position of city attorney of Edwardsville from 1877 to 1879. He was elected in January, 1889, to the circuit bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Amos Watts. In June, 1897, he was appointed judge of the appellate court. He held the position from 1889 until 1909, when he refused to stand for another nomination by his party. He was appointed later as a member of the state board of administration by Governor Deneen and is at present secretary of that board. Judge Burroughs made a good judge and was seldom reversed. He was distinguished for his ability to retain in his memory the controlling facts in a case which had been tried before him and

was able to clearly delineate and depict the facts when a motion for a new trial was either denied or allowed even though the matter had been before him months previously.

Hon. William E. Hadley was born Jan. 16, 1873, at Collinsville, Ill. He acquired his preliminary education in the public school and high school of Collinsville. He graduated from the high school there in 1890. He entered McKendree college in the fall of 1891. He took a part of the scientific course and pursued the entire law course. He graduated in 1893 in June with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday. He began at once the practice of law at Collinsville and practiced alone for three years, when he became a partner of Capt. Anton Neustadt, which partnership continued until the death of the latter. July 1, 1906, he formed a partnership with William E. Wheeler and they opened an office at East St. Louis. This partnership continued until he was elected judge of the circuit court in June, 1909. He is a painstaking judge and has the respect of the bar of the entire district. He is unswerved by popular clamor but decides the cases which come before him according to the law, as the dictates of his conscience tell him it is.

#### FORMER LAWYERS WHO PRACTICED AT THIS BAR

Ninian Edwards was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1775. His parents were quite wealthy and he was thus enabled to gain a good education, which he did. He settled first in Kentucky, where he became quite prominent in public affairs and at an early age was elected attorney general of that state. At the age of 28 he was appointed chief justice of the high court of appeals. He held that office until Chief Justice Boyle of Kentucky was appointed first governor of the Illinois territory. Mr. Edwards preferred to be governor of Illinois and Boyle preferred to be

chief justice of Kentucky. All parties being satisfied, President Madison exchanged their places. Edwards held the office of governor of Illinois territory until 1818, when he was elected to the United States senate. He was re-elected at the end of his term. He it was who established by proclamation in 1812 the counties of Madison, Pope, Johnson and Gallatin. He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Monroe. Edwards county and Edwardsville were named in his honor. He was elected governor of Illinois in 1826 and after serving his term retired to private life and died in 1833 at his home at Belleville, Illinois.

James W. Whitney came from Providence, R. I., in 1811, and settled at Upper Alton. He practiced in the county until about 1830, when he moved to Quincy, Ill. He was noted for his remarkable memory and his oratory. He died in Pike county, Illinois, about the year 1870.

Henry Starr came to Edwardsville from the East about 1818. He remained as a practitioner until about 1828, when he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he rose to considerable distinction as a lawyer.

Chester Ashley began the practice of law in Edwardsville in the year 1820. He was distinguished as a very stylish dresser and wore knee breeches and white top boots. He moved to Arkansas a few years later and was elected to the United States senate from that state.

Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., moved to Edwardsville about the year 1840 and practiced the legal profession for about eight years, when he moved to Springfield and later to Chicago. He was a man of fine personal appearance and a distinguished lawyer.

Thomas Ford was for a short time a practicing lawyer at the Madison county bar. His life and history are given under the topic on the bench.

George T. M. Davis came from the state

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of New York to Illinois in the year 1832. He was a good lawyer and had a good practice. He stayed in Alton until 1846, when he was made private secretary to General Shields and he remained in that position until the close of the Mexican war, where he served as aide-de-camp. Prior to the war he was editor of the Alton *Telegraph*. After the close of that war he became associate editor of the Louisville *Journal*, whose editor was George D. Prentice. From Louisville he went to New York and became interested in the Goodyear Rubber Company and made quite a fortune there.

William Martin came from Utica, N. Y., to Alton about the year 1832. He studied law under George T. M. Davis and began the practice of law in 1833. He continued to practice in the county until his death in 1855. He was an able lawyer and was for several years judge of the municipal court of Alton, and for one term member of the legislature.

John M. Krum came from New York and settled in Alton in 1834. He entered the practice of law there and formed a partnership therefor with George T. M. Davis. He was also a partner for some time with Alfred Cowles. He was the first mayor of Alton. He left Alton and moved to St. Louis some time after this and was later elected circuit judge and afterwards became mayor of that city.

Henry F. Sedgwick came from Albany, N. Y., to Alton in 1834. He practiced law here only a short time, when he returned to New York.

J. Russell Bullock was born in Rhode Island and came to Alton about 1835. He practiced in the county until 1840, when he returned to Rhode Island and became a judge of the supreme court. He was a partner of Edward Keating while in Alton.

Edward Keating came to Alton from Maine in 1835. He was a partner for several years

of J. Russell Bullock. Subsequently he formed a partnership with U. F. Linder. He served one term in the legislature. He died March 10, 1857.

Samuel G. Bailey came to Alton from Pennsylvania in 1836. He practiced in Alton until his death, which took place in the year 1846. He was mayor of Alton 1842-3.

William L. Sloss came to Upper Alton in 1836. He died in St. Louis.

William F. D'Wolf was born in Bristol, R. I., April 21, 1811. He got his college training at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He received the degree of master of arts from that institution in the year 1831. Four years later he received the degree of bachelor of laws. He came to Alton in the year 1836 and practiced there for eleven years, after which he was elected as a member of the lower house of the general assembly. Soon after serving his term as representative he moved to Chicago where he died. He was one time city treasurer of Chicago.

John W. Chickering came to Alton from the East in 1835. He practiced law in the county until 1843, at which time he moved to Chicago.

Henry W. Billings came to Cairo, Ill., at an early day and from there he moved to Monroe county, Illinois. About 1845 he moved from there to Alton and commenced the practice of law and continued the same until his death in 1870. He was in partnership while in Alton with Lewis B. Parsons. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 from the district composed of the counties of Madison and Bond. He died in 1870.

David J. Baker was born at East Haddam, Conn., September 7, 1792. He received his early education in the East. He entered Hamilton college and graduated there in 1816. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Illinois and began the practice of his chosen profession at Kaskaskia. He was made probate judge of the probate court of Randolph county

and held the office for several years. He was appointed United States senator from Illinois by Governor Edwards in 1829. In 1833 he was appointed United States attorney for Illinois by President Jackson, and re-appointed by President Van Buren in 1837. In 1848 he ran for judge of the supreme court of Illinois but was defeated by Lyman Trumbull. He was one of the early leading Republicans of the state. He was a strong believer in the abolition of slavery and was with Owen Lovejoy and the other leaders who organized the Republican party. He removed to Alton in 1844 and practiced law there until 1854. He died at Alton, August 6, 1869.

Daniel Kerr was born in Scotland. He married a daughter of John Estabrook, a member of one of the oldest and leading families of Madison county. He received his college education at Shurtleff and McKendree colleges. He was a lieutenant in the 117th Illinois volunteer infantry and served three years in the army. He was elected to the general assembly shortly after the War of the Rebellion and was quite active in a political way during his career in Madison county. Several years ago he moved to Grundy Center, Iowa. He was twice elected to congress from his district there. He is still alive and bids fair to live to a ripe old age.

John Fitch was a practicing lawyer of Edwardsville. Later he was editor of the Alton *National Democrat*. He entered the Union army and wrote some very interesting reminiscences of the war. He did not practice very long at the Madison county bar but removed to Chicago.

Lyman Trumbull was born in Connecticut. He moved from his native state to Georgia and from there to Belleville, where he practiced his profession about ten years. He came from there to Alton and was appointed secretary of state by Governor Carlin. In 1848 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme

court of the state and held that position for several years and was in 1858 elected to congress, but before taking his seat was chosen United States senator. He was one of the greatest lawyers who ever practiced at the Madison county bar and made one of the ablest judges who ever graced the supreme bench of our state.

Lewis B. Parsons was born in Massachusetts and came to Alton, this county, in 1835, or 1836, and became a member of the firm of Billings & Parsons. Later he removed to St. Louis. He was chosen as commissary of subsistence of the west at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He moved from St. Louis after the war to Clay county, Illinois, and became a farmer.

John York Sawyer came from Vermont to Edwardsville in 1817. He practiced law but a short time when he was elevated to the circuit bench. He was distinguished as both a lawyer and editor.

John G. Cameron came from New York to Edwardsville and opened an office here. He was appointed receiver of the land office, which he held from 1845 until 1849. He then removed to the southern part of the state, where he began again the practice of his profession. He later removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he died.

Joseph H. Sloss was a partner of Colonel Rutherford. He was born at Florence, Ala., and received a good education there. He went South about the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He was later elected to congress from Alabama and became quite prominent in that state. He held the office also of United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

David Prickett was a member of the old Prickett family, a very prominent family in the county in the early days. He studied law and was a partner for several years of Thomas Atwater, and the firm prospered and made

quite a name for themselves. Atwater moved away to northern Illinois and Prickett was elected probate judge of the county, which office he held until he moved to Springfield. He died at Springfield, leaving a widow and several children.

Alfred Cowles was born in Connecticut. He came west and settled at Belleville, and in 1839 moved from there to Alton. He held the position of assistant attorney general of the state and while in that position he prosecuted, with the aid of Benjamin Mills, a prominent lawyer, P. H. Winchester, for the killing of Daniel D. Smith of Pike county, Illinois. This case was tried at Edwardsville. Henry Starr of Edwardsville, and Felix Grundy the eminent criminal lawyer of Tennessee, represented the defense. The trial, which was a battle of the giants, resulted in the acquittal of Winchester. Cowles also was quite prominent in the trial of the defenders of the Lovejoy press and also in prosecuting the attacking party. He moved away from Alton and entered the practice in California. He lived to be over 100 years old. His children are still living in California.

Francis B. Murdock of Alton was a practitioner at the Madison county bar for several years preceding 1841, at which time he moved to St. Louis, Mo. He later moved to California, where he died.

Horatio Bigelow began the practice of law in the county in 1837. He was appointed assignee in bankruptcy for Madison county when the county was embarrassed by the financial crisis in the 40's. He moved to Boston several years thereafter, where he died.

Usher F. Linder was a practitioner at this bar for some three or four years. He came here in the 30's. He was attorney general of the state at one time and was a member of the general assembly of 1837 with Lincoln, Trumbull and those great giants who fathered the great schemes of railroading proposed for

the state but which, perhaps luckily, fell through. He was a very able lawyer and strong before a jury. He wrote a book entitled "The Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which has preserved the anecdotes and history of the life and doings of the members of the early bar of the state and which work would well grace the library of any lawyer who is interested in the history of those in the profession who have gone before him. Linder moved from this county to Chicago, where many years ago he died.

Palemon H. Winchester came to Illinois about 1820. He practiced law in this county until his trial for the killing of Daniel D. Smith, in 1824, for which he was tried and acquitted. He lived in this county for a few years and then moved to Macoupin county, this state.

Junius Hall practiced at Edwardsville from 1835 to 1840. He stayed however in this vicinity but a short time and returned to his former home in the East—Boston, Mass.

Newton D. Strong was a native of Connecticut and he moved from there to Easton, Pa., where he studied law with his brother, William Strong, one time justice of the supreme court of the United States. He came to Edwardsville about 1835 and during his stay there he married a daughter of Hon. Cyrus Edwards. He removed from Edwardsville to Alton and was elected to the legislature. After his marriage he returned to Easton and engaged in the practice of his profession. After the death of his wife he again came west and located at St. Louis, where he died. He was a member of the legislature from Madison county.

Franklin Niles came to Edwardsville from Easton, Pa., about 1840 and opened an office with Hon. Joseph Gillespie. He left the practice to engage in the Mexican war under Col. Doniphan, but he died at the beginning of the march at One Hundred and Ten Mile creek.

William S. Lincoln, a son of Governor Levi

Lincoln of Massachusetts, lived in Alton from about 1835 to 1840. He was a good lawyer and had an extensive practice, but he became discouraged when the hard times set in about 1840 and returned to his former home.

Nelson G. Edwards came with his father, Hon. Cyrus Edwards, to Illinois when a child. He received his literary education at Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill. He then took up the study of law under the tutelage of his father. He was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership for the practice with Levi Davis of Alton. He was very popular with all classes and with the bar. He died shortly after he began the practice. He served one term in the legislature.

Alexander W. Jones came to this county in 1836. He was appointed register of the land office at Edwardsville by President Tyler and held that position for a short time. He died a few years after his appointment at Edwardsville.

John Tribble came to Alton in 1852 and practiced his profession until the beginning of the Civil war, when he entered the Union army as a captain in the 97th Illinois. He was so badly wounded at the battle of Arkansas Pass that he was sent home to Alton, where he died of his injuries.

Friend S. Rutherford was a practicing lawyer in this county from 1856 until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted and became colonel of the 97th Illinois Regiment. He served until 1864 and died at his home in Alton from the exposures of army life.

Charles F. Springer was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, Aug. 10, 1834. He received his legal education under the tutelage of the late Hon. Joseph Gillespie. He was a partner for several years of Hon. David Gillespie. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870. He died Nov. 15, 1870. He served in the Civil war with the rank of colonel.

Frank W. Burnett was born in Michigan in 1849. He acquired his literary education in his native state and Germany. He studied law at Michigan University and graduated at that school in 1873. He practiced for several years as a member of the firm of Dale & Burnett. Judge Dale was elevated to the county bench in 1876 and Frank W. and his brother George B. Burnett continued as partners. The brothers dissolved partnership the next year and in a short time thereafter Frank W. became a partner of Hon. B. R. Burroughs, with whom he was associated until 1881 when he removed to Springfield, Illinois.

Judge David Gillespie was born in Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1828. He received his education in the private schools of Edwardsville and his literary education at Shurtleff college. He studied law under his uncle, Hon. Joseph Gillespie and also attended a course of law lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was admitted in 1849 to the practice in Illinois. He then entered into practice as a partner of Hon. Joseph Gillespie. This partnership continued until 1861, when Hon. Joseph Gillespie was elevated to the circuit bench and David became a partner of Charles F. Springer, with whom he was associated until the latter's death in 1870. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Cyrus Happy. He held the office of county judge for one term. He had a large practice and was admired by all who came in contact with him. He died August 1, 1881.

Seth T. Sawyer of Alton was born Aug. 19, 1806, at Reading, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1832 and was a very distinguished lawyer and had a large clientele. He was best known as a real estate lawyer. He was state printer for several years, and also United States commissioner.

Henry S. Baker, son of Judge David J. Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824. He received his early education at Shurtleff College and in 1843 attended Brown

University at Providence, R. I. He graduated at Alton in 1847 and studied for some time at law with his father. He was admitted to the bar and for several years practiced law as a partner of his father. He was elected to the legislature in 1854 as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. He was elected in 1865 as judge of the city court of Alton and held that office for sixteen years, though a Republican and the city being strongly Democratic. He was defeated in 1881 by Judge A. H. Gambrill, a Democrat. He formed a partnership then with Hon. John J. Brenholt. He was quite prominent in politics, both in state and national conventions.

Hon. A. W. Metcalfe was born in Guernsey, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1828. He received his literary education at Madison college in Ohio and graduated from that institution in 1846. He studied law under Evans & Scott at Cambridge, Ohio. He practiced for a time at Appleton, Wis., but came to Edwardsville in 1853 and opened an office and continued in practice from that date until almost the close of his life. He was appointed state's attorney by Governor Bissell in 1859 and served in that capacity for one year. He was elected to the state senate from the district composed of the counties of Madison and St. Clair in 1864. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1872 which nominated Grant for re-election. He was also a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1880 which nominated Garfield. He was for one year a partner of Hon. John G. Irwin. He formed a partnership with the late W. P. Bradshaw in 1874 and their firm for a time was the leading firm in the county. Mr. Metcalfe was a strong thinker and an able lawyer. With his knowledge of the law and the wit and pleasing style of trial work of his partner, they were almost invincible before a jury.

Judge Alexander H. Gambrill was born in Annapolis, Md. He moved to Alton, Ill., in



1855 and began the practice of law there. He was for several years city attorney of Alton. He was master in chancery of the city court of Alton for several years and was elected judge of the city court there in 1881.

Hon. John H. Yager was born in Germany October 12, 1833. Through his own efforts he attained his primary education and finished his literary education in the St. Louis high school. He read law with Hon. A. W. Metcalfe and then with T. L. Dickey, later one of the justices of the supreme court. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1857, and in June of that year began the practice of law at Alton. He held several important offices. He was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Illinois house of representatives in 1861; appointed surveyor of customs for the port of Alton by President Lincoln in 1861; elected member of house of representatives in 1866; appointed collector of internal revenue for the 12th district of Illinois by President Grant in 1871; elected state senator from the 41st district in 1872, and elected state's attorney of Madison county in 1880. He died Jan. 6, 1911.

Irwin B. Randle was born in Stewart county, Tennessee, March 24, 1811, and came with his parents in 1815 to Illinois and settled near Edwardsville. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Madison county and a high school in Kentucky. He began the practice of law in 1859. From 1845 to 1853 he was a member of the county court of Madison county. On October 24, 1881, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and on this occasion the other members of the Madison county bar showed him the high regard they had for him by presenting to the couple a cushion covered with white satin, upon which were placed twenty-eight gold dollars, so arranged as to form the number 50. The twenty-eight gold

dollars represented twenty-eight members of the then Madison county bar.

George B. Burnett was born in Ontario county, New York. He studied law under his father for several years and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He began the practice of law in 1862 at Edwardsville and continued alone until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Judge M. G. Dale, which lasted until 1876, when Dale was elevated to the county bench. His brother Frank W. then went into partnership with him and continued for about a year, when they dissolved, each establishing a practice for himself. George B. Burnett gained quite a distinction as a criminal lawyer and was always in demand for all noted criminal cases. He died several years ago in California.

Judge M. G. Dale was born in Lancaster, Pa., and acquired his early education in the schools of that city. He graduated from Pennsylvania college in 1835. He was salutatorian of his class and delivered his oration in Latin. He began the study of law in his native city and was admitted to the bar there in 1837. He opened an office in Bond county at Greenville in 1838. He served from 1839 to 1853 as probate judge and county judge of that county and was appointed by President Pierce register of the land office at Edwardsville. Upon the removal of the land office from Edwardsville he was elected county judge and held the same for eight years. He resumed the practice and was later elected county judge, which office he held for years. He died several years ago, after attaining a ripe old age.

Hon. Levi Davis, Sr., was born in May, 1808, in the state of Maryland. He came in the early part of the last century to Vandalia, Ill., and began the practice of law there. He became auditor of state in 1835 and removed to Springfield, where he remained until 1846

when he came to Alton and began there the practice of law. He was at one time a partner of Nelson G. Edwards and while this partnership continued theirs was considered one of the strongest firms in Madison county. Mr. Davis was noted for his great integrity and industry and accuracy. He died several years ago at Alton.

Charles P. Wise was born in 1839 in Emmetsburg, Md. He acquired his education at the University of St. Louis, Mo. He read law first in the office of Levi Davis, Sr., of Alton during the years 1858-59; his legal studies were further prosecuted at the Albany law school, from which institution he received his degree of bachelor of laws in 1861. He began the practice of law the latter year at Alton. He formed a partnership with Judge Henry W. Billings in 1868; this partnership was dissolved in 1871. He continued by himself until 1880, when he and Levi Davis, Jr., formed a partnership. This continued for some time, when he formed a partnership with George F. McNulta and later with Judge D. E. Keefe, the firm name being Wise, McNulta & Keefe. Upon the death of Mr. McNulta, Mr. W. E. Wheeler was added to the personnel of the firm and the firm name now is Wise, Keefe & Wheeler, and Mr. Wise is still active in the practice at the advanced age of 73 years. Their firm enjoys a very lucrative practice and have attained quite a large practice in the defense of the many coal mines of the county and southern Illinois, which have in the last few years been defending the many claims for personal injury brought against them.

G. M. Cole was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1834. He acquired his early education in his native county in the public schools there. He came west in the early 50's and for fifteen years taught in the graded schools of this county. He entered the legal profession in the year 1863 as a partner of George

B. Burnett. He was master in chancery of Madison county from 1873 to 1879.

Hon. John G. Irwin was born in Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 21, 1842 and acquired his primary education in the public schools of his native town. He began reading law at the age of 23 in the office of Judge David Gillespie. He was admitted to the practice in 1867. He formed shortly after his admission to the bar a partnership with Hon. A. W. Metcalfe, which continued for about a year, when he formed a partnership with Judge W. H. Krome which continued until April, 1874, at which time he was elected county judge to succeed the late William T. Brown, at a special election held in April, 1874; was declared elected by one majority by the board of canvassers. M. G. Dale, one of his competitors, contested his election upon trial in the circuit court; the contest was decided in his favor, but upon appeal to the supreme court the judgment of the circuit court was reversed and Judge Dale declared to have been elected. Judge Irwin served the county as judge for two years and at the expiration of that time formed a partnership with Edward C. Springer, which continued for several years. Judge Irwin was noted for his fine legal mind and for his high sentiment of honor. He served his country as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois and was severely wounded, being shot through both of his lower limbs. He died several years ago at his home in Edwardsville.

Captain Anton Neustadt was born in Germany. He received his education in the old country at the University of Prague. He came to America and settled in Madison county. He studied law under the tutelage of Gillespie & Springer. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He began the practice of law in Collinsville, Ill., and had a very lucrative practice there for years. Being German by birth and his ability to speak the language

made him a favorite with the German people in the part of the county in which he resided and his practice among them extended through the entire south and east side of the county. He was in partnership for a time with Hon. W. E. Hadley, at present the resident judge of the circuit court. He died several years ago at an advanced age.

Cyrus L. Cook was born and reared in Madison county. He entered Shurtleff college in 1856 and graduated from that institution in 1862. He attended law lectures at the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in the late 60's and established an office at Edwardsville. During the War of the Rebellion he was a member of the 133rd Illinois infantry. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney of Madison county and filled the office with great ability and success. He was later elected county judge, in which office he distinguished himself as a jurist and was noted for his lucid and clear statement of the facts in any case being heard before him. He was nominated for congress by the Republican party and while making the canvass suddenly sickened and died. He was a great lawyer and his name goes down to posterity unsullied and untarnished.

William H. Jones was born in St. Louis in 1849. When twelve years old he graduated from the academic department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and shortly afterward attended Columbia college, New York. He began reading law in 1868 under Judge David Gillespie of Edwardsville and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Mr. Jones was for years attorney for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. In recent years he has retired from the active practice and is devoting his time to literary attainments.

W. F. L. Hadley was born in Madison county, June 15, 1847. He acquired his common school education in the district schools of the county until the fall of 1863, when he entered

McKendree college. He graduated therefrom in the scientific course in 1867. In 1870 he entered the University of Michigan law department and graduated in the spring of 1871. He opened an office that fall at Edwardsville. He formed a partnership in 1874 with Hon. W. H. Krome and when Mr. Krome was elevated to the bench he became a partner of C. H. Burton. He was elected to congress and served his constituents wisely and well. He died several years ago in the prime of life and to the sorrow of his many friends and former political constituents.

Cyrus Happy was born near DuQuoin, Ill. In 1864, when only 18 years old, he enlisted in the 18th Illinois Infantry and served as a soldier until mustered out at the close of the war. He entered McKendree college in 1866 and graduated in 1869, having taken the scientific course. He began the study of law in September, 1869, in the office of Gillespie & Springer, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Soon after admission to the bar he became a partner of Judge David Gillespie. This partnership continued until 1879 when he opened an office for himself. In 1881 he and C. N. Travous formed a partnership, which continued for several years. Mr. Happy several years ago quit the practice at Edwardsville and moved to Spokane, Wash., where he still lives at this writing and is enjoying a large practice in his chosen profession.

William P. Bradshaw was born in Wayne county, Illinois. He acquired his primary education in the public schools of that county. He then attended McKendree college and graduated from that institution in 1869. He devoted his evenings prior to entering college to the study of the law and afterwards continued them under Professor H. H. Horner of McKendree college. In 1869 he entered the law office of Dale & Burnett as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1871 and prac-

ticed by himself until 1874, when he formed a partnership with A. W. Metcalfe. This firm was one of the strongest in the county and continued for several years. Mr. Bradshaw in later years was a partner for a time of Hon. J. E. Hillskotter, at present county judge of this county. He died several years ago. His great strength lay in his ability to read human character and to win over a jury to his side by his peculiar and inimitable style of wit and convincing oratory. He was a power for years in the councils of the Republican party in the congressional district and county.

Clay H. Lynch was born in Madison county and received his common school education in the schools of his native county. He commenced the study of law at the age of twenty-one in the office of Hon. David Gillespie. He read law for two years in this manner and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1871. He practiced for several years and then engaged in the grain and wool business. He resumed his practice a few years ago but of recent years has retired. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion and is noted for his generosity and jovial disposition, and is a friend of all. In the practice he preferred the criminal branch.

John W. Coppinger was born in Alton in 1852. He received his elementary education in the Cathedral school of Alton. He was a student in St. Mary's college at Perryville, Mo., from 1864 to 1866. He then attended the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Ind. He read law from 1870 to 1872 in the office of John H. Yager at Alton. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was mayor of Alton in 1885-7, and later served in both houses of the legislature.

Thomas E. Fruit was born in Madison county. He entered Lincoln university at Lincoln, Ill., took his scientific course and

graduated in June, 1877. He entered the office of Irwin & Springer the same year. He passed the bar examination in 1880 and was admitted. He held the office of city attorney of Edwardsville and was an able advocate and a good lawyer. He was stricken with a fatal malady several years ago and died in the very prime of life.

Herman Ritter received his education in the University of St. Louis; read law under Gillespie & Happy, and attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was admitted to practice in 1878. He left the legal profession and was engaged for years in Edwardsville in the undertaking business. He died several years ago at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone for his health.

George F. McNulta was born in Alton, Ill., in 1859. He attended the schools of Alton until he was 14 years old, when he went to Notre Dame, where he took the scientific course. He read law in the office of C. P. Wise from 1876 to 1879 and then attended the St. Louis law school, graduating therefrom in 1880. He was elected state's attorney of Madison county and gained a great reputation as a prosecutor. He formed a partnership later with C. P. Wise and later was a member of the firm of Wise, McNulta & Keefe. Their office was situated in East St. Louis. Mr. McNulta died in 1909, of appendicitis. He was in the prime of his life and was considered by all as one of the leading lawyers practicing at the bar, and it was with general regret that the legal fraternity saw him laid away when at the very height of his fame. His great forte in the practice lay in his ability to cross examine witnesses. He was never harsh but always on the alert and after the truth. He was always courteous in his bearing to opposite counsel and to the court.

C. N. Travous lived on a farm near Shiloh, St. Clair county, and received his elementary

education in the schools of the district there. He taught school for four years in Madison county and then in 1879 he entered the law office of Gillespie & Happy and devoted the next two years to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1881. He formed a partnership with Cyrus Happy, which continued for years. He was associated for a time with Judge J. G. Irwin and later with W. M. Warnock. It was in the latter partnership that he attained his great prominence. For years this firm was the leading firm in Madison county. Mr. Travous was noted for his untiring efforts to acquaint himself with every fact which could possibly have a bearing on the case at hand. He burned the "midnight oil." It was impossible to determine when he was defeated in a case, as he would go to the last ditch to win. The later years of his life he practiced little in this county, his time being taken up as general counsel for the Wabash railroad, their offices being situated at St. Louis. He died in 1907 at the age of fifty years. He was only in the prime of life but he had crowded into that fifty years more than the greater majority of attorneys would succeed in doing in a hundred years. He was one of the assignees of the J. A. Prickett bank when it became insolvent. He was quite a power for years in the councils of the Republican party.

Wilbur M. Warnock was born at Columbia, Ill., April 23, 1862. He received his early education in the district schools there and the high school of his native town. He attended the academy at Butler, Mo., from 1878 to 1880 and soon afterward came to Edwardsville and began the study of law in the office of Judge Burroughs. In 1881 he went to Chicago and was graduated the following year from the Union College of Law. He entered into partnership Aug. 1, 1882, with Judge Burroughs, which continued until Judge Burroughs was elevated to the circuit bench, when he entered

into partnership for a year with R. P. Owen. Later he was a partner of C. N. Travous. Since 1905 the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs has been in existence. He was appointed master in chancery in 1889 and held this position for several terms. He was a very able attorney and stood at the head of the bar at the time of his death in the very prime of life. He died December 7, 1911.

#### PRESENT PRACTITIONERS

Levi Davis, Jr., is a native of Illinois, and was born at Springfield Nov. 2, 1842. He received a thorough common school education in the public school of Alton and afterward pursued a course of collegiate study at the University of St. Louis, Mo. He began to read law in the office of his father at Alton, in 1865, and after studying there one year entered the Albany law school at Albany, N. Y. He was admitted to the practice in Illinois in 1867 and continued there until 1871 when he went to St. Louis, but returned to Alton in 1879 and formed a partnership with Charles P. Wise. That partnership continued for several years. Mr. Davis has been twice elected city attorney at Alton. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion and is highly esteemed by his fellow members of the bar and is an able and successful practitioner.

Cyrus W. Leverett was born at Upper Alton, Illinois, in 1841. He received his literary education at Shurtleff college. He studied law under Levi Davis, Sr., of Alton and in the law department of the University of Michigan. He has been engaged in the practice since 1867.

He has devoted himself mainly to office practice and is distinguished mainly for his skill in drawing up legal instruments.

Hon. William H. Krome, was born July, 1842 at Louisville, Ky. He left that city with his parents and came to St. Louis in 1848. Two years later his parents moved to Madi-

son county, Illinois. Mr. Krome received his elementary education in the public schools of the county and in the fall of 1858 entered McKendree college. He took the classical course and graduated from that institution in June 1863. He commenced the study of law in 1865 in the office of Judge Dale of Edwardsville and remained a student there until 1866 when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated there in 1868. He was admitted to practice and opened an office as a partner of John G. Irwin, which continued until 1874 when he became a partner of W. F. L. Hadley. Mr. Krome was a member of the state senate from 1874 to 1878, and served as mayor of the city of Edwardsville from 1873 to 1875. He was county judge of this county and was an able and honest judge. He is president of the bank of Edwardsville and of recent years has followed banking and retired from the active practice of the law.

John J. Brenholt is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis, in 1843. He acquired his education at Illinois college, Jacksonville, Illinois, graduating in 1856 and then entered Albany law school in New York, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He began the practice of law in Chicago in 1873 but removed two years later to Alton. From 1879 to 1881 he was corporation counsellor of Alton. In 1881 he formed a partnership with H. S. Baker which continued for several years. Of recent years he has been practicing alone. He was appointed in 1878 by Gov. Cullom a member of his staff with the rank of colonel. He was a member of the state senate from this senatorial district. He is a very forceful speaker and very effective before a jury. He enjoys at this date a large and lucrative practice. He is at present city counsellor of Alton.

Alexander W. Hope was born at Alton, Ill., July 10, 1848. He graduated from the Uni-

versity of Virginia in 1868 having taken the classical course. He then attended the law department of the same institution and graduated therefrom two years later with the degree of bachelor of laws. He began the practice in Alton in the year 1870. He was elected for three terms city attorney of Alton and mayor twice. He served for twelve years also as the judge of the city court. He is considered a very able lawyer and a good practitioner. His great forte lies in his ability to pick out of a case the controlling facts.

John F. McGinnis was born in Ireland, Sept. 15, 1849. His father emigrated to America, when John was two years old and settled at Alton. He was sent to the Cathedral schools of that city until he began the study of law when he entered the office of N. A. Mortell, Esq., St. Louis. He was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1874. He has served Alton as city attorney and as corporation counsel and is a very able attorney, having appeared in many important cases.

James E. Dunnegan was born in 1853 at Alton. He acquired his early education at the Cathedral schools of Alton. He later began reading law with John Orr Lee in St. Louis and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1873. He came to Alton two years later. He has served his city as city attorney and has for several terms been the judge of the city court there and at present writing holds that position. He is a courteous gentleman, a lover of a good story, and generous and a man of few faults.

Edward C. Springer was born in Edwardsville May 7, 1854. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city. He commenced to read law in the year 1874 under Irwin & Krome. He attended the Michigan University law school for one year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1876. He commenced the practice immediately as a partner of Judge J. G. Irwin. This

continued for a time when he and his brother W. F. formed a partnership. This was later dissolved and L. H. Buckley became a partner and this firm still continues. Mr. Springer is a painstaking lawyer and enjoys a very lucrative practice.

Judge John E. Hillskotter was born in Wisconsin in 1870. He attended the public schools at Bethalto, Illinois, whither he came when a boy. He entered McKendree college and took up the law course there. He then came to Edwardsville and entered the firm of Dale and Bradshaw to further his studies. He practiced alone until the death of Judge Dale when he became a partner of W. P. Bradshaw. This continued for several years when Judge Hillskotter was elevated to the county bench. He is now serving his third term as county judge. He made a race for the nomination on the Republican ticket for circuit judge of the third judicial circuit, but was unsuccessful. He was elected chairman of the County and Probate Judge's Association of Illinois in 1909 and held that position for two years.

Elliot Breese Glass was born at Millstadt, St. Clair county, Illinois, on April 16, 1845. He acquired his common school education in St. Clair county. He attended Shurtleff College from 1864 to 1868 where he took the scientific course. He studied law for a year with Sears & Taylor at Leavenworth, Kas. He returned to Alton and read law with Levi Davis, Sr. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. He opened an office in 1871 at Upper Alton, Ill., in partnership with C. W. Leverett. He was appointed the following year as state's attorney to fill a vacancy. He was elected state's attorney in the Greeley campaign in 1872. His opponent was Hon. W. F. L. Hadley. He held this office for four years. He was appointed master in chancery in 1879 of Madison county and held this position for ten years. He received the Democratic nomination for secretary of the state senate in 1883, but was

not elected. He was elected president of the board of education of Edwardsville in 1888 and elected mayor of the city of Edwardsville in 1889, which position he held for one term. He acquired his common school education in St. Clair county. He attended Shurtleff college from 1864 to 1868. He took the scientific course there. He was again elected state's attorney in 1892, defeating Hon. R. J. Brown. He was the nominee of the Democratic party in 1909 as one of the three candidates for judges of the circuit court in this district, but with his colleagues failed of election. He was selected by the Democratic state convention this year (1912) as one of the two delegates from his congressional district to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, Md.

J. A. Lynn was born Oct. 30, 1864, in St. Clair county. He acquired his common school education at Lebanon, Ill. He studied three years at McKendree college. One year under Prof. H. H. Horner who was dean of the McKendree law school. He served in the mail service during Cleveland's first term. He was admitted to the bar in 1891 and began the practice of law at Lebanon and remained there until 1897 when he came to Alton. He has been city attorney of Alton two terms and assistant supervisor of Alton township, master in chancery of the Alton city court under Judge A. W. Hope. He is now serving as chief-of-police of Alton having been appointed to that position this year (1912).

Daniel G. Williamson was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 1860. He was educated in the district schools of Macoupin county. He attended Geneva academy and Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa., from which institution he graduated in 1883 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He took both the scientific and classical courses. He taught school for six years, one year in the district school and two years as assistant principal and three years as principal of Staunton high school. He then began the

study of law under R. E. Dorsey at Staunton. He studied there for one year and then entered the St. Louis law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1893. He practiced at Staunton for several years and took into partnership with him in 1904 Hon. Truman A. Snell who is now county judge of Macoupin county. He moved from Staunton to Edwardsville in 1908 and became a partner of Hon. W. P. Early, the firm name being Early & Williamson. He enjoys a large practice and is a fine gentleman.

Edward G. Hill was born in Ft. Russell township. He attended the country school there and later went to Shurtleff college, from which institution he graduated in 1890. He graduated with the degree of bachelor of sciences. He taught school the following year and then entered Washington University law school and graduated therefrom in 1892, with the degree of bachelor of laws, and was the same year admitted to the bar in Missouri and Illinois. He was in partnership with R. P. Owen and Allen Metcalfe for some time, but of recent years has been alone.

Morgan LeMasters was born on a farm near Morgantown, W. Va., on Jan. 8, 1864. He was educated in the common schools there. He attended the state normal school at Edinburgh, Pa., and later the State University of W. Va. He took the degree of bachelor of laws from the latter institution in 1892. He then went to Nebraska where he spent several years teaching in the high school at Elmwood, Neb., serving there as superintendent. He came to Cass county, Illinois, in 1896 where he taught in the high school as superintendent for three years. He formed a partnership in 1898 for the practice of law with R. W. Mills of Virginia, Ill. He practiced there until 1901, when he came to Granite City where he has since been located. He was in partnership with Thomas Stallings for several years, but recently has been alone. He was elected mayor

of Granite City in 1905 and held the position for two terms. He has also been corporation counsel of that city for two terms.

R. Guy Kneedler was born in Collinsville May 11, 1873. He received his elementary education in the public schools there. He graduated from the high school and graduated from the Valparaiso, Indiana, law school in 1901 and admitted the same year to practice in Illinois. He was appointed master in chancery by Judge B. R. Burroughs and served from 1908 to 1909. He was city attorney for six years of Collinsville. He was elected mayor of that city in April, 1911, and is at present holding that position.

Joseph V. E. Marsh was born April 6, 1868, at Upper Alton. He attended the public school there and took the high school course and also pursued a course at Shurtleff college. He entered Washington university law school and graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1897. He practiced in St. Louis for about eight months when the Spanish-American war broke out. He enlisted in the 2nd regiment Rough Riders under Col. Torrey. He was mustered out at Jacksonville, Fla. He enlisted as a private and came out as regimental sergeant major. His colonel, Mr. Torrey, was a lawyer in St. Louis and the author of the national bankruptcy law. Mr. Marsh went to Cheyenne, Wyo., with the colonel and remained there through the winter straightening up their military affairs and returned the following spring to Alton. He was admitted in 1899 to the practice in Illinois. He was mayor of Upper Alton for one term. He has also been village attorney for that village a number of times. He was appointed master in chancery by Judge W. E. Hadley and held that position from 1909 to 1911. He is at present the attorney for the receiver of the Alton, Jacksonville and Peoria Railroad.



William Wilson was born in St. Clair county March 28, 1866. He acquired his public school education at Brighton, Ill. He graduated from the Brighton high school in May, 1888. He then took up the study of law at the McKendree college law school and graduated therefrom with the degree of bachelor of laws in June, 1891. He commenced the practice of law in Alton in 1899. He was elected city attorney of Alton in 1899 and served the city in that capacity for three terms. He was a member of the school board at Alton for five years. He has been also assistant state's attorney at Alton for the past eight years.

B. G. Waggoner was born October 4, 1872, on a farm in Godfrey township. He got his common school education in that township, being for a time under the rod of the present governor of Illinois, Charles S. Deneen. He took the scientific and business course at McKendree college. He entered the law department of Washington university and was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1896.

Charles H. Burton was born in Southern Illinois. He acquired his elementary education in the schools of his district and later pursued a course at the Southern Illinois State Normal, at Carbondale, and graduated therefrom in 1881 having taken the regular classical course. He began the study of law that fall in the office of Judge Andrew D. Duff of Carbondale, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He practiced alone at Mt. Vernon from 1885 until 1891 and was then for a few months a member of the law firm of Conger & Burton Brothers, the partners being Judge C. S. Conger, Mr. C. H. Burton and his brother John W. Burton. In June, 1892, Mr. Burton moved to Edwardsville and formed a partnership with W. F. L. Hadley, the firm name being Hadley & Burton. This association continued until Mr. Hadley's death when Mr. Burton and his brother-in-law Wil-

liam E. Wheeler formed a partnership which continued until Mr. Wheeler was appointed private secretary to Judge Ricks.

William P. Early was born in New Douglas township on July 12, 1860. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools of the district there. He taught school for some time and then began the study of law in the office of Judge J. G. Irwin and completed his studies in the office of Hon. C. N. Travous in 1887. He passed the bar examination in 1889, in which year he opened an office in Edwardsville and began the practice. He was elected city attorney of Edwardsville in 1891 and reelected in 1893. He was nominated the following year by the Republican party for county judge and ran against Hon. W. H. Krome and was elected. He was reelected in 1898. He was not a candidate for the position in 1902. He was appointed in 1903 as circuit judge by Governor Richard Yates to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. M. W. Schaefer. He was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but with the balance of his colleagues on the ticket was defeated. In 1908 he formed a partnership with D. G. Williamson which still continues. Judge Early enjoys a fine practice and is admired by all his colleagues in the profession. He has been highly honored by his friends in his home town, having been successively chosen president of the school board for a number of years.

J. F. Gillham was born March 4, 1870, on a farm near Wanda, Ill. He acquired his public school education at Wanda. He entered Shurtleff college and graduated therefrom in 1892 with the degree of bachelor of sciences. He was the salutatorian of his class. In the fall of 1892 he entered the law department of Washington University where he graduated in 1894 with the degree of bachelor of law. He was admitted the same year and began practice at Edwardsville in 1895. He was elected

state's attorney of Madison county in 1904 and is now serving his second term therein. He has been an able prosecutor. Scarcely a criminal during his term as prosecuting attorney has been acquitted when the evidence warranted his conviction. His last appeal to the jury was always effective and turned many a seemingly doubtful case in his favor.

Judge Joseph P. Streuber was born in Old Ripley, Bond county, Illinois, August 10, 1871. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools there. At the age of 16 he quit school to assist his father in the milling business. At 17 years of age he took up the study of law with Northcott & Fritz and was admitted to the bar in May, 1894. He located at Highland and began the practice of law. He served the city of Highland as their city attorney for four years. The probate court of Madison county was established in 1910 and he became upon his election in November of that year the first probate judge of Madison county. He is making a fine record in the systematic way he is handling the estates and matters which come before him. His industry and energy bespeak for him a rapid rise to fame as a jurist.

Samuel W. McKittrick was born May 27, 1875, in Pin Oak township on a farm. He attended the public school there and then entered the Edwardsville high school graduating therefrom in 1897. He then studied law under the tutelage of E. C. Springer for one year when he entered the Washington University law department and graduated therefrom with the degree of bachelor of law in 1900 and was admitted to practice in the same year. He was a partner for two years with D. H. Mudge, but has of recent years been alone.

Chas. E. Gueltig was born in Moeckmuhl, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 11, 1875. He attended the German schools for two years. His father died when he was six years old and

in 1882 his mother and the family came to the United States, and resided at New Albany, Ind. Here he attended school until he was 14 years of age. He came to St. Louis and finally to Edwardsville where he has since resided. He entered the law department of Washington university in 1896 and graduated therefrom in 1898 with the degree of bachelor of laws. He practiced in St. Louis until 1900 when he was admitted to the bar in Illinois and began practice at Edwardsville. He was elected city attorney of Edwardsville in 1901, 1903 and 1905. He was appointed corporation counselor of Edwardsville in 1906 and has held that position ever since. He entered into partnership with C. W. Terry in 1905 and this firm still continues, under the firm name of Terry & Gueltig.

M. R. Sullivan was born April 23, 1875, in Carrollton, Green county, Illinois, on a farm. He graduated from the Carrollton high school in 1892. He then taught in the country schools of that county. He studied law under his brother, D. J. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He practiced law for two years in Greenfield, Ill., when he came to Granite City, and he and Judge J. M. Bandy of that city formed a partnership which continued for several years. He was city attorney for six years of Granite City.

William P. Boynton was born August 31, 1878, at Jerseyville. He attended the public and high school there, graduating from the latter in June, 1898. He then attended the University of Wisconsin and graduated from the law department there in 1901. He came to Alton in 1902 and opened an office. He was appointed city comptroller in 1905 by Mayor Beall. He held that office for six years. He is attorney for the Woodraver Drainage and Levee District, counsellor for the village of East Alton and secretary of the Home Building & Loan Association. He is an

active, aggressive, industrious attorney and is making a high mark for himself.

D. H. Mudge was born July 9, 1879, in Saline township, this county. He acquired his education in the public and high school of Edwardsville, graduating from the latter in 1898. He studied law for one year with Krome & Terry. He was official court reporter for two years. He entered the Northwestern law school completing his course there in 1902. He was in partnership with S. W. McKittrick for one year, since then he has been alone.

John B. Harris was born November 22, 1880, at Dorsey, Illinois. He acquired his common school education there and attended the Bunker Hill high school, where he graduated in 1898. He then took up the study of law under his uncle, Judge D. E. Keefe, at East St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar in 1907 and began the practice at Granite City where he is still located. He is secretary of the Madison county Democratic central committee.

W. P. Sebastian was born June 17, 1883, in Edwardsville township on a farm. He acquired his literary education in the public and high school of that township, graduating from Edwardsville high school in 1903. He entered Washington University law school and later attended Northwestern law school where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1907. He practiced a short time by himself and was then appointed assistant state's attorney by Hon. J. F. Gillham, which position he now holds. He has charge of the drawing of the indictments which are found by the grand juries and has had but two quashed during the period he has held the position.

George W. Crossman was born in Edwardsville Feb. 12, 1883. His education was received in the public and high school in Edwardsville. He graduated from the latter in 1901. He was assistant postmaster at Ed-

wardsville for three years when he entered the Northwestern law school, graduating therefrom in 1907. He was admitted to the bar the same year. He has been for one term city attorney of Edwardsville. He is a polished gentleman and is a favorite of all the members of the bar.

J. F. Eeck was born Nov. 6, 1876, on a farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. When a child his parents moved to Fayette county, Illinois. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of that county and then attended the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, from which institution he graduated in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of science. He taught school a number of years in Piatt and Fayette counties, this state. He worked his way from a teacher in the country schools to high school principal. In 1905 he began the study of law at Vandalia under Welker & Matheny. He attended the Bloomington law school, at Bloomington, Illinois, finishing the course there in 1908. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year and in the fall of the same year formed a partnership with the writer of this chapter, H. B. Eaton, and opened an office at Edwardsville. Mr. Eeck was the nominee of the Democratic party in 1910 for county judge, but with the balance of the ticket, save sheriff, was defeated.

Maury D. Powell was born March 30, 1885, at Collinsville. He was educated in the public schools there. He then attended McKendree College for a year, taking work in both classical and scientific courses. He then attended the Bloomington law school for three years and graduated there with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1908. He was admitted the same year to practice and opened an office at Collinsville. He was city attorney for two years. He was appointed master in chancery in 1911 to serve for a term of two years.

W. M. P. Smith was born in St. Louis, Missouri, Dec. 2, 1887. He attended public

school in St. Louis, and later attended Edwardsville high school, from which institution he graduated in 1906. He studied law for a year under Judge R. R. Burroughs. He entered Washington University law school, graduating in 1909. He was elected city attorney of Edwardsville in April, 1911, which position he now holds.

Nelson L. Ryder, born July 22, 1877, in Alhambra township. He acquired his education in the district school there and also took two years at the Illinois State Normal. He then farmed until 1907 when he moved to Edwardsville and entered the office of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs. He was admitted to the bar in 1909. He formed a partnership with W. G. Burroughs under the firm name of Burroughs & Ryder, which still continues.

Jesse L. Simpson was born Jan. 13, 1884, at Troy, Illinois. He attended public school there and the Collinsville high school. He practiced telegraphy for several years. He entered the Bloomington law school and graduated there with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1909. He came to Edwardsville and he and Mr. Perry Hiles, a classmate, began the practice that year under the firm name of Hiles & Simpson. They are attorneys for the Vandalia Railroad.

Perry H. Hiles was born Nov. 29, 1877, on a farm near Hunt City, Jasper county, Illinois. He attended Valparaiso University and the Illinois State Normal University, graduating from the latter in 1904. He taught for some years in the country schools of various counties. He studied law at both the Northwestern law school and Bloomington law school. He graduated from the latter institution in 1909 and was the same year admitted to the bar and began the practice at Edwardsville as a member of the firm of Hiles & Simpson.

M. Lester Geers was born on a farm in Pin Oak township, July 28, 1880. The family

moved to Edwardsville in 1882 where Mr. Geers has since resided. He received his education in the public schools of Edwardsville and LeClaire Academy. He took shorthand in the latter institution and upon leaving the academy he entered the office of the state's attorney of Madison county, and remained in that position until 1901, when he was appointed official court reporter for the third judicial circuit of Illinois, which position he held for four years. During that period he read law under the tutelage of the late R. J. Brown. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and resigned his position as court reporter and formed a partnership with R. J. Brown for the practice of law. In 1906 Cyrus A. Geers was admitted as a member of the firm, and this firm continued until the ill health of Mr. Brown caused his retirement since which time the firm name has been Geers & Geers.

Cyrus A. Geers, a brother of the above, was born March 16, 1878. He acquired his education in the public schools of Edwardsville and LeClaire Academy. He studied law under the late W. P. Bradshaw and was admitted to the bar in 1906 and became a member of the firm of Brown & Geers. Upon the retirement of Mr. Brown the firm name was changed to Geers & Geers, which still continues.

Thomas Williamson was born on a farm in Staunton township, Macoupin county, Illinois, May 19, 1867. He moved to Madison county in 1876 and worked on the farm until 1891. He taught school four terms. He acquired his education in the district schools of Madison and Macoupin counties. He took a general course at Valparaiso, Ind., and his law course was taken at Washington University law school. He was admitted to practice in 1891. He located in Mt. Olive, but in 1899 moved to Edwardsville and formed a partnership with C. W. Terry the style of the firm being Terry & Williamson. He remained as

a member of this firm for a time and then became a member of the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs with which he is still associated.

Harry Faulkner was born in England, in 1885. He came to this country when a child. He acquired his common school education in the state of Missouri and took his law course at Washington University law school. He was a member of Phi Delta Phi. He located at Granite City in 1909 and began the practice of law. He was appointed master in chancery in the city court of Granite City. He was elected city attorney of Granite City in April, 1911. He was nominated for state's attorney of Madison county on the Republican ticket in the April primaries of this year and is at this writing making a canvass for the office, his opponent being Judge J. M. Bandy of Granite City. Mr. Faulkner has made good as an attorney and risen amid difficulties which others of less tenacity would not have surmounted.

Judge J. M. Bandy, judge of the city court of Granite City, was born in Greene county, Illinois. He acquired his preliminary education there and studied law and practiced for a time in his native county. He came to Granite City and for a time was a partner of M. R. Sullivan. He was elected judge of the city court of Granite City in 1909, the year the court was established. He is thus the first city judge of that enterprising city. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for state's attorney of this county in 1908, but was defeated with the balance of his ticket. He is now a candidate of the same party for the same position.

George D. Burroughs was born April 12, 1873, at Tompkinsville, Charles county, Maryland. He acquired his elementary education in the district schools there. He then entered Charlotte Hall Military Academy and graduated therefrom in 1891. He then entered the University of Maryland law department

and graduated in May, 1894, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He came to Edwardsville and began the practice with his brother, W. G. Burroughs. This partnership continued until 1899. He then entered into partnership with Travous & Warnock. This continued until 1905, when Mr. Travous retired and Mr. Thos. Williamson entered the firm, the style being changed to Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs.

William G. Burroughs, a brother of the above, was born April 29, 1872. He entered the same schools and the same periods of time and graduated with his brother, George D. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Burroughs & Brother he practiced alone at Collinsville until 1909 when he and Nelson Ryder formed a partnership, the firm name being Burroughs & Ryder. He has been city attorney of Collinsville for several terms, and is at present corporation counsellor of that city. He has also been president of the school board for several years and vice-president of the First National bank of Collinsville.

Mallory L. Burroughs was born March 26, 1884, at Tompkinsville, Charles county, Maryland. He acquired his elementary education in the district schools there. He then entered St. John's college, Annapolis, Maryland. He graduated there in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He came to Illinois in the summer of 1904. In the fall of 1905 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1908. He began the practice of law at Edwardsville in the office of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs in September, 1908. He became a member of the firm in 1909.

Charles W. Terry was born in Edwardsville, Madison county. He received his early education in the public school at that place and completed those preliminary studies at the age of 12. He later attended the Mis-

souri State University and took both a literary and an engineering course. After finishing there he taught school for a year, during which time at odd moments he studied Blackstone. After completing the year of teaching he began the study of law in earnest in the office of Dale & Bradshaw. He took the State Bar Examination before the Appellate Court in 1892. In 1892 he became a member of the firm of Bradshaw & Terry. In 1895 he associated himself with Hon. W. H. Krome the firm name being Krome & Terry. This partnership continued until 1898. In 1897 he was appointed private secretary to Justice Phillips of the Supreme Court and this place he held until Justice Phillips' death. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Thomas Williamson and this continued until 1904 when Mr. Williamson became a member of the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs. Mr. Terry then entered into a partnership with Mr. Charles E. Gueltig, the firm name being Terry & Gueltig which firm still continues. Mr. Terry was the nominee of the Democratic party in 1910 for State Senator from this senatorial district but was defeated with the balance of his ticket save sheriff. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Leland Hamilton Buckley was born in the city of Edwardsville, September 13, 1879. His parents moved from there to the farm in Pin Oak township when he was about one year old. He resided there until he was twenty-one years old. He acquired his elementary education in the district schools of Pin Oak township and at the age of twelve entered the public school of Edwardsville and graduated from the high school there in January, 1898. He then read law for one year with E. C. Springer and the next two years attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan and graduated therefrom in

June, 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in October of the same year. He formed a partnership for the practice with Mr. E. C. Springer which partnership still continues.

Henry S. Baker comes of a family distinguished in the legal and judicial annals of the state for three generations. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were lawyers, as was, also, his father, Henry S. Baker, Sr. His grandfather, Judge David J. Baker, was U. S. Senator from Illinois in 1830, and his uncle, David J. Baker, Jr., was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. His father was for sixteen years judge of the city court of Alton. Thus the Henry S. Baker of whom we write, is a lawyer both by heredity and education. He is a native of Alton, born June 7, 1859. He was educated at the Alton high school, graduating in 1876, and at Shurtleff College where he graduated in 1881. He was admitted to the bar at Mr. Vernon in 1883; was city attorney of Alton for six years, from 1885; corporation counsel of Alton from 1895 to 1899. He practiced law with his father, Judge Henry S. Baker, from 1884 to 1888, then formed partnership with the late George F. McNulty which firm continued until 1892. He is now general attorney for the Illinois Terminal railroad. He has also been master in chancery of the city court of Alton for the past six years. Mr. Baker has been deservedly successful in his profession and has added new honors to the legal reputation of the eminent family he represents. He is an eloquent speaker but devotes much time to office practice. He stands in the very front rank of the legal fraternity of Madison county, and is greatly esteemed both for his professional attainments and his genial personality.

Robert Breckinridge English of Alton was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 30, 1853, of an old Kentucky family. After com-

pleting his primary studies in the public schools he read law for two years in the office of Hon. George W. Herdmann, at Jerseyville, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon. The following winter he entered the Louisville Law School and graduated from that famous institution. Returning from Louisville he opened an office at Jerseyville and was elected city attorney of that municipality. He subsequently removed to Hardin, in Calhoun county, and practiced his profession there for some fifteen years. He was elected to the Fortieth General Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1896, from the district composed of Madison, Jersey and Calhoun counties, but his seat was contested by his opponent, J. A. Kirby, and the assembly, which was Republican, decided the case against him, after he had served thirty days. In 1905 he removed to Alton with his family and continued the practice of his profession. He was elected city attorney of Alton in 1909 and filled the position with ability. Mr. English is a polished gentleman of the old school whom it is a pleasure to meet.

James P. Thornton was born in Alton September 19, 1859, and was educated in the schools of that city. In early manhood he was in the grocery business with his father for ten years. In 1883 he was elected alderman and served in the city council for six years. He then began the study of law and attended the St. Louis law school for a term being admitted to the Missouri bar in April, 1889, and later to the Bar of Illinois. He was elected city attorney of Alton in 1891 and held the office for eight consecutive years. He was also a member of the board of supervisors of Madison county and was appointed city comptroller of Alton under the administration of Mayor Henry Brueggeman in 1903. For the past twelve years he has been filling the office of a justice of the peace for Alton township. In addition to his legal attainments Mr. Thornton is a writer of fine

abilities and has furnished the press of Alton with many notable articles.

Emil C. Haagen, of Alton, known by courtesy and good will, as "Judge Haagen," was born in Alton in 1876. He is the son of the late Louis Haagen, a prominent merchant and honored citizen. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Alton schools and at Washington University, St. Louis. He graduated from the law department of that institution in 1896 with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar the same year. He has since practiced his profession in this county. He is well-read in the law, an eloquent speaker and a convincing advocate before a jury. Mr. Haagen is a Democrat in politics and a popular orator in political campaigns. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1906 and, it is claimed, was legally elected but the certificate was issued to his opponent.

B. J. O'Neil of Alton, who occupies an enviable position at the Madison county bar, was born at Irishtown, Clinton county, August 12, 1866. He received his higher education at the Southern Illinois Normal school at Carbondale. He then took a three years' law course in the office of M. P. Murray of Carlyle. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and in October of the same year located in his profession at Alton. He occupied an office with Judge A. W. Hope until that gentleman's removal to St. Louis. Mr. O'Neil came to Alton a stranger but by careful attention to the interests of his clients and broad knowledge of the law soon gained a foothold in his profession and has steadily advanced therein year by year and built up a lucrative practice. He practices in both the state and federal courts. By his integrity and uprightness he has won the esteem and confidence of the community. His career has been a successful one and forecasts still higher honors as his due in his profession. He gives careful study to his cases and presents them to the

court and jury with convincing logic. He is a pleasing public speaker. Mr. O'Neil is of a genial disposition and has the happy faculty of making friends of all he meets.

Levi D. Yager was born at Alton, December 29, 1863, which city has always been his home. He is the oldest son of the late Hon. J. H. Yager, who was, at his death the Nestor of the Madison county bar. He graduated from the Alton high school in 1882. Choosing the law for a profession he entered the St. Louis law school in 1885. He passed the bar examination at Mt. Vernon, in August, 1886, in the appellate court, and was licensed to practice law by the supreme court in November of the same year. He was elected city attorney of Alton in April, 1887, and served four years. He served as corporation counsel under Mayors Young and Brueggemann. President of the Illinois state association of corporation counsels and city attorneys from 1897.

Mr. Yager is a great lover of flowers and his favorite diversion is found in the raising and propagating of choice specimens of the floral kingdom. Owing to his taste in floriculture he was appointed a member of the Alton Park Commission under Mayor Faulstich and is rendering good service in beautifying the city.

In politics Mr. Yager has always acted with the Republican party. He is a successful lawyer and a man of fine attainments in his profession.

Edward E. Campbell of Alton, was born August 2, 1873, on a farm in Lincoln county, Missouri. He received his early education in the public schools and himself taught school for five terms prior to attaining his majority. He subsequently entered the law department of the University of Missouri and graduated from that institution in 1896 with the degree of LL. B. He settled in his profession at Louisiana, Missouri, and practiced in that city until August, 1909, when he re-

moved to Alton. He had a taste for journalism and edited *The Times* at Louisiana in addition to his legal business. On arriving in Alton he, in connection with W. H. Murphy, established the *Alton Daily Times*, with Mr. Campbell as editor, the first number was issued September 4, 1909. He also became a member of the bar of Madison county. Mr. Campbell is a man of varied talents being not only a fluent and elegant writer, but an eloquent orator. He is accounted one of the best impromptu speakers in the state. He is a man of fine attainments and broad views, and is especially well read in the political history of the country. He is a Democrat in politics and was the manager of Champ Clark's campaign in Illinois in 1912 and a delegate from the state at large to the Baltimore convention. His success as a political manager is reflected in Clark's large majority in the Illinois primary and in the solid vote from Illinois for Clark in the National convention.

Roe Duke Watson, one of the younger members of the Madison county bar, was born in Marianna, Arkansas, September 20, 1886. He has resided in Alton since 1893. He attended Shurtleff College and later the University of Michigan. He graduated from the literary department of this institution in 1908 with the degree of A. B., and from the law department in 1910 with the degree of J. D. (Juris Doctor). He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Michigan in June 1910 and by the supreme court of Illinois in October of the same year. He at once began the practice of law in Alton. He was elected to the office of city attorney of Alton in April, 1911, less than a year after he opened an office.

Mr. Watson is a man of fine abilities and thorough education, a polished gentleman and has a brilliant future before him.

Riley P. Owen, of East Alton, is a native of Fort Russell township, and a descendant of



one of the oldest pioneer families in the county. He was educated at Shurtleff college and took his professional course at the St. Louis Law School. His student career indicated him to be a man of brilliant intellect which subsequent events verified. He began practice in Edwardsville in partnership with the late W. M. Warnock. Later he opened an office in Jerseyville. From there he removed to East Alton where he is engaged in practice.

The writer of this chapter, Henry B. Eaton, was born on a farm in Hamel township, this county, August 22, 1883. He acquired his elementary education in the public school of that township and attended the Edwardsville high school, from which institution he graduated in 1902. He then spent a year on the farm and the following fall entered McKendree college where he took up the scientific and classical courses there. He began the study of law in the office of Judge W. P. Early in the fall of 1905 and remained with him one year. He then entered the Bloomington law school at Bloomington, Illinois, and graduated therefrom in 1908 with the degree of bachelor of law. He formed a partnership with J. F. Eeck and they opened an office in Edwardsville that fall. He is a grandson of the late Judge H. K. Eaton, one time judge of the Madison county court.

#### ALTON COURTS

The city charter of 1837 provided for the establishment of a municipal court of Alton. Section 21 of that instrument reads: "There shall be established in said city of Alton a municipal court, which shall have concurrent or equal jurisdiction with the circuit court in Madison county, in all civil matters arising therein within said county, and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal matters arising within the corporate bounds of said city, except such as are cognizable before justices of the peace.

"Section 22. Said court shall be held by

one judge, who shall be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, and shall, during his continuance in office reside within the limits of said city and shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, by the common council."

At the next session of the general assembly Hon. William Martin was appointed judge, and in January the most important case ever brought in an Alton court was argued before him at the January term, 1838. It was that of the People vs. Winthrop S. Gilman, indictment for riot, and of The People vs. the Rioters in the trials following the pro-slavery mobs of 1837. Just what became of this court seems not recorded in any archives of the city the writer has found, but it seems to have been abolished or died of inanition as in 1859, the general assembly passed an act establishing the Alton city court. The act bears date Feb. 9, 1859. It provided for the election of a judge by the people on the first Tuesday in March, and every six years thereafter. In 1874 the general assembly passed another act changing the name to city court of Alton and making the term of office four years instead of six.

Hon. H. W. Billings was the first judge elected to preside over the Alton city court and he appointed James W. Davis the first clerk. Judge Billings was succeeded in 1865 by Hon. Henry S. Baker who held the office for four terms when he was succeeded by Hon. A. H. Gambrill in 1881, who, in turn, gave place to Hon. J. E. Dunnegan, who served eight years. Hon. A. W. Hope was elected in 1893 and held office for twelve years. Judge Dunnegan was again elected in 1905, re-elected in 1909, and is now nearing the close of his fourth term on the bench.

The following lawyers are resident members of the bar of the city court of Alton, named in alphabetical order: Henry S. Baker,

W. P. Boynton, John J. Brenholt, Levi Davis, nis, J. V. E. Marsh, E. B. Meriwether, B. J.  
J. E. Dunnegan, E. E. Campbell, R. B. Eng- O'Neil, J. P. Thornton, R. D. Watson, Wm.  
lish, C. W. Leverett, J. A. Lynn, J. C. McGin- Wilson, Levi D. Yager.

## CHAPTER LI

### BANKING AND FINANCE

EARLY FINANCIAL VENTURES OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY—STATE BANK AND BRANCHES—LOSS TO THE STATE FOR A DECADE—ANOTHER STATE BANK—BUILDING UP OF ALTON—CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AGAINST STATE BANKING—PRESENT BANKING LAW—DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING IN COUNTY—BANKING IN ALTON BY EDWARD P. WADE.

*By Charles Boeschenstein*

Before the war of 1812, Illinois was but sparsely populated. The pursuits of the people were agricultural. A very few merchants supplied such goods as were necessary to the settlers and which could not be manufactured at home. Money was scarcely ever seen in the country; a few notes of state banks of other states were in circulation, but in the main the medium of exchange consisted of furs and skins of animals, and other useful commodities of local production.

The financial status of the country is indicated by the laws passed by the territorial legislature. One of these recited that the people of this territory were indebted to the people of Indiana on divers accounts and were poor and unable to pay their debts at this time, and therefore that all executions procured on account of these debts should be stayed for a period of three years in order to give the debtors an opportunity to raise money to pay; and as the citizens of Illinois seemingly were annoyed by lawsuits that were brought against them by attorneys for creditors in Indiana, another law was passed, making it a misdemeanor for any attorney of Indiana to appear in a court of Illinois and providing that any such attorney should be fined

in the sum of \$500 for each offense. The net result of this legislation was that the people of Indiana withdrew from our people all commercial accommodations, and for the next several years the Illinois settlers almost starved to death.

After the close of the war, people from the east began to filter into Illinois in increasing numbers, bringing with them some property, and a certain amount of money, which money had been principally paid by the United States government to members of the militia. This addition of wealth, it would appear, upset the sober judgment of the earlier inhabitants, filling their heads with aspirations for a higher plane of living and for greater material comforts than had hitherto been theirs, and engendering all kinds of schemes for the easy making of money.

Even the legislature was not exempt from this contagion, for it passed a law granting a franchise and incorporating the Little Wabash and International Navigation Company, which act glowingly set forth that the Little Wabash river was inevitably destined to become one of the greatest arteries of commerce the world had ever seen and that it was the amiable intention of the navigation com-

pany to remove all snags and other obstructions then in the river; and in consideration of these intentions the company was granted the right to collect toll from all who set anything afloat on the river, this toll varying from five cents for a canoe to \$10 for a steamboat, which latter kind of craft was expected to cruise these waters in vast numbers.

#### FINANCING NAVIGATION SCHEME

In order to finance this navigation scheme the legislature created banks at Shawneetown, Kaskaskia and Edwardsville. The states of Ohio and Kentucky had chartered a batch of about fifty similar banks, and Missouri added two at St. Louis. These banks turned out money as fast as the settlers carried it away. There was little needed for commerce, the navigation company failed to create any great demand by the vast developments along the Little Wabash and the settlers used the money to build houses in towns for which there was no demand, and to buy land on speculation.

Government land sold for \$2 an acre, a quarter section for \$80 paid down, the balance to be paid in five years. In a short time a quarter-section had been purchased for nearly every \$80 there was in the country, most of it with the expectation that the rapid settlement of the country would enable the purchaser to sell it for a higher price before the expiration of his credit. Towns were laid out and lots sold, but the town maker received no money; instead he was given notes of hand. Moreover the amount of merchandise brought here vastly increased. Every man's credit was good, and everybody embarked in ventures.

By the year 1820, the people had become hopelessly involved in debt, the fondly expected tide of immigrants had failed to materialize, real estate was unsalable and government lands remaining unpaid for were forfeited. The residents who lived on the Little Wabash even burned down the toll houses and

drove the toll gatherers out of the country. The banks of Ohio and Kentucky broke, and the banks of Illinois followed them. Bank notes had driven out specie, and when the notes became worthless there was no money left in the country.

#### STATE BANK AND BRANCHES

When the territory became a state in 1818 the constitution provided for the establishment of a state bank and its branches. and in 1821 an act was passed creating this bank. Purely a state institution it had no capital except the credit of the state. The head bank was at Vandalia, with branches in Edwardsville, Brownsville, Shawneetown and Palmyra. The charter provided that it could issue paper based on the credit of the state. Of the so-called capital of \$500,000 it was authorized to issue \$300,000 in one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollar notes, bearing two per cent. annual interest and payable by the state in ten years.

The act provided that these bills should be loaned to the people in sums of not exceeding \$100 on personal security, and in greater sums on mortgages on land. The bills were receivable in payment of state and county taxes and for salaries of public officers, and if a creditor failed to endorse on an execution his readiness to receive the bills of the bank in payment, the debtor could stay collection for three years.

The legislature so firmly believed in this scheme that in spite of the protests of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Menard they voted to ask that this state money be accepted by the United States in the land offices in payment for public lands. The \$300,000 of new money was soon loaned out, without much attention to the security. The notes fell twenty-five, then fifty, then seventy cents below par, and drove out all other money. Even small silver coins were so scarce that the people from necessity cut new bills into two

pieces so as to make two halves of a dollar. There was no other money for several years, and in the meantime few people pretended to pay their debts. The president and directors, the act provided, should be elected bi-ennially by the legislature, and this opened the way for vicious political influences to enter into the management of the business.

Governor Coles, in 1822, urged an investigation of the bank and had a law passed requiring cashiers to furnish security and empowering him to remove delinquent cashiers. The state was embarrassed in carrying on government. The taxes were paid in nearly all cases in bank bills, and the legislators were compelled to provide for their own pay and the pay of other officers by giving enough of the depreciated bills to equal the amount of the salary, so that members in place of \$3 received \$9 per day; and the salary of the governor and of other officials was paid in the same way.

Governor Edwards on assuming office in 1826 made peremptory demands on the banks for reports and asked especially to be furnished the names of members of the general assembly and officials who were "defaulting debtors." He appointed a committee to investigate the branch at Edwardsville. Benjamin Seward was cashier of the bank when it was organized and he was succeeded by R. T. McKinney.

It was charged that this bank had loaned \$2,000 on real estate, which loan when foreclosed realized only \$491.83; that it loaned \$6,625 which was secured by real estate valued at \$3,140.71, and this loan was made to three prominent advocates of the convention for the founding of a pro-slavery newspaper in Edwardsville. It was further alleged that the bank officers loaned themselves amounts greatly in excess of that permitted by law.

A large amount of testimony was taken and the committee eventually reported that "Nothing had been proved against the president and

directors and cashier of the branch bank at Edwardsville, to-wit: William Kinney, Joseph A. Beaird, Thomas Carlin, Abraham Prickett, Elijah Iles and Theophilus W. Smith, which would justify the belief that they had acted in bad faith."

It is not known how much of the feeling against the officials of the bank was due to political differences. All of them were prominent men of the day. Carlin was afterward elected governor and Smith was a justice of the supreme court. The United States supreme court meanwhile decided that bills of this character issued by banks were in violation of the constitution.

#### LOSS TO THE STATE FOR A DECADE

Governor Ford estimates that in the course of ten years of the existence of the bank, the state lost \$150,000 by receiving depreciated currency, \$150,000 more by paying it out, and \$100,000 of loans which were never paid by borrowers, and which the state had to make good. This latter amount of \$100,000 was borrowed by the state to redeem the outstanding issue of the defunct bank, and as there was doubt whether this amount would cover the entire obligation, the state provided that state bonds bearing 6 per cent. might be issued to meet the remainder. The money was secured from Samuel Wiggins, of Cincinnati, and the "Wiggins loan" as it was called, was for many years a torment to the legislators who authorized it. The charter of this bank expired January 1, 1831.

When Governor Duncan was inaugurated, he recommended new banking legislation. For the most part, owing to previous experience, the people were not favorable to banks, and the new institutions were brought into existence in defiance of the vital principles of political economy. The state was peopled mostly by newcomers whose advent could have justly been attributed to a desire for pecuniary gain or personal advantage.

Cities did not exist, there was comparatively no manufacturing, little or nothing was exported, and no surplus capital was available for investments. Prospects for success, therefore, were not in any wise rosy for these new enterprises, and though they were started with stock actually subscribed, they were engulfed in the great wave of internal improvement speculation that swept over the country.

#### ANOTHER STATE BANK

The people who had had such a varied experience in financial matters hardly expected to find themselves part of an enterprise with millions of capital. A bill was passed in 1835 chartering a state bank with a capital of \$1,500,000, with power to increase to \$2,500,000 if the legislature saw fit to do so. The principal bank was to be at Springfield, with a branch bank at Vandalia. The bank was to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. of its capital actually paid, but was subject to no other tax. The state reserved the right to subscribe to one-fifteenth of the stock. A provision of the charter was that \$5 in cash must be deposited with the subscription of each share of \$100, and another clause provided that no subscriber should receive more than a certain number of shares of the stock.

John Tillson, Jr., of Hillsboro; Thomas Mather, of Kaskaskia; Godfrey, Gilman & Co., of Alton; Theophilus W. Smith, of Edwardsville, then supreme judge, and Samuel Wiggins, of Cincinnati, made arrangements to obtain money in eastern cities to invest in the stock. Subscriptions were made in the name of others, and a struggle immediately began for control. Thomas Mather was elected president, and, joined with Godfrey Gilman & Co., secured control.

The legislature of 1836 increased the capital to \$2,500,000, and also revived the old Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, which had practically been out of existence, by increasing its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,700,-

000, the state reserving the right to subscribe for the entire increase of the state bank, and for \$1,000,000 of the increase of the Bank of Illinois, payable in each case with money raised by selling state bonds. The banks at the same time were made depositories and fiscal agents of the state.

#### BUILDING UP OF ALTON

A strong desire prevailed at this time to build up Alton as the metropolis of Illinois, and money was freely furnished for that purpose. Godfrey, Gilman & Co., of Alton, undertook to bring the lead trade from Galena to Alton, and were loaned \$800,000 for that purpose. Stone, Manning & Co., another Alton firm, and Sloo & Co., of the same city, also secured large sums for this purpose. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. purchased lead mines and smelters at Galena and engaged extensively in the lead business, and the price of lead rose in a short time from \$2.75 to \$4.25 per hundred, but the price could not be kept up in the eastern cities, and the sales were finally made at ruinous prices.

The people of the state at this time had vast schemes of internal improvements and railroads were projected in all directions, with Alton as the terminis. A large sum was also appropriated for the Illinois & Michigan canal. To conciliate the farmers a provision had been made for a real estate fund of one million to be loaned on mortgages on land.

The banks had hardly begun to operate freely before the crisis of 1837 was upon them. Banks in the east suspended specie payments and the banks in Illinois did the same. As these latter banks were fiscal agents of the state, and of the railroad and canal projects, the legislature met in special session and legalized the suspension of specie on their part.

Politics naturally played a prominent part in the banking affairs, and though it was evident that the institutions were hopelessly in-

volved, they dragged out their existence until 1842, when both the State Bank and the Bank of Illinois suspended. The paper of the banks had been at a discount for several years. At first this was small, but it increased in two or three years to 20 and even 50 per cent. The bank paper was maintained nominally at par, but specie commanded a premium, and in this way good money was banished from circulation, so that when the banks failed the people were without money until supplied by the course of trade.

Governor Ford, when he went into office in 1842, estimated that the good money in the state, in the hands of the people, did not exceed one year's interest on the public debt. He felt convinced that the state had erred in assuming the functions of a private enterprise, and advised negotiations with the banks for "an amicable dissolution between the state and the banks." Terms of settlement were subsequently agreed upon and the ill-fated experiences of the state came to an end.

#### CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS STATE BANKING

The constitution of Illinois of 1848 prohibited the general assembly from involving the state in the banking business. The constitution of 1870 contained a similar provision. The general assemblies at various times granted special charters to corporations with banking powers but no general law for the establishment of banks was passed until June, 1888. By provision of the constitution it did not become effective until approved by a vote of the people at a general election, and this vote was taken in November, 1888, and the act was adopted. The banks under this act are authorized to do a general banking business, but are prohibited from issuing bills to circulate as money. They are under the supervision of the state auditor to whom they make detailed reports and by whom they are adequately inspected.

#### PRESENT BANKING LAW

The act of congress establishing national banks was approved in February, 1863, but was superseded by the present law in June, 1864, which established a banking bureau in the treasury department, and operated by the comptroller of the currency, who exercises full control over this institution. A part of the capital of a bank, organized under the act, is required to be invested in government bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued, which are receivable in all payments to or from the government, except for duties or imports, interest on public debt and in redemption of national currency. In March, 1865, congress passed an act fixing a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of any person or state bank used for circulation and paid out by them, which act had the effect of taxing state bank circulation out of existence.

Disappointing as were the experiences of early banks, they served as foundation upon which the national and state bank systems as existing today were laid, and as Madison county has grown in population, gained in wealth and expanded in power, so have the banks of the county grown in strength, gained in standing and expanded in influence.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING IN COUNTY

In 1880 there were five banks in the county, two organized under the National bank act, and three private partnerships, viz: First National and Alton National, of Alton, West & Prickett and John A. Prickett & Sons, of Edwardsville, and F. Ryhiner & Co. of Highland. Private banks are not required to publish statements and therefore official information concerning them is not obtainable, but a fair estimate of their resources is possible. The aggregate capital of the five banks was perhaps \$300,000 and the deposits may have reached \$2,500,000, a part of this being foreign money deposited in the bank at High-

land, which a short time afterward proved the undoing of that institution.

A comparison of figures for the last decade will show stronger than words, the tremendous growth made by Madison county banks. On January 1, 1901, when the twentieth century opened, there were four national and four state banks and one private bank in the county, a total of nine, and their capital and surplus together with the deposits, were as follows:

Names of Banks	Capital and Surplus	Deposits
Alton National Bank, Alton .....	\$200,000	\$666,696.45
Alton Savings Bank, Alton .....	167,000	656,484.03
Bank of Edwardsville, Edwardsville .....	70,000	517,081.16
Citizens National Bank, Alton .....	120,000	375,799.28
Highland Bank, High- land .....	35,000	298,411.92
State Bank of Collins- ville, Collinsville....	60,000	183,317.11
First National Bank, Edwardsville .....	65,000	169,866.83
First National Bank, Granite City .....	50,000	57,674.45
*Troy Exchange Bank, Troy .....	10,000	100,000.00
Totals .....	\$777,000	\$3,025,331.23

The last statements of the banks of the county, made under call of the comptroller of the currency and the auditor of state on April 18, this year, 1912, show 28 banks in the county, 8 national, 16 state and 4 private, with the following items:

\*Private bank.

Names of Banks	Capital and Surplus	Un- divided Profits	Deposits
Alton National, Alton .....	\$300,000	\$70,472	\$1,244,904.35
Citizens Na- tional, Alton.	200,000	30,509	1,228,869.19
Alton Savings, Alton .....	200,000	35,741	979,906.93
Bank of Ed- wardsville ...	190,000	14,965	854,622.68
First National, Highland ...	150,000	20,796	823,388.95
First National, Edwardsville.	200,000	6,912	817,835.55
Granite City Natl., G. C.	100,000	8,023	818,534.03
First National, Granite City.	100,000	14,409	641,759.31
State & Trust, Highland....	105,000	15,969	524,463.02
Alton Bank & Trust, Alton.	110,000	13,735	562,347.86
State Bank, Col- linsville .....	130,000	15,302	475,183.36
First National, Collinsville...	60,000	31,973	364,881.77
Citizens State & T r u s t, Ed- wardsville....	74,000	4,364	292,591.61
First Trust & Sav'gs, Alton	100,000	1,340	293,156.29
Bank of Marine, Marine .....	28,000	2,472	227,013.85
First National, Madison ....	54,000	2,723	236,349.41
Troy Exchange, Troy .....	40,000	4,771	208,282.93
Granite Trust & Sav'gs, G. C.	100,000	3,008	267,871.20
State Bank, St. Jacob .....	30,000	5,265	158,107.02



Names of Banks	Capital and Surplus	Un- divided Profits	Deposits
Farmers Bank, Bethalto ....	\$ 25,000	\$ 131	\$128,696.42
Citizens State, Alhambra....	25,500	771	77,440.09
Tri City State, Madison ....	28,000	846	79,953.74
East End, High- land .....	27,000	179	62,725.05
First Trust & Sav'gs, Madi- son .....	25,000	5,055	80,841.15
*Adolph Hitz, Alhambra ..	39,000	....	222,000.00
*Wall & Co., Worden ....	20,000	....	100,000.00
*Peoples, East Alton .....	27,000	....	100,000.00
*Prange Bros., New Douglas	20,000	....	132,000.00
Totals ..	\$2,507,500	\$309,731	\$12,003,725.76

## BANKING IN EDWARDSVILLE

Edwardsville's first bank was started in 1816, its principal business being the handling of funds for the United States land office. Its methods were crude and its life was short. Edwardsville, like Alton, had a branch of the Bank of Illinois, chartered in 1821. Both went through the same vicissitudes and passed out of existence in the same way, the co-operation of the state legislature being insufficient to keep them alive. Edwardsville had no bank for many years afterwards, such money as there was in circulation being kept in strong boxes of business houses or concealed in private residences.

In January, 1868, the late Edward M. West and Major William R. Prickett, who is still a

\*Private banks.

resident of the city, organized a private banking house under the name of West & Prickett. Its capital stock was \$10,000. Mr. West died on October 31, 1887, and Mr. Prickett, with his son, Edward I. Prickett, continued the business under the firm name of W. R. Prickett & Co. The bank incorporated under the general banking laws of the state in January, 1896, with the name of Bank of Edwardsville, and a capital stock of \$25,000. William R. Prickett was president and Edwin P. Greenwood, cashier.

The Madison County State Bank was chartered on May 3, 1897, with a capital of \$25,000 and Judge William H. Krome, president; W. F. L. Hadley, vice-president; George Kalbfleisch, cashier; and Charles Boeschstein, secretary, A. P. Wolf being subsequently chosen assistant cashier. These gentlemen, with Henry P. Hotz and John Stolze constituted the board of directors.

The Madison County State Bank was consolidated with the Bank of Edwardsville under the latter name July 8, 1899, and the capital stock was increased to \$50,000, W. F. L. Hadley being chosen as president; Judge William H. Krome, vice-president; E. P. Greenwood, cashier; A. P. Wolf, assistant cashier; John Stolze, Charles Boeschstein, Henry P. Hotz and Mary West Hadley, directors. Mr. Hadley died April 25, 1901. Judge Krome succeeded him as president, and Charles Boeschstein became vice president. In January, 1904, the bank increased its capital stock to \$100,000 from its earnings. Five years later Mr. Boeschstein sold his holdings and W. L. Hadley became vice president. E. P. Greenwood died in September, 1911, and was succeeded by A. P. Wolf as cashier, and Frank B. Sanders was made assistant cashier. In January, 1912, the bank increased its capital stock to \$150,000. The present board of directors consists of William H. Krome, John Stolze, W.

L. Hadley, R. D. Griffin, J. F. Ammann, B. H. Richards and A. P. Wolf.

J. A. Prickett & Sons conducted a bank from 1869 to December 14, 1890, at which time it suspended on account of having placed too much money in western investments.

The First National Bank was organized in the spring of 1897 by C. N. Travous, George W. Meyer, Henry Trares, Harrison Barco, Judge W. P. Early, E. D. Gillespie, August Schlafly and E. P. Keshner. The capital stock was \$50,000. On July 17, 1905, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The present officers are: Henry Trares, president; George W. Meyer, vice-president; Joseph F. Keshner, cashier; George Kalbfleisch, assistant cashier; S. V. Crossman, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of Henry Trares, E. P. Keshner, J. F. Keshner, George Kalbfleisch, George W. Meyer and August Schlafly.

The Citizens' State and Trust Bank of Edwardsville was chartered on September 6, 1907, and opened for business on February 24, 1908. The original officers were C. W. Terry, president; H. P. Hotz, vice-president; W. L. Duckles, cashier; Henry Childs, assistant cashier. In September, 1909, Mr. Childs withdrew and was succeeded by E. A. Fresen. The other officers are the same with the addition of Charles Schmidt, who is now one of the vice-presidents. The capital stock is \$60,000. The original board of directors consisted of C. W. Terry, H. P. Hotz, W. L. Duckles, Charles Schmidt, Jacob Weber, C. F. Shroeder, C. H. Burton, J. E. Tunnell, and Louis May. Mr. Tunnell died in April, 1912. The present board of directors consists of the others previously mentioned and Henry H. Stahlhut and E. A. Keller.

The financial showing of the Edwardsville banks made under the calls of April 18, 1912, were as follows:

	Capital	Undivided	
	and		
	Surplus.	Profits.	Deposits.
Bank of Ed-			
wardsville ...	\$190,000	\$14,965	\$854,622.68
First National			
of Edwards-			
ville .....	200,000	6,912	817,835.55
Citizens State &			
Trust, Ed			
wardsville ...	74,000	4,364	292,591.61

#### LECLAIRE, A PROFIT SHARING COMMUNITY

Edwardsville has a suburb, both industrial and residential, which is distinctive in its nature. It is called Leclaire, and adjoins the county seat on the south, the streets running through so that as far as the casual passerby could observe the communities are identical. They have the same water service, the same telephone service and the same mail service, but Leclaire has a separate electric lighting system. It also has its own fire department, but in times of need, each place comes to the assistance of the other. Leclaire never had any police, rarely needs them and never wants them.

The industrial portion of the town is co-operative throughout. The village, which now numbers about 650 people, was founded by N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, in 1890, he being desirous of moving his factories away from the larger cities. It was named Leclaire in honor of the pioneer French profit-sharer.

The shops are notable. They are about fifteen buildings, none over one story in height, well lighted and ventilated, equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of the workmen and each building overgrown with vines and surrounded by beautiful lawns. Beds of blooming plants are seen at frequent intervals and the factories are bordered with flower beds

and foliage plants. The products are plumbers' brass work, nickel and silver fittings, plumbers' woodwork, staircases, mantels and art planing mill work, architectural marble and machinery.

Since the shops were located there in 1890 they have never been shut down, nor has any part of them run short for any lengthy period. Since the beginning the profit-sharing plan has been in force as concerns the employees, and since 1904 the customers likewise have participated in the profits of the business.

The dividend to employees is based upon the wages earned within the year and during the past eight years has ranged from fifteen to thirty per cent of their wages, the aggregate distributed amounting to approximately \$200,000, in addition to the amounts received in the preceding twenty years. A large majority of the employees are stockholders in the company. The dividend to customers is based upon the gross profit on their purchases. The company also maintains a pension fund for disabled and superannuated employees, and an accident fund to care for those who are hurt from any cause while in the service of the company.

The company owns other factories at St. Louis and Bessemer, Alabama, and has branch houses in many cities. Its officers are, N. O. Nelson, president; L. D. Lawnin, vice-president; A. B. Pierce, vice-president; J. B. Chambers, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Nelson, the founder of the village, was born in Lillesand, Norway, September 11, 1844, and came to this country in 1846, his family being accompanied by seventy neighbors who established a colony for farming at St. Joseph, Missouri. He located in St. Louis in 1872, and went into business. Mr. Nelson is deeply interested in practical philanthropy and has established institutions and enterprises to help the poor, sick or unfortunate in many parts of the country. His home is in Leclaire

but he himself is away much of the time. At present he is engaged in ameliorating the conditions of the poor of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The residential portion of Leclaire is beautiful throughout. A hedge thirty feet high separates it from the factories, and on the south side of this natural screen there is not a discordant note. The streets are all winding, constructed of packed cinders with an oil bound surface and with granitoid sidewalks throughout. There is a large common covered with grass for outdoor sports, such as baseball, football, etc., and a large assembly hall for lectures, dances and indoor entertainments. This is also used for a school house. A special play ground well equipped is provided for the children. All this is free for all who care to use them, the only stipulation on the part of Mr. Nelson being that no admission fee or charge of any kind be made for any form of entertainment.

#### BANKING IN ALTON

[By Edward P. Wade, President Alton National Bank.]

As early as January 8th, 1818, the territorial legislature authorized the establishment of a bank at Edwardsville. In 1821, Shadrach Bond being governor, a state bank was organized at Vandalia, the capital, with "branches at Brownsville, Edwardsville, Shawneetown and the seat of justice in Edwards county." It was hoped that the notes of the bank would be accepted by the U. S. at the land office, but on the passage of the bill, Lieut. Gov. Pierre Menard, presiding in the senate, after putting the motion said, "And now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollars he never be made land office money," and so it proved. There seems to have been, and yet is, a vicious or weak element in all our financial legislation, and the device returns to plague the inventor. In due time the

collapse came. It took ten years to clear away the debris.

In 1835, Joseph Duncan being governor, a new state bank was created and the charter of the Shawneetown bank revived. Branches of both these banks were located at Alton. The State Bank occupied the cut-stone building on Market street recently demolished to make room for the Illini Hotel. The Shawneetown branch was located on State street, in a commodious structure of brick on the site now occupied by the William Fries establishment. Of the former, Benjamin Godfrey was president, and Stephen Griggs cashier. Of the latter, D. T. Wheeler was cashier and manager. Benjamin Godfrey and W. S. Gilman erected the handsome residences which stood on the southeast corner of Third and Market, and at date of construction would have been an ornament to any street in New York City. These also gave way to the new hotel. Stephen Griggs occupied the frame house yet standing adjacent to the hotel on the south. Godfrey, Gilman & Company obtained control of the stock of the bank, and Governor Ford, in his full history of the scheme, states they used \$800,000.00 of the bank's money. Stone, Manning & Company and Sloo & Company also obtained large sums and these firms undertook to divert the upper Mississippi river trade from St. Louis to Alton. Governor Ford says, "The bank must have lost by these Alton operations about a million dollars, and before the second year of its existence was nearly insolvent."

In 1839 Godfrey and Griggs were succeeded by E. Marsh as president and James H. Lea cashier. And in 1842, Thomas Ford being governor, the legislature directed the liquidation of both banks. One can hardly realize the depression incident to this collapse. The circulation was now reduced to the very limited amount of coin and the notes of the solvent state banks, notably, that of Missouri.

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In 1835 the Alton Marine & Fire Insurance Co. was chartered, E. Marsh, secretary, and B. I. Gilman, president. When the Franklin House, now the Lincoln Hotel, was built, the insurance company occupied the south half of the first floor. In 1848 it ceased issuing fire risks, continuing to do a limited marine business, but the requirements of the community, small though they were, demanded a place of deposit for the cash of the merchants and facilities for exchange to enable the payment of indebtedness elsewhere, and in this way the insurance company entered upon the business of banking, continuing until the free banking law was enacted. During this time, and for a short period only, a bank was conducted by Wise, Lea & Mitchell, at 208 State street. These parties, later, identified themselves with the Alton Mutual & Savings Bank, which, organized as an insurance company in 1853, began a banking business in 1859. This was located at the northwest corner of State and Short streets. There was also a bank at No. 216 State street, styled Alton Building and Savings Institution. After a precarious existence, it went into liquidation.

The building of the Alton & Sangamon Railroad, the nucleus of the Chicago & Alton, and the inception of the Alton & Terre Haute, now a part of the New York Central System, had stimulated business, and some years of prosperity followed. The experience with the state banks had induced the incorporation of the clause in the constitution of 1848, "No state bank shall hereafter be created." In 1852, under the free banking system, the Alton Bank was organized, E. Marsh, president; Samuel Wade, vice-president; Chas. A. Caldwell, cashier. On January 1, 1854, the bank took possession of its new building on the corner of Third and Belle streets. This was then considered complete, and sufficient for the use of the bank for many years to come. The day after removal to the new office, tidings came that the correspondent

bank in New York had failed, entailing a loss of nearly \$30,000.00.

The relation of the Alton Bank to that in New York, which was a stockholder to the extent of the indebtedness, enabled the Alton Bank, by obtaining possession of the stock, to recuperate without loss, and with but small inconvenience. The free banking system, as all others, had its faulty provisions. A bank could be located anywhere, but its circulation was secured, or supposed to be, by stocks deposited with the auditor of state, at a fixed margin below the market value. Numerous banks were organized, many of them at inaccessible points, and for a while all went well. The nomination of Fremont—the growing political strength of the free states, and the threats of secession occasioned distrust. Owners of stocks began to realize, the values declined, and the banks at accessible points had to redeem all of their circulation, leaving the notes of the inaccessible banks to circulate. The decline was so steady that soon the margin of the securities held by the auditor was exhausted, and the principal so impaired that the circulation was left to be passed from hand to hand or bank to bank until, when about twenty per cent discount, it ceased to be accepted at any rate. Again the money of the vicinity was reduced to coin and some few state and New England bank notes. At this extreme the Alton Bank had in its vaults, no notes of other banks, but had its own notes to nearly the full amount of its circulation, and a like amount of gold and silver coin.

At the breaking out of the war the exigencies of the United States government occasioned an issue of demand notes. These were made receivable for customs, but the need of coin to meet payments abroad soon made it obligatory to cease this issue, and notes accepted for all debts except customs bearing a proviso that they could be funded in United States bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Soon the United States and all the banks suspended specie payments. In 1865 the Alton Bank and the Alton Mutual Insurance & Savings Co. adopted the national system. The latter assuming the name "First National Bank," Isaac Scarritt, president; D. D. Ryrie, cashier.

The national system was inaugurated by S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, applying on the larger scale the system adopted in Ohio during his administration as governor. It was organized as a means of funding the increasing floating debt of the country. At the close of the war the United States notes were to be eliminated and the currency of the country restricted to coin and the notes of the banks, with sufficient provision for their redemption, and consequent expansion and contraction as the business of the country demanded. But a taste of expansion resulted in the appetite for more, and congress forbade the retiring of the United States notes, and with the issue of notes based on silver coin the paper money of the country has reached the full limit of safety.

Under the national system both of the Alton banks prospered. In 1875-76 the First National Bank bought the lot at the northeast corner of Third and State streets and erected a two-story brick building, equipped agreeable to the needs of the period. Meanwhile, Mr. Scarritt and Mr. Ryrie had died, and Mr. W. H. Mitchell and Mr. J. E. Hayner became respectively president and cashier. In 1882 the First National sold its building and business to the Alton National, and for a short time the Alton National was the only operating bank in the city. In October, 1882, the Alton Savings Bank was organized, J. E. Hayner, president; G. A. Joesting, cashier. In 1877 Mr. E. Marsh died and Mr. Samuel Wade succeeded to the presidency of the Alton National. At Mr. Wade's death, Mr. C. A. Caldwell became president. In 1895 Mr. Caldwell died, and his son, C. A. Caldwell,

became cashier, the active factor in the directory. In 1903 Mr. J. E. Hayner died and Mr. O. S. Stowell succeeded to the presidency of the Savings Bank. The expansion of business after the close of the war and the enlargement of the factories then existing with the establishment of new ones, conducting important and extensive enterprises, made it desirable to increase banking facilities. In May, 1899, the Citizens National Bank began business at the northeast corner of Second and Piasa streets, with August Schlafly as president; L. Pfeifenberger, vice president; Chas. F. Stelzel, cashier. In 1902 William Eliot Smith became president; G. A. Joesting being then cashier. On the death of Mr. Smith, George M. Levis became president.

In 1902 (Dec. 19th), the Alton Banking & Trust Company opened for business, in its handsome banking house, corner of Weigler and Second streets. S. H. Wyss, president; D. A. Wyckoff, cashier, recently succeeded by C. H. Seger.

And in 1909 (March 11th) the First Trust & Savings Bank began business at 102 West Third street, near Piasa. H. L. Black, president; D. A. Wyckoff, cashier.

At date of the first report of the Alton National Bank, after consolidation with the First National in October, 1882, the capital and surplus was \$196,373.50; total resources \$1,362,105.61. On December 5, 1911, when the latest report of the five banks was made, the combined capital and surplus was \$1,056,044.19; total combined resources, \$5,362,105.61.

Occasionally amusing incidents occur to relieve the monotony and strain of the business, as when a customer gives another check to

pay his overdraft. One day a little Irish woman who had some small certificates of deposit came to the bank and said her brother wished to borrow the money, and she did not want to let him have it. Would the bank folks, if she brought him to the bank, say she could not have it. Giving her to understand she was entitled to it when demanded, she yet insisted she should be helped in her dilemma and turning to go out, said, "Now do you be up to it." The next day the brother came with her and while he stood meekly by the entrance she came boldly to the counter and said, "I want my money." The refusal seemed to irritate her, and after another demand, and the agreed refusal, she switched out with the threat: "I will get somebody to make you." The day after she returned, and laughingly said, "I must let him have it." She assured the almost fearful banker that he had done just right. The event proved she wanted to buy some pigs of the brother, who would not trust her.

In the summer of 187—, a superannuated Baptist minister opened an account at the bank. He had gone out from the state of Mississippi as a missionary to China, and, having penetrated to the interior, had some success in his work. One of his converts was a talented, ambitious fellow who, mixing Christianity and the religion of Buddha and Confucius, inaugurated a religious-political movement, which (known as the Tai-Ping rebellion) became so formidable that the English government was asked to assist in the suppression of it. And in that movement General Chas. George Gordon received the sobriquet of "Chinese Gordon."

## CHAPTER LII

### OFFICIAL CENTENNIAL ROSTER

MILITARY COMMISSIONS—CIVIL APPOINTMENTS—CIRCUIT CLERKS—COUNTY JUDGES—COUNTY CLERKS—SHERIFFS—TREASURERS—CORONERS—STATE'S ATTORNEYS—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—SURVEYORS—RECORDERS—PROBATE JUDGES — PROBATE CLERKS — COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY COURTS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AGAIN—SUPERVISORS.

It has been stated elsewhere in this work that the northern boundary of Madison county was the Canadian line. This is in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Edwards, September 14, 1812, constituting the county. But B. F. Hoffman, in Brink's History, claims that the northern boundary never extended to the Canadian border, that the territory of Michigan, organized in 1805, included the present states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. This contradicts the American Encyclopedia, which claims that when Michigan was set off from Ohio it was with substantially the same borders as at present. Thus do authorities disagree, but we find from "The Territorial Records" that Wisconsin was certainly a part of Illinois when set off from Indiana in 1809, as Governor Edwards exercised jurisdiction over it and appointed its local officials. On the 3d of May, 1809, the acting governor (Secretary Nat. Pope) appointed Nicholas Boilvin justice of the peace at Prairie du Chien (Wisconsin). On the following day he issued a *dedimus* to Harry M. Fisher, of the same place, to administer the oath to Michel Brisbois and John Marie Cardinal, whom he had appointed as lieutenant and ensign, respectively, of a militia company at Prairie du Chien. To show further that there was no mistake in jurisdiction the Territorial

Record shows the appointment by Governor Edwards, on June 21, 1814 (five years later), of George Kennedy as captain and James Kennedy as lieutenant at Prairie du Chien. Hence the territory of Illinois did extend to the Canadian border. Prior to the admission of the territory as a state, all military and civil appointments were made by the governor. The following list for this county is compiled from the "Executive Register" of the territorial records.

#### MILITARY COMMISSIONS

The following military commissions were issued to residents of Madison county by the acting governor, Nathaniel Pope, prior to the separation of Madison from St. Clair:

1809—May 2—William Whiteside as major and William B. Whiteside as captain of company in regiment of militia of county.

May 3—Commission issued to William Pruitt as captain; Samuel Judy and Isaac Ferguson as lieutenants of a cavalry company.

December 22—The governor appointed William Whiteside colonel of militia.

1810—January 2—William Pruitt, Samuel Judy, captains of militia; William Gillham, Valentine Brazil, Solomon Pruitt, lieutenants of militia; Samuel Whiteside, ensign.

April 24—William B. Whiteside, major of militia.

1811—April 24—William Pruitt, major of militia and V. Brazil, captain

June 27—Samuel Whiteside commissioned captain.

1812—January 24—Isaac Griffin and Solomon Pruitt, captains; John Goings, lieutenant; George Mitchell and Isaac Gillham, ensigns Second regiment.

April 12—Samuel Judy, major, vice W. B. Whiteside, resigned.

May 2—Samuel Gillham, ensign, vice Isaac Gillham, promoted.

1813—March 24—William Jones, captain; John Springer, lieutenant and Thomas Finley, ensign.

December 11—Benjamin Stevenson, adjutant general.

1814—April 19—Thomas Cox and R. C. Gillham, lieutenants of militia.

1815—March 23—Samuel Judy, colonel of Second regiment, vice William Whiteside, deceased.

1816—January 10—William Gillham and Henry Cook, captains; Isaac Gillham, lieutenant; Martin Jones and John Barnett, ensigns Second regiment.

1817—February 16—Samuel Whiteside, major Seventh regiment.

May 22—Samuel Whiteside, colonel Seventh regiment.

June 2—Hiram Arthur, captain; Thomas Lofton, lieutenant; James Gillham, ensign, Seventh regiment.

August 16—Isaac Ferguson, major; William Townsend, captain; John Herron, lieutenant. Residence in this case uncertain—Madison or St. Clair.

1818—June 29—Abraham Prickett, captain; John T. Lusk, lieutenant; Jeph. Lambkin, ensign, Seventh regiment.

August 7—Isaac Gillham, lieutenant; Jas. H. Gillham and John Harris, ensigns, Sev-

enth regiment. Isaac Judy, lieutenant; Robert Reynolds, ensign, same regiment.

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

1809—July 9—George Cadwell, justice of the peace.

1810—April 28—William Gillham, justice of the peace.

1812—September 19—Isom Gillham, sheriff; Josias Randle, clerk of court of common pleas. Wm. Rabb, Jno. G. Lofton and Samuel Judy, judges of court of common pleas.

September 27—Josias Randle, recorder; Robert Elliott, Thomas G. Davidson, William Gillham and Geo. Cadwell, justices of the peace.

1813—December 6—Robert Brazil, justice of the peace.

1814—March 9—Uel Whiteside, justice of the peace and Daniel G. Moore, coroner.

June 21—Nicholas Boilvin, justice of the peace at Prairie du Chieu.

August 10—John McKinney, justice of the peace, at Prairie due Chien.

September 8—Bird Lockhart, coroner.

December 7—William L. Smyth, justice of the peace.

December 13—Josias Randle, clerk of supreme court for Madison county.

December 24—Josias Randle, clerk of county court, and William Mears, prosecuting attorney.

December 24—William Jones, county treasurer.

1815—December 22—Abraham Prickett, justice of the peace.

1816—January 10—Alexander Waddell and Joseph Eberman, justices of the peace.

January 11—Josias Randle, clerk of county court for three years.

March 2—Joseph Meacham, justice of the peace.

1817—William Jones, judge of county court.



1817—January 16—John T. Lusk, justice of the peace.

February 12—James Robinson, coroner of Madison county.

February 20—Asahel Enloe, county surveyor.

February 24—Abraham Prickett, justice of the peace.

May 22—John Howard, justice of the peace.

December 10—Levi Roberts and William L. May, justices of the peace.

December 17—Jonathan Harris, justice of the peace.

1818—January 8—Isaiah Cummings, Martin Woods and Micajah Coxé, justices of the peace.

January 13—Joseph Burrough, census commissioner of Madison county.

January 13—Joseph Conway, clerk of the circuit court. Josias Randle, clerk of the county court.

February 9—Samuel Gillham, justice of the peace.

February 10—Jacob Lurton, justice of the peace.

February 17—Augustus Langworthy, justice of the peace.

February 28—Thomas Johnson, Amos Squire, Samuel Judy, William Jones and George Cadwell, justices of the peace.

March 12—John Y. Sawyer, surveyor, vice Enloe, resigned.

August 7—Joseph Duncan, John N. Morgan, Thomas Johnson, Walter Creepwell, justices of the peace.

Below is the roster of county officials as complete as the names appear on the court house records. It is supplemented by the territorial record above which fills some gaps in the early county records.

#### CIRCUIT CLERKS

Josias Randle ..... 1812  
Joseph Conway..... 1815

Joseph Conway ..... 1818  
Emanuel J. West..... 1825  
John B. E. Canel..... 1829  
George Kelley .....  
J. B. Thomas, Jr.....  
William E. Starr.....  
William T. Brown.....  
Thomas O. Springer.....  
William Daech ..... 1880  
Robert Hagnauer..... 1884  
Robert Hagnauer..... 1888  
Robert Hagnauer..... 1892  
Thomas W. Springer..... 1896  
Thomas W. Springer..... 1900  
Thomas W. Springer..... 1904  
Joseph A. Barnett..... 1907  
Joseph A. Barnett..... 1908

#### COUNTY JUDGES

Wm. Rabb ..... 1812  
John G. Lofton..... 1812  
Samuel Judy..... 1812  
George Cadwell..... 1814  
Jacob Whiteside..... 1814  
Thomas Kirkpatrick..... 1814  
George Cadwell..... 1817  
William Jones..... 1817  
Jacob W. Walker..... 1821  
John Y. Sawyer ..... 1822  
Abraham Prickett..... 1825  
William Gillham..... 1827  
David Prickett..... 1829  
John M. Krum..... 1835  
Joseph Gillespie ..... 1839  
George W. Prickett..... 1843  
Henry K. Eaton..... 1846  
M. G. Dale..... 1857  
M. G. Dale..... 1861  
David Gillespie ..... 1865  
William T. Brown..... 1869  
William T. Brown..... 1873  
John G. Irwin..... 1874  
M. G. Dale..... 1878  
M. G. Dale..... 1882  
C. L. Cook..... 1886

W. H. Krome.....	1890
William P. Early.....	1894
William P. Early.....	1898
John E. Hillskotter.....	1902
John E. Hillskotter.....	1906
John E. Hillskotter.....	1910

## COUNTY CLERKS

Josias Randle.....	1812
Josias Randle.....	1815
Josias Randle.....	1818
Joseph Conway.....	1819
Hail Mason.....	1825
John T. Lusk.....	1831
William T. Brown.....	1837
John A. Prickett.....	1849
Joseph Chapman.....	1861
*Charles W. Dimmock.....	1865
B. E. Hoffmann.....	1869
B. E. Hoffmann.....	1873
Hugh E. Bayle.....	1877
Hugh E. Bayle.....	1882
Henry Riniker.....	1886
Hartley Lanham.....	1890
Henry Riniker.....	1894
Henry Riniker.....	1898
Edward Feutz.....	1902
Edward Feutz.....	1906
Harry J. Mackinaw.....	1910

## SHERIFFS

Isom Gillham.....	1812
Isom Gillham.....	1815
Isom Gillham.....	1817
W. B. Whiteside.....	1819
N. Buchanan.....	1820
N. Buchanan.....	1822
N. Buchanan.....	1824
N. Buchanan.....	1826
N. Buchanan.....	1828
N. Buchanan.....	1830
Joseph G. Lofton.....	1834
Joseph Wilson.....	1834
N. Buckmaster.....	1836

\*His son filled out term.

John Adams.....	1840
Andrew Miller.....	1842
Andrew Miller.....	1844
Andrew Miller.....	1846
Andrew Miller.....	1848
Fred T. Kraft.....	1850
C. A. Murray.....	1852
J. Barnsback.....	1860
W. E. Wheeler.....	1862
George Ruegger.....	1864
Jos. G. Robinson.....	1866
Brooks Moore.....	1868
R. W. Crawford.....	1870
J. T. Cooper.....	1872
J. T. Cooper.....	1876
J. T. Cooper.....	1878
J. T. Fahnestock.....	1880
George Hotz.....	1882
E. A. Burke.....	1886
George Hotz.....	1890
E. A. Burke.....	1894
†Jacob Kuhn.....	1898
Joseph Hotz.....	1900
George F. Crowe.....	1902
David Jones.....	1906
H. Simon Henry.....	1910

## TREASURERS

William Jones.....	1817
George Billed.....	1819
John T. Lusk.....	1823
Joseph Bartlett.....	1827
Joseph Bartlett.....	1830
Isaac Cox.....	1834
William Ogle.....	1837
E. M. West.....	1843
Matthew Gillespie.....	1845
Matthew Gillespie.....	1847
Edward Brown.....	
Thos. W. Yates.....	
Ben D. Berry.....	1861
Jos. B. McMichaels.....	1865
Jos. B. McMichaels.....	1867
T. H. Kennedy.....	1869

†Died January 23, 1900.

T. H. Kennedy .....	1873
Hugh E. Bayle .....	1875
Adolph Ruegger .....	1877
B. R. Hite .....	1882
Jos. H. Wickliffe .....	1886
W. C. Hadley .....	1889
George Kalbfleisch .....	1890
George M. McCormick .....	1894
John Tetherington .....	1898
George M. McCormick .....	1902
H. M. Sanders .....	1906
Fred A. Eisele .....	1910

## CORONERS

Daniel G. Moore .....	1814
Bird Lockhart .....	1814
John Robinson .....	1817
Isaac Prickett .....	1822
Joshua Delaplain .....	1824
Jacob Bruner .....	1826
Jas. G. McGriffie .....	1828
James Wilson .....	1834
H. C. Caswell .....	1840
T. Wood .....	1844
William Gill .....	1848
William Gill .....	1850
S. W. Robbins .....	1852
Charles S. Yource .....	1878
Charles S. Yource .....	1880
Charles S. Yource .....	1884
S. O. Bonner .....	1888
T. W. Kinder .....	1892
H. J. Bailey .....	1896
Charles F. Tuffli .....	1900
C. N. Streeper .....	1904
C. N. Streeper .....	1908

## STATE'S ATTORNEYS

E. B. Glass .....	1880
George F. McNulty .....	1884
George F. McNulty .....	1888
E. B. Glass .....	1892
L. N. Staats .....	1896
R. J. Brown .....	1900

J. F. Gillham .....	1904
J. F. Gillham .....	1908

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

D. A. Lantermann .....	1843
E. M. West .....	1845
E. M. West .....	1847
J. R. Woods .....	1851
O. C. Dake .....	1855
John Weaver .....	1857
John Weaver .....	1861
W. J. Roseberry .....	1863
W. P. Eaton .....	1865
John Weaver .....	1869
Adolph A. Suppiger .....	1873
Adolph A. Suppiger .....	1878
James Squire .....	1882
Adolph A. Suppiger .....	1886
Thomas P. Dooling .....	1890
D. M. Bishop .....	1894
Mark M. Henson .....	1898
Robert L. Lowry .....	1902
J. U. Uzzell .....	1906
J. U. Uzzell .....	1910

## SURVEYORS

Asahel Enloe .....	1817
Martin Jones .....	1817
John Y. Sawyer .....	1818
Benaiah Robinson .....	1839
William E. Wheeler .....	1855
S. E. McGregory .....	1857
D. A. Spaulding .....	1859
N. D. Sweeney .....	1861
George H. Knowles .....	1863
Thomas R. Wilson .....	1865
Nelson D. Sweeney .....	1869
Thomas M. Long .....	1872
Walton Rutledge .....	1875
Walton Rutledge .....	1877
George Dickson .....	1884
George Dickson .....	1892
F. Oswald .....	1896
Elmer E. Rutledge .....	1900

W. H. Morgan..... 1904  
W. H. Morgan..... 1908

## RECORDERS

Christ H. Kunnemann..... 1900  
Christ H. Kunnemann..... 1904  
Christ H. Kunnemann..... 1908

## PROBATE JUDGE

Joseph P. Streuber..... 1910

## PROBATE CLERKS

John B. Coppinger..... 1910

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS \*

First Board (1819-20)—William Jones, Samuel Judy and George Barnsback.

Second Board (1820-21)—Amos Squire, James Tunnell and Abraham Prickett.

Third Board (1821-22)—Amos Squire, Abraham Prickett and Emanuel J. West.

Fourth Board (1822-23)—John Barber, Benjamin Spencer and Hail Mason.

Fifth Board (1823-24)—Hail Mason, John Barber and Thomas Lippincott.

Sixth Board (1824-25)—Hail Mason, John Howard and Benjamin Stedman.

Seventh Board (1825-26)—John Howard, Benjamin Stedman and Lantermann.

Eighth Board (1826-27)—William Montgomery, Samuel Seybold and Emanuel Leigh.

Ninth Board (1827-30)—E. J. Leigh, George Smith and David Swift.

Tenth Board (1830-33)—Thomas Gillham, Robert Aldrich and David Swett.

Eleventh Board (1834-36)—David Swett, Robert Aldrich and John Newman.

Twelfth Board (1836-38)—Robert Aldrich, Abel Moore and S. W. Robbins.

Thirteenth Board (1838-39)—Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruit and Thomas Waddle.

\*Reference to these boards of commissioners appear in another form in an earlier part of this work, but in order to make the roster of county officials complete is repeated here.

Fourteenth Board (1839-40)—Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruit and David Smith.

Fifteenth Board (1840-41)—Hiram Arthur, David Smith and Ephraim Harnsberger.

Sixteenth Board (1841-42)—David Smith, Ephraim Harnsberger, Samuel Squire.

Seventeenth Board (1842-43)—Ephraim Harnsberger, Samuel Squire and James Webb.

Eighteenth Board (1843-44)—Samuel Squire, James Webb and J. G. Anderson.

Nineteenth Board (1844-45)—James Webb, J. G. Anderson and Samuel Squire.

Twentieth Board (1845-46)—J. G. Anderson, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle.

Twenty-First Board (1846-47)—Samuel Squire, I. B. Randle and W. B. Reynolds.

Twenty-Second Board (1847-48)—I. B. Randle, W. B. Reynolds and J. G. Reynolds.

Twenty-Third Board (1848-49)—W. B. Reynolds, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle.

## COUNTY COURTS

First Court (1849-53)—H. K. Eaton, presiding judge.

Second Court (1853-57)—Henry K. Eaton, presiding judge.

Third Court (1857-61)—M. G. Dale, presiding judge.

Fourth Court (1861-65)—M. G. Dale, presiding judge.

Fifth Court (1865-69)—David Gillespie, presiding judge.

Sixth Court (1869-74)—William T. Brown, presiding judge.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AGAIN

First Board (1874-76)—W. E. Wheeler, chairman.

Second Board (1876)—T. W. Kinder, chairman.

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS

First Board (1876-77)—John A. Prickett, chairman.

Second Board (1878)—T. J. Irish, chairman.

Third Board (1879)—James Olive, chairman.

Fourth Board (1880)—B. R. Hite, chairman.

Fifth Board (1881)—S. B. Gillham, chairman, chairman.

Sixth Board (1882)—B. R. Hite, chairman.

Seventh Board (1883)—J. F. Long.

Eighth Board (1884)—Jones Tontz.

Ninth Board (1885)—S. B. Gillham.

Tenth Board (1886)—S. B. Gillham.

Eleventh Board (1887)—Jones Tontz.

Twelfth Board (1888)—John Keller.

Thirteenth Board (1889)—L. Latzer.

Fourteenth Board (1890)—F. McCambridge.

Fifteenth Board (1891)—F. McCambridge.

Sixteenth Board (1892)—F. Troeckler.

Seventeenth Board (1893)—F. Troeckler.

Eighteenth Board (1894)—L. F. Lumaghi.

Nineteenth Board (1895)—A. F. Betz.

Twentieth Board (1896)—Wm. McKittrick.

Twenty-first Board (1897)—T. W. Kinder.

Twenty-second Board (1898)—T. W. Kinder.

Twenty-third Board (1899)—F. Troeckler.

Twenty-fourth Board (1900)—N. O. Klein.

Twenty-fifth Board (1901)—John Keller.

Twenty-sixth Board (1902)—John Elble.

Twenty-seventh Board (1903)—John Elble.

Twenty-eighth Board (1904)—John Elble.

Twenty-ninth Board (1905)—John Camp.

Thirtieth Board (1906)—Louis Koch.

Thirty-first Board (1907)—Charles W. Smith.

Thirty-second Board (1908)—Charles W. Smith.

Thirty-third Board (1909)—Jos C. Faulstich.

Thirty-fourth Board (1910)—C. W. Smith.

Thirty-fifth Board (1911)—J. S. Leef.

Thirty-sixth Board (1912)—J. S. Leef.

## CHAPTER LIII

### ALHAMBRA TOWNSHIP

#### EARLY SETTLERS FROM THE SOUTH—ALHAMBRA VILLAGE LAID OUT—BUSINESS AND BANKING —GRAIN AND PRODUCE CENTER—KAUFMANN.

Alhambra includes the whole of town 5, range 6, a full township of thirty-six sections. It is bounded on the north by Olive township, on the east by Leef, south by Marine and west by Hamel. It is watered by the west branch of Silver creek and by smaller streams. Its surface is a beautiful, undulating prairie, fair to look upon, with timber skirting its water courses. Fertile farms outstretch in all directions, with great barns and comfortable dwellings, the homes of a busy, industrious, moral people. There are but few renters, the greater part of the farms being conducted by the owners. Although adapted to all the staple crops, it has become, of late years, largely a dairying country, the rich pastures and proximity to St. Louis markets making this an inviting and profitable industry.

#### EARLY SETTLERS FROM THE SOUTH

The early settlers were mainly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas, but the wave of Swiss and German immigration later swept over the township and the bulk of the population is now made up of the descendants of the European immigrants who brought with them habits of thrift and industry that are now bearing fruit in the comfort and competence of their children. The descendants of the early American settlers have, in great measure, died out or moved away, and their original great land holdings

have been bought up and divided into the smaller farms of their German successors. A few old family names, such as the Pearces and Harnsbergers, still remain prominent in the civic and social life of the township. The first permanent settler in the township was William Hinch, who came from Kentucky in 1817 with his family and settled in section 19. Mr. Hinch lived on his homestead until his death in 1845, leaving a widow and nine children.

William Hoxsey, a native of Rhode Island, who had lived in Kentucky prior to moving to Illinois, came in the fall of 1817 and settled in section 18, later moving a mile further west. He died in 1832 leaving a widow and eleven children. One of his daughters married Dr. John H. Weir of Edwardsville, a prominent physician. Another married Anderson Blackburn, a son of Rev. Dr. Gideon Blackburn, for whom Blackburn University at Carlinville is named. A third daughter married Edward Dorsey, of a family prominent in Madison and Macoupin counties. Several of the sons of William Hoxsey and their descendants have attained distinction.

James Farris settled in section 18 in 1818. His son, George, built the first band mill in the township. The first death was that of the mother of James Gray who resided on section 17. The first birth was that of a daughter of William and Anna Hinch who



MAIN STREET, ALHAMBRA



FORMER RESIDENCE OF W. W. PEARCE, ALHAMBRA (BUILT 1858)

died in infancy. The first marriage was that of John Gray and Miss Nellie Hoxsey. In 1818 a settlement was made in the southern part of the township by John Piper, Richard Knight, Mathew Hall, Jackson and Prior Scroggins. Robert Aldrich was an early settler in section 30. Thomas S. West came to the county in 1815 with his father when two years of age. In 1838 he married Mary H. Hinch. He bought out the Farris holdings in section 18. He and his wife lived to be reckoned among the oldest residents of the county. Andrew Keown, a native of South Carolina, came to Alhambra from Kentucky in 1825. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was the father of five children who lived to win distinction for the family name. James Pearce came to this county from Kentucky in 1815. His son, W. W. Pearce, who was then an infant, born January 20, 1815, became one of the wealthy and distinguished citizens of the county, and represented it in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1884-6. He settled in Alhambra village in 1852 and platted a part thereof. His son, James B. Pearce, for several terms president of the village board, perpetuates the honor and distinction of the family name. James B. McMichael came to this county in 1826 from Tennessee, when a child. On reaching adult years he became prominent in politics and was assessor and treasurer of the county from 1863 to 1867, and held many local offices. He left a large family. Ephraim Harnsberger was a native of Virginia, but an early settler of Kentucky. He moved to Madison county in 1832. He became a leading citizen and member of the board of county commissioners. He reared a large family. One of his sons, Levi, together with W. S. Randle and Henry Harnsberger, laid out the village of Green Castle in 1859. Dr. Charles Harnsberger, son of Levi, is a practicing physician in Alhambra.

Other prominent early settlers, who came in 1829 were: R. R. Cooksey, farmer and

local preacher; David Martin, who came in 1831. Still others were Curtis Blakeman, William Highlander, Fred Mindrop and Joshua Thompson, who located in the southern part of the township.

N. Piper taught school in 1820 in a cabin near Silver creek, and William Davenport in 1830 in the Hinch settlement. In 1832 a log school house was built in section 19 with George Denny as teacher. In 1840 a school house was built in section 2.

The first church in the township was built by the Baptists in section 32. Religious services were held in early times at the homes of Ephraim Harnsberger, Andrew Keown and William Hinch.

A part of the above facts relative to the pioneers were gleaned from Brink's History and part from descendants of old residents.

#### ALHAMBRA VILLAGE LAID OUT

Perhaps there is no town of its size in Madison county which enjoys a more whole-hearted and loyal citizenship than does the little town of Alhambra. Here are a people whose ancestry were among the salt of the earth and the majority of whom were among the loyal sons and daughters coming from the Mother Country to seek new fortunes in America. These brave men and women conquered the west, redeemed the wilds and overcame seemingly insurmountable difficulties. They brought into existence fine, fertile farms and homesteads and better yet, large families of sons and daughters, equipped with a fine heritage of character of honesty, industry and progressiveness, and aiding materially in bringing Madison county to its present wealth and prosperity.

Alhambra was laid out in 1849 by Dr. Louis F. Shepard who came from the east with his wife and purchased considerable land in the new country. Upon first coming here they made their home at Levi Harnsberger's. Mrs. Harnsberger and Mrs. Shepard had been in-



terested in reading an account of the Spanish Alhambra and suggested that the town be given that name. Solomon Tabor and L. F. Shepard erected the first buildings therein. Later, in 1859, the western part of what now comprises Alhambra was platted as stated above and Captain Thornburger, a public spirited man of the time, erected the first store in 1860. The town was called Green Castle, a name given it by Captain Thörnberger. Later, at the time of the incorporation of Alhambra, April 5, 1884, both took the name of the latter. The officers were: F. M. Pearce, president; J. Y. Pearce, clerk; Trustees, F. M. Pearce, Nick Ochs, Henry Sharp, Charles Ruedy, R. D. Utiger and J. D. Leef.

The good people of the village have always taken especial pride in their school and it is said that the Alhambra school has given more teachers than any other school of its size to Madison county. Nor has the religious side of the education been omitted, the three churches being the German Evangelical, the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist, with some noble workers in all.

The Methodist church, in the Green Castle section built in 1861 was the pioneer religious edifice and is still standing. The handsome German Evangelical church was erected in 1877 and has been recently enlarged. It is provided with a fine pipe organ. The Baptist church was erected in 1884.

The business machinery of the entire town is well equipped with efficient help. The Illinois Central and Clover Leaf Railroads both have their stations here and Messrs. H. U. Graf and Frank Foster have been for years the faithful towermen whose constant vigils protect the lives of the traveling public. For fourteen years H. Schulte has had charge of the elevator, handling 80,000 bushels of grain yearly. A fine creamery has been in operation for twenty-two years. There are several good stores, among them being The Big Store,

whose genial proprietor has many friends, as do the Koch Brothers and E. L. Gross.

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

In 1907 the public, realizing the need of a banking system, met and organized the Citizens' State Bank of Alhambra, with a capital of \$25,000. C. Tontz being president; Dr. C. E. Harnsberger, first vice-president, and C. B. Munday, second vice-president; and L. A. Schrieber cashier. The stockholders comprise thirty-six of the wealthiest farmers of Alhambra township at the present writing. W. H. Beckman, one of Alhambra's capable and popular young men, is cashier and from him the visitor receives the most courteous and kind attention. The directors comprise some of the most substantial and wealthy men of the entire section, as follows: Christian Tontz, C. E. Harnsberger, C. B. Munday, Aug. Talleur, Herman Suhre, William Conrad, F. Oswald, N. L. Ryder, W. H. Beckman.

The new bank building is a credit to the town. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000.

Another bank, also organized in 1907, is the private institution of Adolph Hitz of which he is president; Jacob B. Leef, cashier and Emil A. Landolt, assistant cashier. It has a capital stock of \$25,000, surplus \$20,000 and assets of a quarter million. It occupies a fine two-story building costing with furniture, fixtures and safety deposit vaults, \$20,000. The interior is wainscoted with marble throughout. It has the handsomest interior finishing of any bank in the county, and is a fine tribute to the artistic taste of President Hitz. This gentleman is the largest land holder, probably, in the township, owning 1,100 acres of fertile farming land. Part of this adjoins the village on the south and has been laid out in lots which are being rapidly improved. It is called "Hitz Place."

To return to the early settlement of the village: In 1852 Hon. W. W. Pearce settled at



ALHAMBRA SCHOOL HOUSE

Alhambra and purchased the holdings of Dr. Southard, also additional lands, and laid out three blocks on the north side of the Alton and Greenville road, now the main street of the village. Mr. Pearce was an extensive and opulent land holder and became a leading man in the township. As stated, he was elected to the legislature in 1884. His relative, Dr. F. M. Pearce, served in the legislature of 1876, and Robert D. Utiger in that of 1882. All were affiliated with the Democratic party. Thus Alhambra was represented in the general assembly of the state by three distinguished citizens.

In 1858 Mr. W. W. Pearce built a spacious brick residence, the finest in the township, which is still standing on Main street. It was for many years the home of the Pearce family. James Pearce, the father of W. W. Pearce, located in Madison county in 1815, in territorial days. The grandson of James Pearce, President Jas. B. Pearce of the village board, has for many years occupied a beautiful homestead, surrounded by stately trees, in the Green Castle section of Alhambra.

Alhambra has many attractive residences among which are the elegant homes of Adolph Hitz and H. W. Dauderman. The streets are well shaded and granitoid walks extend to all parts of the village. One of these walks is a mile and a quarter long in a straight line, extending from the eastern limits to the Green Castle section on the west. In all the village has four miles of granitoid walks, more than any other village of its size in the county. The school house is pleasantly located in a beautiful maple grove.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE CENTER

Alhambra is an important shipping point for grain and farm produce. Dairying being a leading agricultural pursuit, large quantities of milk are daily shipped to St. Louis, over the

Illinois Central and the Clover Leaf. The town is well governed. It has no debt and spends a round sum annually on sidewalk building and street improvement. The present popular president of the village board, Jas. B. Pearce, is an enterprising citizen and large landholder. He is a courteous and affable gentleman. The clerk of the board, who is also clerk of the township, is Fred Kientz, an obliging and capable official. Since the organization of the village the following gentlemen have acted as presidents of the board of trustees: F. M. Pearce, 1884; F. M. Pearce, 1885; W. W. Pearce, 1886; R. D. Utiger, 1887; F. M. Pearce, 1888; Henry Sharp, 1889; H. T. Wharf, 1890; Henry Sharp, 1891; Henry Sharp, 1892; Henry Sharp, 1893; F. Oswald, 1894; J. B. Pearce, 1895; J. B. Pearce, 1896; J. B. Pearce, 1897; S. E. Bucknell, 1898; S. E. Bucknell, 1899; G. W. Isenberg, 1900; J. Gehrig, 1901; J. Gehrig, 1902; J. B. Pearce, 1903; J. B. Pearce, 1904; J. D. Leef, 1905; J. D. Leef, 1906; Jacob Gehrig, 1907; William Suhre, 1908; J. D. Leef, 1909; J. B. Pearce, 1911.

Mr. J. B. Pearce has held the office oftener than any other citizen, a deserved compliment to his ability.

The first postmaster at Green Castle was Robert D. Utiger, and John Lowry the first at Alhambra in 1849. The postoffice at Green Castle was moved to Alhambra on the completion of the first railroad through the village in 1883.

The population of Alhambra township in 1910 was 1,216; in 1900 it was 1,245. Of the village in 1910, 433; in 1900, 368. Within the last two years there has been a gratifying increase in the population of the village and its prospects for the future are bright.

#### KAUFMANN.

Alhambra is the only incorporated village in the township. Kaufmann, a station on the

Clover Leaf, in section 21, is an important shipping point. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country and is doubtless destined to become of increased desirability as a business point and place of residence. J. H. Buhrmann, the supervisor of Alhambra township, is a resident of Kaufmann and extensively engaged there in the mercantile business.



CITY HALL OF ALTON, WHERE THE LAST LINCOLN-DOUGLAS  
DEBATE WAS HELD

## CHAPTER LIV

### ALTON TOWNSHIP

THE FIRST ALTON SETTLEMENT—RUFUS EASTON AND OTHER FOUNDERS—UPPER ALTON LAID OUT (1816)—RALLIED FROM BLOW OF LOVEJOY RIOT—TOWN CHARTERED (1821)—ALTON'S MAYORS FROM 1837 TO 1912—AFTER THE WAR OF 1832—THE FLOOD OF 1844—DANIEL WEBSTER VISITED ALTON—MEXICAN WAR—CHOLERA IN 1849—TWO PRESIDENTS VISITED ALTON—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE—OLDEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN ILLINOIS—THE CIVIL WAR—PIONEER MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—OLD-TIME CITIZENS AND BUSINESS MEN—INDUSTRIAL NOTES OF TODAY.

A bright day in June, 1673, down the river come drifting with the current two canoes. In them are seated seven Frenchmen, two of them are Marquette and Joliet, the already famous explorers, who to their other laurels had just added the discovery of the Upper Mississippi. They were the first white men to view the site on which Alton now stands. That they got a startling impression of it is shown by the record made by the gentle Father Marquette in his journal as named in another chapter. The painting on the rocks which he described, was the famous "Piasa Bird," since perpetuated in song and story. The good Father's praise of the skill of Alton's pre-historic artist, is appreciated to this day, while his criticism of the wild and muddy ways of the Missouri is accepted. It is 239 years since he made his observations and no reformation in the Missouri's mode of progress is yet apparent.

One hundred and seven years pass away after Marquette's discovery of the site of Alton. The Revolutionary war is in progress. England, also, is at war with Spain, and the two countries are fighting each other across the borderland between the Louisiana terri-

tory and Canada. On the morning of the 26th of May, 1780, the aboriginal denizens of the site of Alton, might have witnessed a fine sight from the summit of the bluff. They would have seen a fleet of canoes filled with savage warriors under British officers on their way from Canada to attack St. Louis and Cahokia. The invaders were 750 strong and their war fleet filled the river almost from bank to bank. As they came opposite the picture of the Piasa Bird on the rock there was a sudden crash of musketry and a cloud of arrows filled the air. The bullets crashed against the picture and the flint tipped arrows dented the cliff. With this expression of hatred or defiance of "the bird which devours men," the savage warriors swept on down the river. Two days later they came paddling laboriously back up stream. The Spaniards had defeated them at St. Louis and Gen. Clark had hurled them back from the defenses of Cahokia. In after years, even after Alton had become a large town, Indian delegations passing down the river would fire their rifles at the Piasa Bird as they passed down, then come ashore and perform a war dance on the bluffs above the picture.

## THE FIRST ALTON SETTLEMENT

The first settlement upon or near the Alton site may have been that of J. Baptiste Cardinal, who is credited with having lived temporarily at a place called Piasa as early as 1783. This place was designated as five or six leagues above Cahokia, and was doubtless on the site of Alton. Cardinal having been taken prisoner by the Indians his family returned to Cahokia. Solomon Pruitt, one of the earliest settlers of Madison county, records that as early as 1806 there was a small building at what is now the corner of Second and Alby streets. The Ryder building now occupies this site. The house was built of loose rock without mortar and roofed with elm bark. This may have been the temporary home of Cardinal, but whether so, or not, it was the first building on the site of Alton of which any trace is known. There was a clearing made prior to 1811 at what is now the corner of Second and Spring streets by two men named Price and Ellis. While plowing one day in June of that year they were attacked by Indians. Price was killed and Ellis was wounded but managed to escape on his horse and made his way to the Moore settlement on Wood river.

## RUFUS EASTON AND OTHER FOUNDERS

In 1815 Colonel Rufus Easton of St. Louis, obtained possession of the lands in this vicinity and laid out a town plat which he called Alton after one of his sons. Easton, George, Alby and Langdon streets he named after other members of his family. His plat extended from the river to Ninth street and from Piasa to Henry. In 1818, he made a contract with W. G. Pinckard and Daniel Crume for the erection of four log houses on the site of Alton. Two of these were combined into one. It was afterwards weather-boarded and became known as the Hawley House. It remained standing in the rear of

Second street, between Piasa and Market, until a few years ago when it was purchased by H. G. M'Pike and removed to his suburban estate. It was destroyed in 1910.

Colonel Easton's first business venture on the new site was the establishment of a ferry at Fountain creek (Piasa) in opposition to Smeltzer's ferry two miles further up, for the accommodation of emigrants crossing the river to Missouri. A little later Maj. Charles W. Hunter purchased the so-called Bates farm, adjoining Henry street on the east, and laid out a town which he called Hunterstown, which was later incorporated with Alton. He built a two-story brick tavern there which is still standing in a good state of preservation at the corner of Second and Walnut streets. The land constituting the site of the city was entered between Aug. 19, 1814, and July 18, 1817. There were several Altons started about the same time; the Alton from Piasa to Henry; Joseph Meacham's Alton (Upper Alton) "Alton on the River," first known as Bates' farm, later purchased by Meacham and then by Maj. Hunter. Besides there was an Alton west of Piasa creek and Salu north of Upper Alton. The adjacent settlers were in the habit of lumping these together and calling them "Yankee-all-town." The first frame house in Alton, proper, was built by Beale Howard. It stood at the corner of Second and Market streets, on the site later, of the former Presbyterian church now the Laura building. It was afterwards enlarged and used as a hotel. It was burned down subsequent to 1840.

## UPPER ALTON LAID OUT (1816).

Upper Alton was laid out in 1816 by Joseph Meacham and for some time was the largest of the Altons. Their growth was slow owing to the land titles not having been perfected. The dire result of the ensuing litigation is shown by the fact that in 1817 Upper Alton, then much the largest of the Altons, con-



HUNTER'S TAVERN, STILL STANDING, CORNER  
SECOND AND ALBY STREETS. ERECTED  
IN 1819



THE ILLINI HOTEL, ALTON



tained 78 families which in 1827 had been reduced to seven. Alton had also flourished for a time but the protracted contest over land titles discouraged settlers and it became practically a deserted village. Winthrop S. Gilman, later Alton's leading merchant, furnished Rev. Dr. Norton, in 1880, with some reminiscences. He said: "I landed at Alton in 1829 and found but one house occupied in the place." About this time the contesting land claims between Col. Easton, Judge N. Pope, Gov. Edwards and others were compromised: hence Pope's addition north of Ninth street, and Edwards addition in Middletown. With this compromise a new era began for the infant settlement. Settlers flocked in, including many from the eastern states of the stamp of Hon. Samuel Wade, William Hayden, W. G. Pinckard and others well-known in pioneer history. The first brick house was built on Second street by Isaac Prickett, of Edwardsville, in 1832. It was occupied by Mr. Wade and was the birthplace in 1833 of his oldest son, Edward P. Wade, now President of the Alton National Bank.

Caleb Atwater, U. S. Commissioner to negotiate treaties with Indian tribes on the Upper Mississippi, passed Alton on the 30th of June, 1829, and says of it: "The town is twenty miles or more above St. Louis and not far above the mouth of the Missouri. It is located at the point where the ridge of rock that bounds the American Bottom on the east strikes the Mississippi. Alton is owned by Maj. Hunter formerly of the army, and the State is building a penitentiary there. Several steam mills are here and the place is rapidly rising up to some importance, being near the mouth of the Missouri and the point from whence a road could be most easily built in the direction of Edwardsville; the abundance of fossil coal on the spot and many other advantages give this place a decided preference over any other on the east side of the river above the mouth of the Ohio."

Rev. Dr. J. M. Peck, in his "Gazetteer" of 1834, in reciting the progress of Alton to that time, was not as sanguine of its future greatness as were some of the early settlers. He said: "Lower Alton has its disadvantages. These, in impartial justice, I have no wish to conceal. The uneven, abrupt and hilly surface of a portion of the town site; the confined and low situation of another portion, which will prevent the circulation of a pure and healthy atmosphere; the extensive and low bottom that stretches along the opposite side of the Mississippi; the powerful rival in trade and commerce to be found in St. Louis, twenty-four miles distant, a place admirably situated and of great business, are amongst the drawbacks to the rapid and extensive growth of Alton and make it problematical whether it will ever be the commercial emporium of the upper valley of the Mississippi but that it will become a place of extensive back country trade there cannot be a doubt." Certainly Dr. Peck had a clearer vision of the future of Alton than most of the enthusiastic early settlers and speculators.

#### TOWN CHARTERED (1821)

The ambitious citizens of Alton procured a town charter from the Legislature in 1821. It is a unique document and is copied in full in chapter XLIII. The trustees under this instrument seem to have been a self-perpetuating body and to have had a nominal existence throughout the decline of the settlement for a number of years thereafter. That there was an organization under it as late as 1832 is shown by a book of ordinances in the city clerk's office bearing dates of that year. But this original charter was either repealed or ignored, as, in the winter of 1832-3, the Legislature granted another charter in which no reference was made to the first. There is, however, a reference to the blocks and lots laid out by Chas. W. Hunter in section 12 and recorded August 23, 1826.

The first section contains the enactment of the General Assembly and the defining of the boundaries of the new incorporation.

Section 2 vests the government in nine trustees. Following sections make the usual provisions up to section 14. This section divides the corporation into three wards. All lying west of Market street to constitute the First ward; all between Market and Henry street the Second ward; all east of Henry street the Third ward. Section 15 provides for an election to be held on the first Monday in March, 1833, for the acceptance or rejection of this charter. Election to be called by present Board of Trustees, and, if accepted, to determine time and place of holding election for Trustees.

This act of the Legislature was approved February 6, 1833. At the time of its approval J. S. Lane was president of the existing town board. There is nothing on record at the City Hall to show whether this charter was accepted or rejected, but presumably the former as John T. Hudson, Alton's first lawyer, was president of the board in 1833. The last town board was elected in March 1837 with Dr. B. K. Hart as President. On July 31, 1837, Alton was incorporated as a city by act of the Legislature, and city officers were elected on the last Monday of August, 1837, being the 28th, and inaugurated on Sept. 2nd with John M. Krum as Mayor, Dr. Hart having declined to be a candidate. The city was governed under this charter until 1877 when it reorganized under the general incorporation law of the State. At this first city election, in 1837, the following aldermen were chosen: First ward—Samuel Wade, T. G. Hawley, S. W. Robbins. Second ward—Wm. McBride, John Quigley, J. A. Halderman. Third ward—D. P. Berry, John King, John Green. Fourth ward—Andrew Miller, Thomas Wallace, J. T. Hutton. This, in brief, was the evolution of civil government in Alton.

#### ALTON'S MAYORS FROM 1837 TO 1912

Below is the roster of Mayors from 1837 to the present time, 1912.

John M. Krum, 1837-8.  
 Chas. Howard, 1838-9.  
 John King, 1839-40.  
 Stephen Griggs, 1840-41.  
 William Martin, 1841-2.  
 Samuel G. Bailey, 1842-3.  
 Stephen Pierson, 1843-4.  
 George T. M. Davis, 1844-6.  
 George T. Brown, 1846-7.  
 Edward Keating, 1847-8.  
 Robert Ferguson, 1848-9.  
 Samuel Wade, 1849-51.  
 Henry W. Billings, 1851-2.  
 Thomas M. Hope, 1852-3.  
 S. A. Buckmaster, 1853-4.  
 O. M. Adams, 1854-55.  
 Samuel Wade, 1855-6.  
 Joseph Brown, 1856-7.  
 Samuel Wade, 1857-8.  
 Lyne S. Metcalf, 1858-9.  
 William Post, 1859-60.  
 Lewis Kellenberger, 1860-62.  
 S. A. Buckmaster, 1862-3.  
 Edward Hollister, 1863-6.  
 William Post, 1866-7.  
 Silas W. Farber, 1867-8.  
 James T. Drummond, 1868-71.  
 L. Pfeifferberger, 1871-3.  
 Chas. A. Caldwell, 1873-4.  
 L. Pfeifferberger, 1874-5.  
 Alexander W. Hope, 1875-8.  
 L. Pfeifferberger, 1878-9.  
 Henry Brueggemann, 1879-81.  
 L. Pfeifferberger, 1881-3.  
 Chas. A. Herb, 1883-5.  
 John W. Coppinger, 1885-7.  
 Henry G. M'Pike, 1887-91.  
 Fred. W. Joesting, 1891-3.  
 John J. Brenholt, 1893-5.  
 Henry Brueggemann, 1895-9.  
 Anthony W. Young, 1899-03.

Henry Brueggemann, 1903-5.

Edmund Beall, 1905-11.

Joseph C. Faulstich, 1911—

Prior to the going into effect of the general incorporation law the term of Mayor was one year. After that two years. Of the several Mayors Samuel Wade served four terms; Edward Hollister, three; James T. Drummond, three; Lucas Pfeifferberger, five; Henry Brueggemann, four; Edmund Beall, three. George T. Brown was elected Mayor in 1846 and his brother, Capt. Joseph Brown in 1856. Both John M. Krum and Joseph Brown subsequently removed to St. Louis and each served as mayor of that city. Thomas M. Hope was elected mayor in 1852 and his son, A. W. Hope, in 1875. Charles Howard, the second mayor of Alton, after the close of his term, studied theology and became a minister of the M. E. church. Ten of the list were lawyers and two editors. The remainder were business men and manufacturers.

In 1827 the legislature located the State penitentiary in Alton on the site of what is now Uncle Remus park. It was completed in 1831-2 and was the first state institution erected in Illinois. It was located on land ceded by William Russell. In 1857-8 the prisoners were removed to the new penitentiary at Joliet. During the war the old buildings at Alton were occupied by the government as a military prison.

#### AFTER THE WAR OF 1832

Alton had a part of some prominence in the Black Hawk war—just how much it is difficult to state, but at least two companies were enrolled here, one under Capt. David Smith and another under Capt. Josiah Little. Solomon Pruitt was the first captain of the former company but was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Maj. N. Buckmaster, of Edwardsville, later of Alton, also commanded a bat-

talion in this war, made up of companies from Madison and St. Clair.

After the close of the Indian troubles of 1832 Alton increased rapidly in business and population. It was considered the most desirable location on the east side of the river. Still it was realized, even then, that St. Louis was still better situated for a commercial center and that Alton could only hope for the trade of the back country and a share of river commerce. St. Louis was settled in 1763, nearly sixty years before Alton was thought of, and was a large and flourishing city before Alton was incorporated as a town. Alton was never a rival of St. Louis, although some speculators and real estate dealers may have represented to credulous buyers that it was bound to become such. The oft-printed hoax that letters were once addressed to "St. Louis near Alton" is a gag perpetrated by some humorist after the collapse of 1837. From 1832 to the close of 1837 the progress of Alton was rapid. Factories and mills were established, wholesale and retail stores multiplied, river trade was brisk, several steamboats being owned in Alton, and every outlook was fair for the realization of the dreams of the founders. A fine class of population came in, mainly from the eastern states. They were men of education and distinction in business or the learned professions; lawyers, physicians and ministers of the gospel. Churches were established, schools opened, lodges and societies organized and newspapers established, the first newspaper being the *Alton Spectator*, founded at Upper Alton, in January, 1832, by O. M. Adams and Edward Breath. It was removed to Alton in October of the same year. Its publication was continued by various proprietors until 1839. Next, the *Alton Telegraph* was founded in January, 1836, by R. M. Treadway and L. A. Parks and its publication continued by the latter and various partners until 1855 when its subscription list was sold to the

*Alton Courier*. The latter paper ceased to exist in 1861, when the *Telegraph* was revived by Mr. Parks and others, and is still published. In 1836 Elijah P. Lovejoy commenced the publication of the *Alton Observer*, an anti-slavery paper, and its troubled history and the riots following its publication, form the darkest page in Alton's history. The murder of Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob is told in Chapter IX.

The tragedy came at an unfortunate time as far as concerned its effect on the town. The panic of 1837 was then on. The banks suspended specie payments. The great railway scheme of the state, which contemplated various railways centering at Alton, collapsed, and the value of property shrank well nigh to the vanishing point. This commercial condition, together with the universal horror created over the country by the pro-slavery riots, combined to puncture the brilliant bubble of prosperity, and dissipated the last hope, if any existed, of any future rivalry with St. Louis. When the tale of the riots was spread over the land the public press was unsparing in condemnation because the right of free speech was involved.

But what did Alton more damage than the riot itself was the judicial procedure that followed. At the next session of the Alton municipal court, held in January, 1838, the grand jury found indictments against both the defenders of the press and certain of the rioters. The cases came to trial and the defenders of the press were, of course, acquitted, but so were the rioters also. The fact that a grand jury would indict men who were defending their lives on private property and that a petit jury would find the assailants "not guilty" was a deadly blow to the reputation of the place. It was a judicial endorsement of crime and violence, and branded the city, in the eyes of the outside world, as a law-breaking community. Not only did it cause immigration to cease but hundreds of

the best citizens, seeing the results of the panic, the riot and the acquittal of the rioters, despaired of the future and moved away to more promising fields. Among them were men who won honor, wealth and distinction elsewhere and would have made Alton famous and prosperous had they remained. Their loss was irreparable. And few came to take their places. No allowance was ever made in the public mind abroad for the fact that the majority of the rioters were from St. Louis, St. Charles and elsewhere. Alton had to bear all the odium because the authorities failed to enforce the law.

But "times change and men change with them," and on the sixtieth anniversary of the death of Lovejoy a stately monument in his honor was dedicated in the Alton City cemetery erected by the State of Illinois and citizens of Alton.

#### RALLIED FROM BLOW OF LOVEJOY RIOT

At the time of the riot the population of Alton was 2,500, and it was not until about 1844-45 that the place began to rally from the blow that had fallen upon its early prosperity. But the great impetus to its upbuilding came with the advent of the railroads. The first road built was the Alton & Sangamon, the first link in the C. & A. A charter was granted to its projectors in 1847 and the road was completed to Springfield in 1852. The great inspirer and promoter of this road was Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who mortgaged everything he possessed to secure the completion of the road.

In their great business enterprises and their beneficencies Capt. Godfrey and his partner, Winthrop S. Gilman, were to the Alton of the early day what the late John E. Hayner and William Eliot Smith were to the Alton of the present generation.

The next railroad was the Alton & Terre Haute, the first link in the present Big Four system. It, also, was an Alton enterprise.

It was incorporated in 1851 and the principal promoter was Capt. Simeon Ryder of Alton, who was its president both prior to and after 1854.

It is a curious fact that both these pioneer railroad men were retired sea captains who sailed the sea for years prior to engaging in great transportation enterprises on shore. Their descendants are still honored residents of Alton and vicinity.

Prior to the advent of railroads, and for some years thereafter, Alton was largely en-

those days what the late Capt. G. W. Hill was and Captains William and Henry Leyhe are to the business in the present generation. But no river steamer of the present day makes the time of the old Altona which made the run from Alton to St. Louis in 55 minutes and the return in an hour and thirty-seven minutes. But there was no government inspection in those days and the rival steamers raced

"With a nigger squat on the safety valve  
And the furnace crammed rosin and pine."



COURT HOUSE SQUARE FROM STEAMBOAT LANDING, ALTON

gaged in river trade. Steamboats and steamboat lines were owned here and it was, at one time, the head of navigation for New Orleans packets. Afterwards, before the railroads were extended from Alton to St. Louis, all passengers and freight arriving here bound for St. Louis were transferred to steamers at this point. Among the passengers thus transferred across our wharf was the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, of England. This was in '60. The river kings of those days were such men as Capt. Joseph Brown, Capt. W. P. LaMothe and Capt. John A. Bruner, who were, to the river trade of

#### THE FLOOD OF 1844

In 1844 came the great flood in the Mississippi which has not since been surpassed. In 1844 steamers were able to sail across the American Bottom to the bluffs. But in 1903 the river rose almost as high as in 1844. In both the destructive inundations of 1844 and 1903 the Mississippi and the Missouri were one great stream entirely submerging Missouri point for a distance of thirty miles and extending from the bluffs on the Mississippi to the range on the further side of the Missouri. In 1903 all the railroads running into

St. Louis from the east with one or two exceptions and via the Bellefontaine bridge over the Missouri were inundated and the passengers and mails to and from St. Louis were transferred by steamer between Alton and St. Louis, as in the old days.

#### DANIEL WEBSTER VISITED ALTON

In 1840 Daniel Webster visited Alton. He was then a candidate for the Whig nomination for president. He was banqueted at the Alton House on Front street. Champagne flowed freely and Webster afterwards made a speech from the porch where he was said to have maintained his equilibrium by holding on tightly to the railing. He missed the nomination however which went to General Harrison. The latter was elected in the great "Tippecanoe & Tyler, too" campaign which followed.

#### MEXICAN WAR

In 1846 war broke out between the United States and Mexico and Alton was made the place of rendezvous for all the troops from Illinois. Six regiments were organized and equipped here, beside several independent companies. All took steamers here for the Gulf, except one regiment which went from here up the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth and thence marched across the plains. To this regiment belonged the late Captain D. R. Sparks who then ranked as corporal. Col. A. F. Rodgers and the late Captain W. R. Wright were privates in Colonel Bissell's regiment. All three of these soldiers served with honor in the Civil war. Colonel Rodgers is the only survivor of the Mexican war now residing in Alton. Four Alton officers were killed at Buena Vista and their bodies brought home for burial after the war. They were Capt. J. W. Baker and Lieutenants Ferguson, Robbins and Fletcher. Their bodies now rest in the City cemetery. When their remains arrived from Mexico they were hon-

ored with the greatest funeral pageant ever known in the state. Rev. S. Y. McMasters, of St. Paul's church, preached the sermon.

Alton furnished a large contingent of volunteers for this war, the last company accepted by the government being a troop of cavalry under Capt. Josias Little of Upper Alton who was also a captain in the Black Hawk war.

Further details will be found in Chapter XXXVI.

In 1842 occurred the alleged duel between Lincoln and Shields, which terminated in a ridiculous fiasco in which no blood was shed. It was to have taken place across the river immediately opposite Alton to which point the principals and seconds repaired by ferry boat after driving to Alton in carriages. The details of this affair of honor are narrated in Chapter XXVII.

Alton early took rank as a literary center; Captain Benj. Godfrey founded Monticello seminary in 1835; and Alton seminary, later Shurtleff college, opened its doors to students in 1834. Rev. Hubbel Loomis, of revered memory, and John Russell, were the first instructors.

#### CHOLERA IN 1849

In 1849 Alton was visited with an epidemic of cholera, which proved fatal to many. In St. Louis it was a frightful scourge. As an illustration of its ravages I give the following incident related to me by Capt. William H. Hayden of Springfield, at that time a resident of Alton: A family living in St. Louis, named Bergen, came to Alton to try and escape the scourge, the son of the family, which consisted of seven persons, having died. On arriving in Alton the family went to the home of Judge Bailhache, Mrs. Bergen being a relative. Previous to their coming Mrs. Bailhache had died of the cholera. Soon after arriving, Mr. Bergen was taken ill with the disease and Captain Hayden went over to help

care for him at night and stayed with him until the patient died at 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hayden then went home to obtain a little rest, and returned at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Bergen met him at the door, and exclaimed, "Oh, don't I have trouble." At half past two in the afternoon, of the same day, Mrs. Bergen herself died, and two daughters quickly followed, leaving two other daughters as sole survivors of a family of seven. The two girls remaining were cared for at the home of Mr. Hayden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hayden. This is simply an illustration of the terrible character of the disease and the frightful rapidity with which it wrought its deadly work.

#### TWO PRESIDENTS VISITED ALTON

Two presidents visited Alton during their term of office. One was Millard Fillmore, who was here in 1851 or 1852. He probably arrived by river as, in departing, he took the train for Springfield at the old stone depot. President Andrew Johnson also visited Alton while he was in office in his famous "swing around the circle." He made a speech at a stand at the corner of Front and Piasa streets. William H. Seward, secretary of state, also spoke. General Grant was in the party but was silent as a sphinx, yet got all the applause. The presidential party was met here by a fleet of twenty-eight steamers who escorted the president to St. Louis. Commodore Joseph Brown was in command of the fleet.

#### LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

The closing debate between Lincoln and Douglas in the famous contest of 1858 was held in Alton on October 15th of that year. The details will be found in Chapter XXI.

#### OLDEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN ILLINOIS

The Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the oldest fire insurance company in

the state, was organized in Alton, April 4, 1839, with B. F. Long as president and M. G. Atwood secretary, and soon attained a high rank. I have not the names of the original directors, but in 1845 the directors were: John Atwood, Samuel G. Bailey, John Bailhache, Alfred Dow, M. G. Atwood, B. F. Edwards, O. M. Adams, B. K. Hart, John James, B. F. Long, Elias Hibbard, Robert Smith, G. W. Long, Wm. F. DeWolf, Geo. B. Arnold. The officers were: B. F. Long, president; M. G. Atwood, secretary; Geo. B. Arnold, treasurer. In 1866 the officers were: M. G. Atwood, president; John Atwood, secretary; H. W. Billings, counsellor; L. Kellenberger, treasurer; with Samuel Wade, Henry Lea, Lyman Trumbull, F. A. Hoffman, J. W. Schweppe, C. A. Caldwell, M. H. Topping and M. G. Dale, added to or replacing others in the directorate. The company had agencies all over the state and for many years was a flourishing institution. It built a fine office in Middletown and around it were grouped the residences of the officials. The locality was locally called "Insuranceville." The office was subsequently moved to what is now the Masonic building on State street. It extended its operations and entered the insurance field in Chicago where it met its fate. It was wiped out by the great conflagration of 1871 which destroyed the great part of that city. Many other insurance companies were swept out of existence by the same unprecedented calamity.

Alton was the residence of many distinguished men including three U. S. senators: David Baker, Sr., James Semple and Lyman Trumbull. Also of Hon. Cyrus Edwards, who served many terms in the state legislature, both houses, and in 1838 was the Whig candidate for governor.

One of the most exciting political campaigns of later days was that of 1880 between Garfield and Hancock. Great meetings, flaming torchlight processions and general illu-



RESIDENCE OF HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL,  
U. S. SENATOR



EDWARDS HOMESTEAD, BUILT BY HON. CYRUS  
EDWARDS IN 1837



RESIDENCE OF HON. D. J. BAKER, SR.,  
U. S. SENATOR



minations were features of the campaign. The presidential canvass of 1896, between McKinley and Bryan was almost equally exciting but was devoid of the great parades of 1880. Politically, for the last fifty years Alton has been almost equally divided between the two great parties with a preponderance in favor of the Republicans the last few years.

#### THE CIVIL WAR

The removal of the arms from the St. Louis arsenal to Alton was the most daringly

the Illinois Glass Works. Begun in a small way the plant rapidly expanded. It is now the largest manufacturer of hollow glass ware in the world. Its plant covers an area of fifty acres. Its success is a monument to the financial genius of William Eliot Smith. Other large industrial enterprises followed which, in connection with the glass plant, demonstrated in a practical way the advantages of the city as an industrial centre.

It is not intended to review in detail Alton's history for the last thirty years. That should be the province of a later writer when



ALTON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

planned and successfully executed exploit of the opening days of the Civil war. It was conducted by Capt. James B. Stokes of Chicago, acting under authority of Governor Yates. He was ably assisted by Col. S. A. Buckmaster, of Alton, who was also in the confidence of the governor.

Alton's part in the Civil war is narrated in Chapter XXXVI and will not be reviewed here. During the war Alton was a military post on the border and was a lively place commercially, but after peace was declared there came a slump in its prosperity that lasted over fifteen years. Times were so dull real estate could hardly be given away. The renaissance came with the establishment of

what are now current events stand out in greater relative significance. But present conditions may be adverted to and correct inferences drawn therefrom. Its progress in education as reflected in its splendid schools, colleges and academies, its libraries and literary societies, is related elsewhere. Its trade and commerce are shown in its hundreds of wholesale and retail stores and warehouses. Its industries in many of the largest plants in the Mississippi valley. Its religious aspirations in over a score of stately churches and the spacious edifice of the Y. M. C. A. Its municipal expansion in the addition to its territory of North Alton in 1908 and Upper Alton in 1911, giving it now an aggregate

population of 21,000. Its welcome to transients is expressed in ample hotel accommodations for visitors. The two largest hostels are the Hotel Madison and the Illini, the latter lately completed at a cost of \$175,000. It is equipped with every improvement known to metropolitan life.

#### PIONEER MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS

Secret and fraternal lodges and societies are numbered by the score and have a large membership. Alton is the birth place of Odd Fellowship in Illinois, the order having been instituted here in 1837, and Free Masonry the same year.

The history of Free Masonry in Madison county seems to date back to organization of Franklin Lodge, No. 25, on November 25, 1837. Franklin Lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri until 1844 when it came under the care of the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Illinois. It was moved from Alton city to Upper Alton in 1843. Charles Howard, the second mayor of Alton, was the first master of Franklin lodge. Piassa Lodge, No. 27, was constituted October 9, 1844. The orders of the craft are now represented in Alton as follows: Alton Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.; Alton Council No. 3, R. & S. M.; Belvidere Commandry No. 2, K. T., chartered September 18, 1853; Franklin Lodge, No. 25, as above, and Franklin Chapter No. 15, R. A. M. Other lodges were formed in years past, among them Erwin Lodge, No. 315, which appear to have been merged with other lodges.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was introduced into Illinois by Samuel L. Miller, by the organization of Western Star lodge, No. 1, in 1837. Wildey Encampment, No. 1, was constituted July 11, 1838. A Grand Lodge of the State was instituted in Alton the same year. Other organizations followed. At present the order is represented in Alton by Western Star, No. 1, Wildey En-

campment, No. 1, Alton Lodge, No. 475, Upper Alton, No. 466, Carlin Lodge, No. 248, D. of R. The I. O. O. F. own their own building which, besides their own spacious hall houses Temple theatre and various stores and offices. The Masonic Order have a fine four-story building on State street and have just acquired adjoining property for a new edifice. The Elks and the Eagles also own spacious and elegant new homes of their own. The Knights of Pythias have been represented in Alton since early in the history of the order. Fleur de Lys Lodge, No. 68, has a large membership. Of fraternal insurance orders the M. W. A. have the largest membership.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

Alton is provided with all the public improvements and utilities any modern city can boast. She has thirty miles of paved streets within her limits and four or five more in process of construction. She has ten miles of street railroads within her corporate limits. Two Interurban lines, the Alton, Granite & St. Louis, and the Alton, Jacksonville & Peoria, the latter completed fifteen miles out of Alton. Two telephone systems, the Bell and the Kinloch, both providing local and long distance service. Two telegraph companies, the Postal and the Western Union. A public heating plant, gas works and an electric lighting system. A complete system of water works, which, in connection with a finely equipped fire department affords ample fire protection. The water works system is built on the gravity plan with hydrants all over the city. Capacity of machinery, 10,000,000 gallons daily. The fire department has five engine houses provided with three horse trucks and two motor trucks.

The postal service of Alton is metropolitan with a free delivery system covering the entire city including the North Alton and Upper Alton additions. The office is first class in

rank and the government building lately erected for P. O. purposes, at the corner of Third and Alby streets, at a cost of \$90,000, is modern in every particular. The postmasters of Alton and Upper Alton have been as follows, the names of those postmasters of what became Upper Alton being given first:

Alton, Madison Co., Ill., Augustus Langworthy, postmaster; date of appointment, August 27, 1819.

Alton, Madison Co., Ill., Bennet Maxey, postmaster, date of appointment, Dec. 8, 1823.

Name of office changed to Salu; Bennett Maxey, postmaster; date of appointment, Feb. 9, 1824.

Name of office changed to Alton; George Smith, postmaster; date of appointment, Aug. 14, 1826.

Name of office changed to Upper Alton, David Smith, postmaster—date of appointment, July 27, 1835; Andrew Clifford, postmaster—date of appointment, June 19, 1844; John Cooper, postmaster—date of appointment—Aug. 3, 1844; David Smith, postmaster—date of appointment, June 2, 1845; Franklin Hewitt, postmaster—date of appointment, April 27, 1849; Joseph Chapman, postmaster—date of appointment, June 2, 1853; James Smith, postmaster—date of appointment, Sept. 24, 1858; Aaron Butler, postmaster—date of appointment, April 8, 1861; T. B. Hurlbut, postmaster—date of appointment, Mar. 28, 1865; Aaron Butler, postmaster—date of appointment, May 21, 1867; J. H. Weeks, postmaster—date of appointment, Jan. 30, 1877; Mark Dickson, postmaster—date of appointment, Aug. 11, 1885; J. H. Weeks, postmaster—date of appointment, April 29, 1889; Wm. L. Gillham, postmaster—date of appointment, April 14, 1894; H. A. Marsh, postmaster—date of appointment, Jan. 10, 1898; J. G. Seitz, postmaster—date of appointment, March 14, 1902.

The list for what is now Alton follows:

Lower Alton: Jacob C. Bruner, postmaster—date of appointment, Nov. 24, 1831.

Name of office changed to Alton; Jacob C. Bruner, postmaster—date of appointment, Oct. 16, 1835; Nathaniel Buckmaster, postmaster—date of appointment, Apr. 13, 1838; Cyrus Edwards, postmaster—date of appointment, Aug. 6, 1841; B. F. Edwards, postmaster—date of appointment, July 12, 1843; John Hatch, postmaster—date of appointment, Oct. 11, 1844; Peter Merrill, postmaster—date of appointment, July 31, 1845; Timothy Souther, postmaster—date of appointment, May 24, 1847; R. W. English, postmaster—date of appointment, November 11, 1853; J. G. Lamb, postmaster—date of appointment, Mar. 30, 1861; I. J. Richmond, postmaster—date of appointment, Jan. 26, 1875; Chas. Holden, Jr., postmaster—date of appointment, May 31, 1878; T. H. Perrin, postmaster—date of appointment, July 3, 1886; W. T. Norton, postmaster—date of appointment, Sept. 6, 1889; John Buckmaster, postmaster—date of appointment, April 14, 1894; Julia Buckmaster, postmistress—date of appointment, Dec. 1, 1896; W. T. Norton, postmaster—date of appointment, May 10, 1897; Henry Brueggemann, postmaster—date of appointment, Feb. 5, 1906.

These lists show that the office which became Upper Alton was established August 27, 1819, under the name of Alton. The name was changed to Salu in 1824; changed back to Alton in 1826, and to Upper Alton in 1835, which name it retained until consolidated with the Alton office in 1912. The Alton office was first named Lower Alton and was established in 1831. The name was changed to Alton in 1835 which it has since retained. The receipts of the Alton post-office for the year ending September 30, 1911, were \$42,202.32. The disbursements for the same period were \$28,338.54. Surplus earnings forwarded to department, \$13,-

863.78. This is a handsome showing of the business prosperity of Alton. It does not include Upper Alton which continues an independent office at this writing.

#### OLD-TIME CITIZENS AND BUSINESS MEN

The *Madison County Gazetteer*, of 1866, says: In 1830 there were few permanent settlers located in the village. Among those who arrived in 1831 were B. I. Gilman, Edward Bliss, William Manning, Samuel Wade, Samuel Avis, Mark Pierson, William Hayden, Elijah Haydon, A. C. Hankinson, J. D. Smith,

Arba Nelson, 1836; hardware.  
P. B. Whipple, 1835; dry goods.  
H. B. Bowman, 1839; dry goods.  
Isaac Scarritt, 1837; dry goods.  
Richard Flagg, 1837; dry goods.  
Robert DeBow, 1835; grocer.  
Thos. G. Starr, 1838; grocer.  
S. A. Parks, 1836; publisher.  
Charles Phinney, 1838; grocer.  
Anasa S. Barry (located 1837); druggist;  
1842.  
J. W. & H. Schweppe, 1844; clothiers.  
J. W. Schweppe, came 1837.



POST OFFICE, ALTON

J. S. Lane, J. T. Hudson and R. M. Dunlap. Thos. G. Hawley had come some time previous, as had George and John Quigley, also Andrew Miller. Winthrop S. Gilman came in 1829. William Hall came in the early thirties. He built a frame house in upper Middletown which is still standing. Samuel Pitts, Sr., came in 1836, W. W. Cary also in 1836, and Rev. A. T. Norton in 1839, although he came to the state in 1835.

The *Gazetteer* also gives the following list of men who established themselves here in early days and were still in business in 1866:

Samuel Wade, lumber; 1831; banker.  
Dr. E. Marsh, druggist; 1832; banker.

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William Hayden, 1831; lumber.  
H. C. Sweetser, 1838; lumber.  
George Quigley, 1832; tinware.  
M. W. Carroll, 1832; harness and saddlery.  
James S. Stone came 1836 or '37.  
E. L. Dimmock, 1838; boots and shoes."

The *Gazetteer* also gives a list of many residents who were here prior to the close of 1840. I copy those not mentioned in some previous connection: Hezekiah Davis, William McCorkle, M. Gillespie, William Barrett, J. A. Langdon, Richard Shipley, S. H. Denton, John Quigley, Isaac Negus, S. C. Pierce, J. T. Thurston, George Kelley, Eli Foster, O. J. Foster, Samuel Bush, J. W.

Stoddard, G. Robbins, Hezekiah Hawley, John R. Woods, Arba Nelson, B. F. Child, Henry Lea, W. Libby, Calvin Stone, A. L. Corson, S. E. More, T. L. & T. Waples, G. S. Gaskins, W. Harned, John Hogan, W. and H. Tanner, Dr. B. F. Edwards, T. P. Woolbridge, J. C. Woods, J. M. Morgan, W. T. Miller, John Batterton, J. C. Milnor, John Dill, A. Platt, J. W. Hart, C. S. Leech, A. G. Sloo, H. G. McClintock, Caleb Stone, George W. Fox, R. McFarland, Moses Forbes, S. L. Miller, Chas. E. Frost, Geo. Walworth, S. H. Kennedy, James H. Lea, J. G. Lamb, John Dye, E. Trenchery, W. F. and J. Leonard, S. Lufkin, George L. Ward, John Chaney, Edward Levis, James E. Starr, Geo. McBride, Andrew Mather, John Mullady, W. L. Chappell, George and W. A. Holton, B. F. Sargent, E. H. Harrison, John Rowe, Charles Trumbull, James D. Burns, J. R. Stanford.

Among others who were here in the thirties were James S. Stone, Andrew Alexander, A. W. Corey, Samuel Thurston, B. F. Long, Beale Howard, J. A. Langdon, Charles Holmes, W. H. Robertson, Geo. W. Fuller, Orrin Cooley, D. T. Wheeler, Nathan Johnson, A. Olney. In Upper Alton the names of Enoch Long, Isaac Waters, H. K. Lathy and Henry H. Snow may be added to those resident there prior to 1821.

Of leading German citizens who were early residents of Alton, Fred Hoffmeister, who came here in 1833, seems to have been the vanguard. Dr. F. Humbert came to Upper Alton in 1836. Hon. Geo. H. Weigler in 1838. He became prominent in public life; was a justice of the peace, member of the city council many years, and a representative in the general assembly in 1874-6. Hon. J. H. Yager, who came here prior to the war, having previously lived in Edwardsville, filled many public offices including state's attorney and member of both houses of the state legislature. Among other leading German citizens who settled in Alton at an early date

may be mentioned A. L. Hoppe, the Joesting families, C. and F. Wuerker, J. W. and H. Schweppe, R. Maerdian, J. J. Hartmann, Andrew Rosenberger, Philip Maurer, Henry Neinhaus, G. A. Deterding, M. Jaeckel, Chas. Rodemeyer, Philip Wenzel, Dr. E. Guelich, Joseph Floss, Col. John H. Kuhn, Jacob Kuhn, H. M. Tonsor, William Sonntag, R. Gossrau, Louis Berner, Anton Sauvage, Theodore Lehne, H. F. Lehne, R. J. Bierbaum, Charles and N. Seibold, Maj. Emil Adam. Many of the descendants of these early German residents are among the leading business men of Alton today.

Among those who arrived here in 1831 and survived to an honored old age in Alton were Samuel Wade and William Hayden. Mr. Wade served four terms as mayor.

Of the pioneer business men named above Charles Phinney was the last survivor. He died in 1904, aged 94 years. He established himself in the grocery business here in 1838 and conducted it personally until his last illness in 1904, a period of sixty-six years—a record almost without parallel—of active business life.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES OF TODAY

The industries of the Alton of today are many and various. They are headed by the Illinois Glass Co., employing 3,500 hands. This is a monument to the wonderful enterprise of Edward Levis, Sr., William Eliot Smith and their successors, the five Levis brothers, who now head this great enterprise the largest bottle factory in the world.

The Glass Company turns out ten million gross of bottles annually, equal to 144,000,000. Value of product, \$2,500,000. The officers are: Geo. M. Levis, president; R. H. Levis, vice president; Charles Levis, secretary; and J. M. Levis, treasurer.

The Sparks Milling Co. and Standard-Triton Milling Co., give Alton rank as the fifth Milling centre in the country. Their output

in 1911 was 938,271 barrels of flour of which the Standard--Tilton turned out 534,390 barrels and the Sparks Co., 403,881.

Each mill has a capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour per day. James T. Corbett is superintendent of the Stanard-Tilton mill. The officers of the Sparks Company are: H. B. Sparks, president; F. R. Milnor and W. L. Sparks, vice presidents; C. F. Sparks, treasurer; Geo. S. Milnor, secretary.

Other great industries are Beall Bros.' three factories, the first of miners' tools and miners' supplies; the second of high grade shovels, spades and scoops; the third (at East Alton) of heavy hammers and railroad track tools. The value of the output of the three factories annually is \$1,000,000. The officers are: J. W. Beall, president; A. M. Beall, vice president; E. H. Beall, treasurer; and Charles L. Beall, secretary and manager of East Alton branch.

The Alton Brick Company conducts a mammoth plant turning out 185,000 brick daily. Edward Rodgers is president and Eben Rodgers, secretary of this enterprise which is revolutionizing road building in Illinois.

The Duncan Bros. Foundry and Machine Shop is another notable enterprise of vast dimensions, of which the three brothers, James, William M. and George D. Duncan, are the proprietors. They operate the American Coal Washer Co., with James Duncan, president; Geo. D. Duncan, vice president; W. M. Duncan, secretary and treasurer. Also the Illinois Stoker Company, with James Duncan, president; W. M. Duncan, vice president; and Geo. D. Duncan, treasurer. The annual output of these factories is valued at \$500,000, and is shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Illinois Corrugated Paper Company manufactures strawboard products of all kinds and although a new enterprise is one of the great industries of the city.

In 1873 the Hapgood Plow Company estab-

lished their famous factory in Alton. The original partners were Chas. H. Hapgood, John Lane and Geo. R. Laughton. As the years passed on they revolutionized the industry by putting on the market the Riding Plow and the Hancock Disc Plow which swept the country. The concern has patronage from all countries of the civilized world. It is now owned by H. L. Black, C. H. Hapgood having retired, but retains the old name.

Other industries of note are: Luer Bros. Packing plants, the C. F. Sparks Machine Co., which has built many of the finest yachts on the river, four planing mills, four ice plants, mammoth box factory, two carriage factories, three bottling plants, numerous lime kiln and stone crusher plants, two breweries, a broom factory, rug factory, several extensive quarries, etc., etc., in all some seventy plants with an aggregate output in value of some \$35,000,000 per annum. Adjoining Alton are The Stoneware Pipe Co., the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co., the Western Cartridge Co., with branch in Alton city, Beall Bros.' Tool Works, the Federal Lead Works, the largest smelter of the Guggenheim system, the Alton Boxboard and Paper Co., a new but immense concern, the Standard Oil Refinery, the largest western branch of that great corporation. Wood River, town, and Benbow, city, are the outgrowth of this great industry.

Other features: City hall, twenty-five churches, modern theatres, two public libraries, two Old People's Homes, two public parks, Rock Spring park, containing 75 acres; large hospital, 200 mercantile houses, fourteen public school buildings, one college, one military school, three academies, several parochial schools, two business colleges, modern hotels, Y. M. C. A. building, cost \$50,000, nearly one hundred social, fraternal and literary organizations, seven building and loan associations, five banks with resources of \$5,490,303 and deposits of \$4,889,403.

## CHAPTER LV

### CHOUTEAU TOWNSHIP

NATURAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—EARLY LAND CLAIMS ENTERED—PIONEER HARDSHIPS, PLEASURES AND DANGERS—EDUCATION AND RELIGION—FIRST MILL AND STORE—INDIAN MOUNDS—OLD SALEM CEMETERY—THE OLD GILLHAM ESTATE—MADISON VILLAGES—OLD SALEM AND MITCHELL—THE DRIVEN WELL—COUNTY BOARD REPRESENTATION—PROTECTION FROM FLOODS.

*By L. M. Southard*

The name Chouteau island and later Chouteau township, is given in honor of Pierre Chouteau, who was largely interested and closely identified with the early history of St. Louis.

#### NATURAL FEATURES

This township lies wholly in what is known as the American bottom and possesses a rich alluvial soil composed largely of a dark sandy loam. Chouteau is bounded on the north by Wood river, east by Edwardsville, south by Nameoki and on the west by the Mississippi river. It is interspersed by a number of lakes and sloughs—the most important of which are Grassy lake, in sections 2, 3 and 11, embracing some four hundred acres, and Long lake, which begins in section 4 and ranges in a southeasterly direction entirely through the southwestern part of Chouteau and continues into Nameoki township.

Long lake is about five miles long and has an average width of some four hundred feet. It was probably at one time the channel of Wood river. Chouteau slough, in the southwestern part of the township, has an average width of some two hundred feet and parallels the Mississippi a distance of about four miles.

Grassy lake has long been a favorite resort for sportsmen in quest of wild geese, ducks and other water fowl, while Long lake and Chouteau slough have been equally famous as pleasure resorts for fishing and boating parties. As late as the seventies, at times, in the spring of the year, wild geese and ducks fairly swarmed in the vicinity, nor was it an uncommon sight to see a number of beautiful snow-white swans flying over it or floating gracefully and peacefully on Grassy lake—peacefully, for at that time there were no rapid-fire shot guns and few hunters in that locality.

Chouteau island, originally called Big island, is surrounded by the waters of the Mississippi river and of Chouteau slough and contains about two thousand acres. It was formerly nearly twice its present size, having been reduced by the Mississippi river, which is gradually and mercilessly eating it away.

With the exception of a tract in the southeastern part, very appropriately termed the Wet Prairie, Chouteau was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of walnut, oak, ash, hickory, elm and cotton wood—the latter growing to giant proportions along Chouteau slough.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT

The honor of having the first white settlement in Madison county, unquestionably belongs to Chouteau township. As early as 1750 the French established a settlement on Chouteau island.

The events leading up to the first settlement, in Chouteau by an American was one of those incidents in which good results from evil.

In 1794 James Gillham passed through this part of Illinois in quest of his wife and children who had been taken captive in their Kentucky home by a band of Kickapoo Indians in 1790, who had made a raid across the Ohio river. Pursuit was immediately made, but the trail was lost and the raiders escaped to their hunting grounds in Illinois. Mr. Gillham sold his improvements in Kentucky and devoted himself to searching for his family. After a prolonged and wearisome search of five years he located them with the Kickapoos on Salt creek in what is now Sangamon county. With two Frenchmen as interpreters and guides he visited the Kickapoo town and found his wife and children alive and well. Through the good officers of an Irish trader of Cahokia, named Atchison, he was enabled to ransom them. During his long search for his family he became so favorably impressed with what he saw of Illinois, her grassy prairies, fertile soil, abundance of timber and water—that he determined to make it his future home. Accordingly in 1797, together with his newly reunited family, he left Kentucky and settled in Illinois, near old Kaskaskia. About the year 1800 he again moved and settled on Long lake in Chouteau township. Thus James Gillham was the first American settler in Chouteau.

In 1815 Congress donated 160 acres of land to Mrs. Gillham—what is known as the old Hackathal farm, in Chouteau township—in testimony of the suffering and hardships she had endured during her captivity among the Indians.

The seven sons of James Gillham, as they became of age, settled near their parents in Chouteau—Samuel, the oldest, in section 15, while Isaac, Jacob, Clemens, John, Harvey and David made their homes in section 4. Isom Gillham was the first sheriff in Madison county. He was the second son of Thomas, who was the first son of the original Thomas and lived in section 3 of Chouteau. Mrs. Krome, wife of Judge W. H. Krome, of Edwardsville, a direct descendant, now owns the farm. Isaac Gillham was sheriff about 1830.

## EARLY LAND CLAIMS ENTERED

Following are some of what was known as Military Claims, which were entered in Chouteau by authority of an act of Congress, in 1790, granting a domain of 160 acres to each militiaman, in the district of Kaskaskia, enrolled and doing duty. Claim 1869, Jean Bougier, Nicholas Jarrot, 100 acres; claim 115, Charles Herbert, Nicholas Jarrot, same amount of land; claim 113, Joseph Ives, Nicholas Jarrot, also 100 acres. These claims were all placed adjacent to the Mississippi and are now in the river. The first land entered in Chouteau was by David Stockton, a small tract in section 4, on September 13, 1814. On September 14, 1814, James Gillham entered 200 75/100 acres in section 1 and entered an additional 160 acres in section 13, the same year. On September 17, 1814, he entered 63 37/100 acres in section 17.

## PIONEER HARDSHIPS, PLEASURES AND DANGERS

The following is largely a copy of the reminiscences of the late Samuel P. Gillham as given in "Brink's History of Madison County," published in 1882. The writer well remembers Samuel Gillham (affectionately called Uncle Sammie) and knowing his truthful natures, painstaking ability, and upright character, can safely vouch for the accuracy of his notes: "In 1811 the Indians manifested a



warlike spirit, giving evidence to the settlers that it would be wise, on their part, to prepare for an emergency in case of any hostile demonstration on the part of the Indians. Indeed, they had already murdered one of the settlers and wounded another near Hunter's Spring, now in the city of Alton. This overt act threw the people into a fever of excitement, and they soon gathered together and erected a block house situated on the farm now owned by P. S. Southard. It was understood by all the families in the neighborhood that in case of any signs of Indian hostility the news was to be spread abroad in the settlement, and all were to flee to the fort for protection. In after years this building was used for school purposes. No signs of the old fort now exist.

"The pioneers tilled the soil but little, and their wants were few. A small patch of corn, enough for family use, and a little wheat, with a few garden vegetables, were sufficient to satisfy their wants, so far as food was concerned, with the exception of their meats, which were principally confined to wild game, then so plentiful in all parts of the west. Deer and wild turkeys abounded in great numbers, and bee trees were so common that they were found without an effort. The settlers also cultivated small patches of cotton and flax of which to manufacture their garments; the men, however, were dressed more or less in buck skin.

"Nearly every settler had his tan trough, whereby he tanned his own leather and manufactured the material for his family shoes. Their means of transportation in conveying what little they had to market was chiefly an ox team and wooden cart. Cattle and hogs were their chief reliance for money. These were marketed in St. Louis. The articles of barter were mainly deer skins, honey and bees wax. For these they got in exchange their supply of groceries, and other indispensables for housekeeping. And yet, with all their hard-

ships and inconveniences, they were a happy and contented people."

The first marriage solemnized in this township among the Americans, was probably that of James Gillham and Polly Good, January, 1809.

One of the oldest places of interment of the American settlers was a neighborhood burial ground, situated on the premises of Samuel Gillham. It was at his house that church services were held in an early day, and his land was also the camp ground for the militia when called upon to muster.

#### EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1813, by Vaitsh Clark. The school house was the little fort or block house situated on James Gillham's farm, in section 1, which has already been mentioned. The second teacher was M. C. Cox, who taught in the summer of 1814. It seems that there was an interruption in the school until the winter of 1817-18, when it was again revived, and taught by a man named Campbell, in the same old fort. He taught at intervals for nearly two years, and here the young pioneers enjoyed their only school privileges.

It is said that the religious privileges were much better than the educational. There were several pioneer preachers, and their meetings were frequent. The services were conducted in the cabins of the settlers.

The earthquake of 1811 caused many accessions to the church, it being a prevalent idea among them that the world was about to come to an end, and those outside of the fold made haste to join the church. Several good and lasting conversions were made, while others, after the fear had passed away, soon fell back to their old habits. Some such shaking up might not be entirely out of order in this year of our Lord 1912, after the lapse of 100 years. The first post office was established at Old

Madison in 1839, Moses Job being the postmaster. At that time a stage line extended from Galena to St. Louis and Madison was situated on the route.

#### FIRST MILL AND STORE

The first mill was built by a man named Dare about 1819 or 1820, located in section 32 on the William Sippy farm. It was a rude affair, the power being furnished by oxen. About 1837, the property was purchased by Samuel Kinder, who operated it but a short time, when it went to decay.

In 1839 Moses Job kept the first store. The business was conducted at Old Madison; he had a small stock suitable to the wants of his customers and conducted the store in connection with the post office.

In 1809 the Methodists formed a society at Old Salem, at the house of Isaiah Dunnagan. There were seventeen members, viz: Isaiah Dunnagan, James Gillham, Polly Gillham, R. C. Gillham, Susanna Gillham, George Davidson, Jane Davidson, Polly Davidson, George Sanders, Hannah Sanders, John Kirkpatrick, Sally Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Polly Kirkpatrick, Anna Dodd, Sally Salms. In the absence of a church building religious meetings were held at the homes of the members of the society.

#### INDIAN MOUNDS

Abundant evidence exists that Chouteau was originally the home of various Indian tribes as far remote as the time of the Mound Builders. Several of these Indian Mounds yet remain. Some on the eastern border of Grassy lake, on the old Sebastian, now Hugh Poag farm, and others in the vicinity of Mitchell, in all of which have been found numerous Indian relics. Uncle Ben Wood, late of Nameoki township, who, in his day, was a noted hunter, informed the writer that, during the flood of "44," when the greater part of Chouteau township was under water, he landed his boat at the largest

of the Indian mounds, near Mitchell, and killed several deer which were marooned thereon.

#### OLD SALEM CEMETERY

One of the old land marks closely connecting the present with the early settlement of Chouteau is the old Salem cemetery, in section 1. In 1834 Abner Dunnagan set apart two acres to be used as a public burying ground. The first interment therein was the body of Nellie Gillham, and one week later the body of Anna Dunnagan, both in 1834. Four soldiers of the Revolution, Thomas, James, John and Isaac Gillham, sons of Thomas the first, were buried in Chouteau township, each one on his respective farm, except John, who is the only soldier of revolutionary fame whose body rests in the old Salem—the present Wanda cemetery. In 1867 Sarah M. Dunnagan deeded the above mentioned two acres to the trustees of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church to be used as a cemetery.

For many years the cemetery, while used as a burying ground was sadly neglected, but in 1893 a society was formed the duty of which was to care for and improve the cemetery. This "Mite Society" is still in active existence, and since its formation the old cemetery, at all times, presents a fairly well kept appearance. Additional land has recently been purchased from Harry Poag, the present owner of the original Abner Dunnagan farm, to enlarge the cemetery. Since the formation of the "Mite Society," annually on or near the first Sunday in May, the people meet in the cemetery and hold memorial services consisting of a few songs and a sermon.

The beautiful idea, conceived in the mind of Gen. John A. Logan, to annually decorate the graves of fallen soldiers is observed, but these people go farther and decorate the graves of all—the old, the middle-aged, the young. Truly an hour spent in caring for and beautifying the resting place of the dead, elevates and

purifies the minds and touches the hearts of the living.

The bodies of the following eighteen soldiers of the Civil war rest in the Salem cemetery: Col. S. T. Hughes, William Hughes, John Redman, A. J. Poag, Captain Schrader Cotter, George Fahnestock, Jacob, Fahnestock, Sergeant John Ryan, James Luttrell, Herman Bender, Lieutenant Gershom Gillham, John Marshall, W. M. Davidson, James Scot, Perry Hathaway, George Blainey, Tom Cox and Cas. Murphy.

The names of those Americans who received the first land grants in Chouteau are now but a memory. In most instances those to whom they consigned their land are dead or have moved from the township, the title, in many instances, being held by non-residents. The names and titles of the present owners are so clearly a matter of record and so easily accessible as to be of little historical value.

#### THE OLD GILLHAM ESTATE

Perhaps the only tract of land in Chouteau township, now owned and occupied by a direct descendant of the original owner is the farm in section 1, entered by James Gillham, a part of which is now owned and operated by Lemuel Southard, Sr., soldier of Mexican war, now eighty-eight years of age, whose wife was Martha, the youngest daughter of James Gillham. The balance of the farm is now owned and occupied as follows: The west half by L. M. Southard, and the east half, which contained the fort and block house, by P. S. Southard, of the third generation from their grandfather, James Gillham. A tract in section 12, entered by R. C. Gillham in the early part of the Nineteenth century, now a part of the late R. C. Gillham's estate, is farmed by E. L. Gillham, of the third generation from his grandfather, R. C. Gillham.

Many of the present owners have passed life's meridian and the titles to their land will ere long pass to others. Truly man does not

own the land, but is merely, for a time, its custodian and it is his duty to make three blades of grass grow where but one grew before, to cause the land to be fruitful and produce sufficient to feed the most people possible.

#### MADISON VILLAGES

Chouteau is strictly adapted to the farming industry—has no mines, factories, incorporated cities or villages. Old Madison, in section 17, was established by Nathaniel Buckmaster and John Montgomery in 1830. In the day of its greatest glory it contained only a postoffice, a combined blacksmith and wagon shop, a store and saloon. In 1865 Old Madison was washed away and the same year another village, also called Madison, was settled one fourth mile south of the old. Here Amos Atkins built a store house, purchased and placed a stock of goods therein and, for a time, was proprietor of this general store.

After a short time Mr. Atkins sold his store to William Harshaw, his son-in-law, who conducted a store and saloon for several years, but the ever greedy Mississippi has claimed the second Madison and the place that knew it knows it no more.

#### OLD SALEM AND MITCHELL

Wanda postoffice, formerly Old Salem, is located in the northeast corner of section 1. Near the present residence of E. K. Fahnestock, in a small building, used as a broom factory, a postoffice was established with Abner Fahnestock as postmaster in 1859. In 1874 J. K. Fahnestock built and opened a general store, to which the postoffice was moved, in which building he acted as merchant and postmaster until his death in 1900. His nephew, LeRoy Fahnestock, occupies the same building, somewhat enlarged, as merchant and postmaster at the present time. It is an interesting fact that since its first establishment, a Fahnestock, either as postmaster or assistant, has at all times had charge of the Wanda postoffice.

Mitchell, situated in section 33 and 34, was laid out by the C. & A. railway and has several business houses. It enjoys the benefits of a good Catholic church and parsonage as well as a nice commodious, non-sectarian, Protestant church. This little village possesses so many natural advantages that it may reasonably aspire to future greatness. It is located only a few miles from St. Louis, in close proximity to the Mississippi and is a splendid railroad center. The Chicago & Alton, Wabash, Big Four, Alton, Granite City & St. Louis Traction and Allen lines, the last two being electric—pass through Mitchell. These things, together with the fact that her level site and natural facilities for driven wells especially adapt this hamlet for the location of factories, give promise that, at no distant day, it will rise to importance.

#### THE DRIVEN WELL

There are few open wells in Chouteau. The strata of various grades of sand and substrata of gravel lying at various depths beneath the surface especially adapt this township to the more sanitary driven wells, which furnish unlimited supplies of purest water. These wells are formed by driving galvanized iron pipe, one and one quarter to one and one half inches in diameter, to depths varying from thirty to seventy feet. The first joint (the point) is from three to five feet in length, closed with a solid point at the lower end. The entire surface of the point is perforated with one quarter inch holes, which are covered with a fine gauze of copper wire through which the water percolates in entering the pipe. The pipe is driven to such a depth that the full length of the point rests in a stratum of gravel. A pump is then attached and the well is complete at a cost of a few dollars. These wells are not affected by drought and are absolutely inexhaustible, at least so long as Lake Michigan, the source of supply, remains. At Poag station, on the eastern border of Chouteau, the city of Edwardsville has established a pumping

plant, which through these driven wells, of a larger magnitude, furnishes Edwardsville with a constant supply of pure water sufficient for all purposes.

#### COUNTY BOARD REPRESENTATION.

Chouteau has been represented, on the county board as follows: 1876-7, Amos Atkins; 1878, D. A. Pettingill; 1879-83, Amos Atkins; 1884, L. O. Gillham; 1885-7, Conrad Rath; 1888-1901, Frank Troeckler; 1902-4, L. M. Southard; 1905-12, C. W. Smith.

#### PROTECTION FROM FLOODS

Chouteau has had periods of adversity. The floods have at intervals made havoc with the products and improvements of the people. The Mississippi has made serious inroads in sections 11, 12 and 17. However pluck and energy have been manifested by her people in their efforts to avert destruction from floods.

The American dyke, completed in 1866, at an expense of \$100,000, was a great enterprise. It commences in section 9 and extends southward, paralleling the Mississippi through the township and extends into Nameoki. It has a length of twenty-one miles, with an altitude of from three to twenty feet. This dyke has been of immense value to the people, in many instances, being the salvation of their industries; but the most stupendous work ever undertaken in Chouteau is the Diversion canal now nearly completed.

The first actual work done of this "Cahokia Creek Diversion Channel" was on June 12, 1911, and on January 31, 1912, the following force and mechanism were employed on the enterprise: 203 men, 51 teams; six drag-line excavators, one 100-ft. boom, two 70, one 80, one 85 and one 60; one steam shovel, sixty-five dump cars, fifteen wheel scrapers, twenty slip scrapers, eight dump wagons, one grading machine, three narrow-gauge locomotives, one mile of track, as well as pumps, pressure tanks, dynamos, electric lights, etc.

This Diversion Channel is a part of the six and one half million dollar proposition of the East Side Levee and Sanitary district. The canal begins at the junction of Indian and Cahokia creeks, Edwardsville township, and ranges west through Chouteau to the Mississippi. It is four and one half miles long, 18 feet deep, 100 feet wide on the bottom, and one hundred and fifty feet wide at top, with levees on each side averaging eighteen feet in height.

The distance from levee to levee is three hundred feet. The cost of constructing the canal proper is one million, dollars, but in addition the canal is spanned by four steel highway bridges with reinforced concrete floors, each 303 feet long and 16 to 24 feet wide, and

five deck girder railroad bridges and one steel interurban railway bridge. All the bridges are finished, or nearly so, and cost including approaches, over \$200,000. The object of this canal is to divert the flood waters of Cahokia creek, thus preventing overflow of a large area of bottom land, to provide for effectual drainage and protection of over 100 square miles of territory, embracing over 100,000 population and the great industrial centers of East St. Louis, Madison, Venice and Granite City.

With the completion of this gigantic canal and drainage system, together with her many natural resources and acquired facilities Chouteau will rank with the leading townships of Madison county.

## CHAPTER LVI

### COLLINSVILLE TOWNSHIP

**FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—PROSPEROUS AND HISTORIC — UNIONVILLE, NOW COLLINSVILLE—THE COLLINS BROTHERS—THE CORPORATION — COAL AND INDUSTRIES — SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.**

Collinsville township, T. 3, R. 8, is bounded on the north by Edwardsville township, on the east by Jarvis, on the south by St. Clair county, and on the west by Nameoki township. The city of Collinsville, from which it takes its name, is its principal commercial and industrial center. This township has the honor of being the first settled by white men in the county.

#### FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY

In the year 1800 Ephraim Connor journeyed through the wilderness and settled in section 5, T. 3, R. 8. He had no claim from the government and his improvement was purchased in 1801 by Col. Samuel Judy, who held claim 338, lying partly in T. 3, R. 8, and T. 4, R. 8. Colonel Judy became famous in border annals as a farmer, legislator and soldier. He erected the first brick house in the county in 1808. It is still standing and in a good state of preservation, although over a century old. It is located near Peters Station on the Clover Leaf. Peter Casterline settled in section 32 soon after 1800. A Frenchman named De Lorm, from Cahokia, settled in the same section in 1804. Other settlers followed these pathfinders, attracted by the fertile soil and ample resources of the township, and many claims were made therein, soon after, by families whose names have since become historic

in the county. The Whitesides, the Gillhams, the Wallaces, the Kellys, the McMahans; William Rabb, Sylvanus Gaskill, Michael Squiers and others, who first braved the dangers of the wilderness, were the forerunners of the hundreds who soon followed in their footsteps. Among them were numerous soldiers of the Revolution whose descendants still reside in the county.

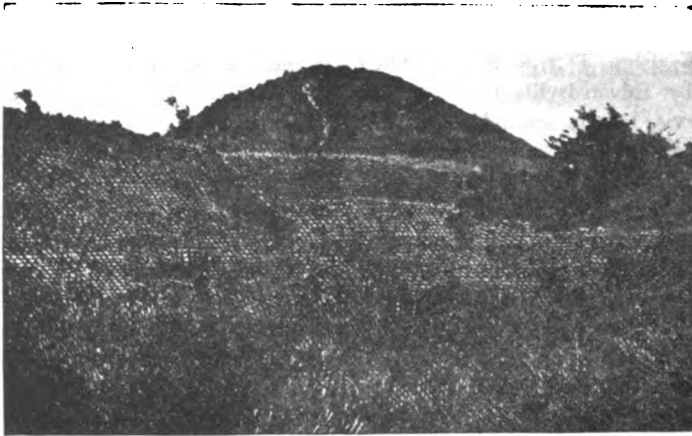
During the years of border warfare with the Indians, from 1800 to 1815, the increase of population was necessarily slow, but with the close of the second war with England the settlements increased rapidly. The south boundary of the township was surveyed in December, 1807, by John Messenger; the east boundary in January, 1808, and it was divided into sections in 1810, thus facilitating and defining land entries.

#### PROSPEROUS AND HISTORIC

Collinsville is one of the most fertile and productive townships in the county and has but little waste land. The uplands were originally heavily timbered, but now the forests are confined mainly to the lands bordering Cahokia and Cantine creeks, which water the township. Where once the panther and the wolf hid in the thickets and the deer wandered in droves, are now highly cultivated farms where herds of high grade cattle graze in the

meadows. In place of the Indian trails are broad highways shaded by lofty poplars, and over the primitive roadways of the pioneers now flash the electric cars and the transcontinental trains of the steam railways. Between Collinsville city and the north line of the township lies as fair a land as the sun shines on, gently undulating in its topography and laughing with golden harvests in their season. On the south, adjoining the St. Clair county line, lies a strip of the American Bottom, famous

designated by a tablet on its summit. In plain sight from the ridge, out on the open plain, is the celebrated Cahokia, or Monks' mound, and its surrounding tumuli. Sugar Loaf, like Monks' mound, is believed to be of artificial origin. The first coal mined in the state was discovered in this range of bluffs by the monks of La Trappe, who gave their name to the Cahokia mound. Not only is the township of Collinsville rich on the surface, producing great crops of cereals and other staples,



SUGARLOAF U. S. STATION, COLLINSVILLE

for its fertility. The range of bluffs which leaves the river bank at Alton and deflects some five miles inland eastward therefrom, passes through this township. On the brow of this bluff range is located the handsome capital city of the township. Here, as a link between the present and the past, are certain old homes and structures of the pioneers, which have weathered the sunshine and storms of nearly a century. On this range of bluffs, also, is the noted Sugar Loaf mound, so-called from its peculiar shape. It was once a signal station of the Indians, but is now a station of the United States geodetic survey and so

but beneath the surface are limitless deposits of coal and shale, which are described elsewhere, and which make Collinsville not only a great mining but an industrial center of boundless possibilities. The township looks back upon a prosperous past and so prodigal has Mother Nature been in her gifts that it can look forward to a development of boundless possibilities. The hardy pioneers who first felled its timber for their rude cabins and turned its rich soil with their crude plowshares little dreamed of the storehouse of wealth lying beneath its smiling surface. They were a contented and happy people, grateful for the

good things of the present, but unmindful of the fabulous heritage they were leaving to their descendants.

According to the census of 1910 Collinsville township has a population of 10,607, ranking as the third township in the county in number of inhabitants. Of these 7,478 are in Collinsville city, and 789 in Maryville, a mining village. The census of 1890 gave the township a population of 5,224, and that of 1900, 5,812, a gain of 588, but the census of 1910 showed a wonderful transformation, the gain in the decade from 1900 being 4,795, or nearly 100 per cent. The township is coming into its own, thanks to the development of its latent resources now in progress. The city of Collinsville rose from 4,021 in 1900, to 7,478 in 1910, a gain of 3,457.

#### UNIONVILLE, NOW COLLINSVILLE

To revert to old times. According to Mr. H. J. Marshall the first settler of Collinsville, city, was John Cook. Mr. Marshall has his biography and a picture of his cabin. The founders of the city were the Collins family from Litchfield, Conn., who arrived in 1817 and purchased the holdings of Mr. Cook, on which the city is now located. The members of the family who first arrived were Augustus, Anson, William B. and Michael Collins. Five years later their father, Deacon William Collins, their youngest brother, Frederick, and the remainder of the family joined them. The settlement was at first called Unionville, but when a postoffice was established in 1825 the postmaster general changed the name to Collinsville, there being already a postoffice in the state called Unionville. The Collins brothers were active, energetic business men. They were possessed of ample capital and proceeded to the erection of a distillery, a saw mill and a flour mill. The distillery was built of logs and stands to this day, but has been metamorphosed, weatherboarded and converted into a dwelling house. They also erected a store-

house later, which was the first frame building in Collinsville.

#### THE COLLINS BROTHERS

The Collins brothers were prosperous. Their flour, lumber and whisky found a ready market, and they established a warehouse in St. Louis. But in the midst of their prosperity they were not forgetful of the religious interests of the infant community, and in 1818, aided by other settlers, they built a Union meeting house, which was the first *frame* church erected in Illinois. It was open to preachers of all denominations. This building is still standing and is occupied as a dwelling. Their next care was the building of a fine two-story frame house in preparation for the coming of their parents and the remainder of the family. This was built in 1821 and still remains—a handsome, well-built residence. It is occupied by Mrs. R. S. Reed, daughter of William B. Collins, and her husband. At the time the brothers built their distillery the making and vending of whisky was considered as reputable as any other vocation. However, in the height of their prosperity, sometime subsequent to 1825, the echoes of the great temperance reform that swept over New England reached their ears. Their old pastor, Dr. Lyman Beecher of Litchfield, published his notable sermon, "Six Temperance Sermons," which, with other literature and their own reflections, convinced them that the business they were engaged in was morally wrong and they decided to give it up, although to do so involved heavy financial loss, the rupture of the partnership in which the father and five sons were interested, and the scattering of the family. Instead of selling out at a good profit as they might have done, they destroyed the stills, sold the huge tanks for cisterns and the grain bins for storage to the farmers. Rev. Thomas Lippincott writes: "A temperance society was then organized and the owners of real estate entered into a bond to sell no lots



within the limits of the village without a clause in the deed of conveyance by which the property was forfeited to the original owners if ardent spirits were ever made or sold upon the premises."

I do not know what became of that reservation in the deeds of that day, but times have changed since then and Collinsville, with a population of 7,478, has now thirty-nine saloons, which gives one for every 191 inhabitants, or one to every 38 voters at the ratio of five persons to each voter. The names of the saloon keepers sound like the roll call of an emigrant ship just arrived from the Mediterranean.

After abandoning the distillery business the Collins family separated, locating in different places, William B. alone of the brothers remaining in Collinsville. Deacon Collins, the father, died in 1849, aged 88 years. His wife died in 1834. Of his sons, Augustus died in 1828. Anson and Michael located in Naples and Frederick in Quincy. Both Anson and William B. died in 1835. One daughter, Almira, married Rev. Salmon Giddings of St. Louis. Michael married a daughter of Capt. Blakeman, and Frederick a daughter of Capt. Allen, both of Marine. William B. married a daughter of Joseph Hertzogg, who conducted a large flouring mill originally erected on Cahokia creek by William Rabb in 1813. Prior to their separation the Collins family took a prominent part in the Anti-Convention campaign of 1824. The election took place in August of that year. The *Edwardsville Spectator* of Sept. 14, 1824, following, has this comment: "On the 2nd inst. Augustus Collins & Co. gave a dinner to the Anti-Convention voters of Unionville precinct (Collinsville), who met to celebrate the success of the friends of freedom in the late election. At one o'clock a procession was formed and marched under the command of Ezra Post to the meeting house, where the ceremonies were opened with prayer and the singing of two

appropriate odes, after which an address was delivered by Augustus Collins. The procession then marched to the house of the Collins brothers, where 120 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner at which Curtis Blakeman was president and William Otwell vice-president. After dinner a number of toasts were drunk, accompanied by martial music and the discharge of cannon. It is worthy of note that while in accordance with the custom of the times an abundance of liquor was served, there was not an instance of intoxication, profane swearing or angry conversation during the day."

This celebration was prior to the conversion of the Collins brothers to the temperance cause. It is likewise evident that the whisky of those days was different from some modern brands, which are potent enough to "make a rabbit spit in the face of a bull dog."

To resume: The first interment made in what is now Collinsville cemetery was that of Michael Squiers, who was buried there in 1816.

The oldest church society in Collinsville is the Presbyterian. It was organized May 3, 1823, by Rev. Salmon Giddings of St. Louis, with eleven members. Seven of these were members of the Collins family. The others were Oriel and Susan Wilcox, Horace and Emma C. Look. This church society is still in existence and is the oldest Presbyterian organization in the county, in continuous existence, and the building it originally occupied (still standing) is the oldest *frame* church in the state. This church is singled out for special mention because of the historic record of its original members in connection with the founding of the place and the establishment of its earliest industries.

The first industry in Collinsville, city, except those located by the Collins family, was an extensive tannery established by Oriel Wilcox in 1820. He continued the business for several years and then sold out to H. L. Ripley. Horace Look came west in 1818 and

located in Collinsville in 1821. He was postmaster for upwards of thirty years. Some of his descendants still reside there.

#### THE CORPORATION

The town plat of Collinsville was laid out by the representatives of William B. Collins, James L. Darrow and Horace Look. Just when this was done does not appear, but it was recorded at Edwardsville May 12, 1837. Its incorporation was recorded in the office of the secretary of state Feb. 15, 1855. (Doubtless a misprint for 1850), and organized as a city Oct. 1, 1872, under the general incorporation law. The town records from 1837 to 1850 are missing up to the election of Nov. 25, 1850, when the following trustees were elected and organized on the 30th of that month: D. D. Collins, president; J. J. Fisher, H. L. Ripley and Horace Look; Almanza Tufts, clerk. The last president of the town board, according to the record the writer examined, was O. C. Look. Mr. H. J. Marshall says it was I. C. Moore. The first mayor was John Becker, elected Nov. 11, 1872, who is still living at the age of 85. The present mayor is R. Guy Kneeder. His immediate predecessors were J. C. Simpson and Dr. J. L. R. Wadsworth. Without making any invidious comparison it is but just to say that no name in Collinsville is more indelibly impressed upon its history than that of Dr. Wadsworth for the last fifty years. A minister of mercy in the abode of sickness, a leader in the social, moral and educational uplift of the place, and public spirited and progressive as a civic official, his name will live in the annals of the place as does that of the Collins family of the early days. It is a singular coincidence that both the Collins and Wadsworth families hail from Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Joshua S. Peers was for many years a prominent citizen of Collinsville. He came from New York in 1832.

#### COAL AND INDUSTRIES

Lying in the center of the coal mining district, the shipments of that product from Collinsville are immense and are more fully spoken of in Chapter XXIV. Hon. Louis Lumaghi is one of the leading operators. His father, Dr. Octavius Lumaghi, was one of the pioneers of this industry. In 1875 Dr. Lumaghi erected works for the smelting of zinc at his coal mine. This smelting business passed through various hands and has developed into the principal industry of the city, operated by the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. It operates a \$2,000,000 plant and employs 1,500 hands with a pay roll of \$25,000 every two weeks. Other important factories are the Chester Knitting Mill, the Triumph Pickle Company, the Luker Bros. creamery and last but not least the Stock Bell factory. This unique enterprise was established years ago by I. C. Moore, who was succeeded by O. B. Wilson, and is now operated by F. C. Blume. The tinkle of a cow bell is now seldom heard in this county but its cheerful sound still echoes in many remote sections of the south and west, where thousands of the bells are shipped annually.

Collinsville has many miles of brick-paved streets; a fine system of water works; a model fire department, electric lights and other metropolitan utilities. It has two lines of the East St. Louis and Suburban Traction Co. It has but one railroad, the Vandalia line, built in 1868.

#### SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS

The earliest schools in Collinsville were taught in the Union church spoken of above. Several academies were opened later. Of these, one established by Philander Braley, and a later one taught by Rev. Charles E. Blood, were noted educational institutions. They were succeeded by the public school system.

The city is now provided with three spacious public school buildings. The first of the three, erected in 1873, is a three-story building with twelve rooms. The only township high school in the county is located here. It is a handsome edifice, modern in all respects, costing \$50,000. Professor Charles H. Dorris is the efficient

newspapers, the *Semi-Weekly Herald*, edited by B. W. Jarvis, and the *Advertiser*, published by Schimpff & Stucker. Both are enterprising journals and successful moulders of public opinion. Collinsville has a reputation as a graveyard of newspapers, but the present occupants of the field have no intention of



TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, COLLINSVILLE

superintendent of schools. There is also a large and flourishing parochial school.

Collinsville is a city of handsome churches and costly private residences. Its churches, lawyers, physicians, bankers and newspapers are spoken of more minutely in previous chapters and likewise some of its early industries.

At the present time Collinsville has two

ever allowing their enterprises to seek rest under the daisies.

James N. Peers, an old-time journalist, resigned the editor's uneasy chair some years ago, and is now devoting his energies to photography and poultry raising. He is a talented artist in the first named pursuit and a great success in the latter.

## CHAPTER LVII

### EDWARDSVILLE TOWNSHIP

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—TOWN LAID OUT—FAMOUS RESIDENTS—JUDICIARY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL—THE POSTOFFICE—FIRST NEWSPAPER—EARLY MILLS—TRANSPORTATION—WATER PROBLEM SOLVED—EDWARDSVILLE AS A CITY—COURT HOUSES—INDUSTRIES—AS A RESIDENTIAL CITY.

*By Charles Boeschenstein*

In the early days of the nineteenth century historical facts concerning Illinois, the county of Madison, and the town of Edwardsville were usually grouped in the same chapter, so largely identical were they. Edwardsville was one of the historic places of Illinois during the formative period of the commonwealth, even before it became a state. The town was the seat of government, the distributing point of its business and trade activities and the center of social and communistic features. Designated as the government land office and as the Kickapoo Indian agency, Edwardsville formed the gateway through which flowed the early tide of immigration from Kentucky and the eastern states and from this point the settlers deployed to the northward as far as Lake Michigan. Here also centered those measures for protection necessary to combat the acts of reprisal with which the Indians met the advance of civilization.

Edwardsville a hundred years ago was the governmental center of a vast area, embracing all of Illinois north of the south line of Madison county extended across the state to Indiana, all of what is now the state of Wisconsin, and taking in small portions of Minnesota and upper Michigan. The Canadian line was designated as the northern limit of the county.

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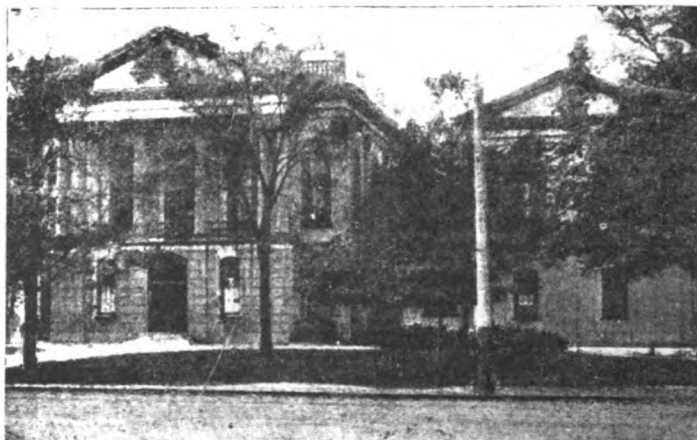
#### EARLY SETTLEMENTS

The earliest permanent settlement in the vicinity of Edwardsville was in 1800. Ephraim O'Connor located in Goshen, as the south central part of Madison county was then known, his place being between Edwardsville and Collinsville. He was bought out the next year by Colonel Samuel Judy, who remained on the property until the time of his death.

The first settlement on the present site of Edwardsville was made in 1805 by Thomas Kirkpatrick, a native of North Carolina, who built his cabin on a militia claim of a hundred acres on Cahokia creek, originally granted to Pierre Lejoy. During the three years previous several other families from the east settled in the neighborhood. The confirmation of Kirkpatrick's claim is to be found in the second volume of the American State Papers, the grant being listed as No. 991. In the easy-going style of those days Edwardsville was listed as three miles east of the Mississippi, when in reality it was between eight and nine miles.

#### TOWN LAID OUT

The town itself was roughly laid out in 1813 and three years later it was surveyed and



COURT HOUSE, EDWARDSVILLE



CITY HALL, EDWARDSVILLE

platted by Thomas Kirkpatrick, its original settler, who bestowed upon it the name Edwardsville, in honor of Ninian Edwards, then the territorial governor of Illinois.

No one occupied a more important position in the early days of Edwardsville than did Kirkpatrick. In 1812 he built a fort on what is now North Main street in Edwardsville, at a point 300 yards from Cahokia creek, which was to be used as a defense against the Indians. When Madison county was formally created on September 14, 1812, the home of Thomas Kirkpatrick in Edwardsville was named as the seat of government and it was there, on the 5th day of April, 1813, that the court of common pleas held its first session.

After the War of 1812 the deeds to most of the land in northern Illinois, distributed by the government to soldiers who had participated therein, and which were known as "military bounty lands," were registered in Edwardsville. Entries of government land were recorded here and the town was the scene of negotiations of treaties with the Indians. All these things brought together a great number of people and the town grew rapidly.

#### FAMOUS RESIDENTS

Eight persons who filled the office of governor of Illinois, at various periods were residents of Edwardsville. Three spent long periods here. They were: Ninian Edwards, the only governor of the territory and afterwards governor of the state, Edward Coles and Thomas Ford. The residence here of Governor Coles was the most extended. Four others, John Reynolds, Joseph Duncan, Thomas Carlin and John M. Palmer, lived here during part of their eventful careers. Charles S. Deneen, present governor of the state, was born here.

Edwardsville was the home of the first two United States senators from Illinois, Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, and they lived here at the same time during their terms of

office. Benjamin Stephenson, who was representative to congress when Illinois was a territory, and Daniel P. Cook, who was the first representative to congress from Illinois elected by the people after it became a state, were numbered among its residents.

Benjamin J. Seward, brother of Secretary of State W. H. Seward, and James D. Henry, who achieved the distinction of capturing Black Hawk and putting an end to the war that was named for that noted chief, were among famous residents of the first period.

In 1813 George Coventry erected a mill in Edwardsville on what is known as Tan Yard branch because of the tan yard which was operated at the head of the stream. In 1816 Abraham Prickett opened the first store in Edwardsville and shortly afterward his example was followed by Benjamin Stephenson

#### JUDICIARY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

The judicial side of the civic scheme received its first representation when the court of common pleas in Madison county held its initial session on April 5, 1813, at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick in Edwardsville. John G. Lofton and Jacob Whiteside were the judges, Josias Randle being appointed clerk.

Prior to 1817 the sessions of court were held in the taverns of the town but toward the latter part of this year a court house consisting of a log cabin erected by Samuel G. Morse, at a cost of \$437.50, was opened. A jail of similar construction was completed by William Otwell at a cost of \$194, both being in the north part of the city as it is at present constituted.

The first mention of government for the town of Edwardsville that can be found on any of the records is the passage by the state legislature on February 23, 1819, of an act appointing Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Bowers, Robert Latham, John Todd, Joseph Conway, Abraham Prickett and Theophilus W. Smith the board of trustees for the town.

The first hotel in the city was called the "General Washington" and was opened by W. C. Wiggins in the fall of 1819 in a brick building on the northeast side of the public square. Another famous old hotel was located a few doors south of the square and on the west side of Main street, and came to be

with thirty-five members. Rev. Washington C. Ballard preached to the congregation. John Hogan, a young Irishman who traveled on the circuit, preached to the members in the old court house. In the spring of 1829 the first Methodist church was erected on the spot where St. John's M. E. church now stands.



THE OLD WABASH HOTEL AT EDWARDSVILLE, WHERE LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS WERE AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS DURING THE 50'S

known in later years as the Wabash hotel. In early times this building, which is now used as a tenement house, was the scene of the principal social functions, and political and general gatherings.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

Edwardsville had its share in the early religious development of the state as well as in its material progress. Near the city was built the first Methodist church in Illinois. It was on land occupied by Thomas Good, two and a half miles south of Edwardsville, and was erected in 1805 of unhewn logs, clapboard roof, puncheon floor and roughly constructed windows. It was known as Bethel.

The Methodist church in the city of Edwardsville was organized in December, 1827,

Rev. William S. Deneen, grandfather of Governor Charles S. Deneen, arrived the following year and was the first Methodist minister regularly stationed in Edwardsville.

The German Methodist church of Edwardsville had its inception in 1847 when an assistant preacher from Alton commenced the holding of services in the Progress school house. The Baptist church was rented in 1861 and used until 1866, and the Episcopal church was rented and used until 1869, when it was bought by the German Methodist congregation. Later this was succeeded by the present handsome brick structure. The First Presbyterian congregation was organized in Edwardsville March 17, 1819, but later lapsed and was revived in 1837 and again in 1845, and in 1867 the present congregation was formed. The

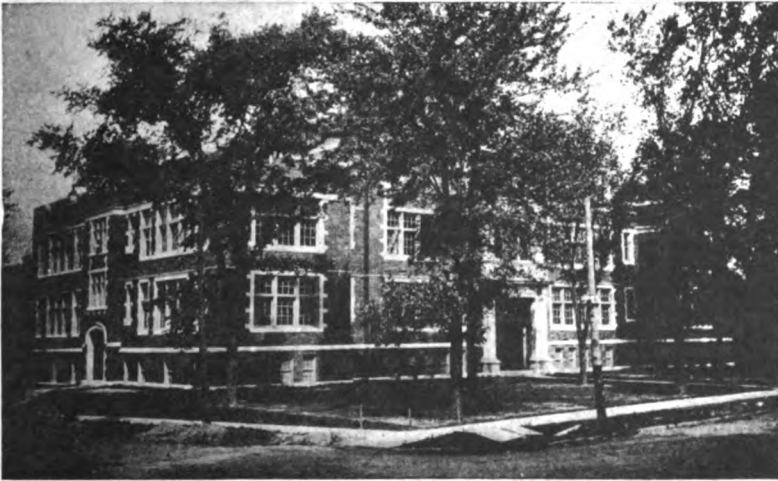
congregation was organized in Edwardsville building on Second street, moving a quarter of a century ago to the present building at Kansas street and College avenue.

On April 18, 1828, the Baptist church in Edwardsville was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards, later the residence of Hon. Joseph Gillespie. The first church was built in 1830 and was sold in 1866, the present building, which succeeded it, being dedicated on October 6, 1872.

the corner stone was blessed by Very Rev. P. J. Baltes of Alton. A parochial school is conducted in connection with this church.

The German Evangelical, German Lutheran, Episcopal and Christian denominations are all well represented in Edwardsville, each congregation having a substantial brick house of worship.

The earliest settlers in Edwardsville established subscription schools. The expenses, which consisted principally of the salary of the



EDWARDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Services of the Roman Catholic faith were first held in Edwardsville between the years 1835 and 1840 in the dwelling houses of Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Bartlett in what is now "lower town," and the home of Michael Murray, a mile east of town on the Hillsboro road. The first church was built in 1843 and was entitled "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary," which is the present St. Mary's Irish Catholic congregation. St. Boniface's German Catholic congregation in 1867 reached a size at which it was determined to build a church and on the 2nd of June, 1869,

instructor, being defrayed by contributions from the patrons. Joshua Atwater is the first teacher of whom any mention is made. He taught from 1818 to 1820, opening a store in the latter year. Madam DeJerome opened an academy in 1820, wherein was given instruction in the French language, geography, history, drawing, arithmetic, embroidery and plain needlework. The present school buildings of Edwardsville are of the most modern construction and equipment, and the enrollment of children is in the neighborhood of 1,200.



## SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The social and fraternal side is represented by the following lodges and societies: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen, Mutual Protective League, Maccabees, Eagles, Owls, Redmen, Pocahontas, Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors, Eastern Star, Turnverein, Maennerchor.

Edwardsville's patriotic contributions to the Federal service have been generous. They began in 1809, when the settlers banded together to resist the Indians whose depredations were believed to be incited by the British traders and agent at Prairie du Chien. Fort Russell, a few miles north of Edwardsville, was the headquarters of Governor Edwards for military stores and munitions of war. On August 1, 1812, a company was enlisted for the border warfare under command of Captain Samuel Whiteside and it included forty men. William Jones and Samuel Judy commanded other companies organized in the fall of 1812. In the Black Hawk war of 1831 and 1832 many Edwardsville people took part, and it was James D. Henry, a pioneer of Edwardsville, who captured that famous warrior. When the Mexican war broke out in 1846 the Second and Sixth regiments out of a total of six from Illinois, were organized at Alton and contained a large enlistment of Edwardsville men, and the county seat furnished a goodly proportion of the 4,221 men from Madison county who enlisted for the Civil war. The memory of the achievements of that struggle is kept green by Edwardsville Post, No. 461, Grand Army of the Republic, and General Phil Sheridan Camp, No. 50, Sons of Veterans. Only a half a dozen Edwardsville men enlisted for the Spanish-American war in 1898.

## THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster of Edwardsville was David Prickett, who was appointed on Novem-

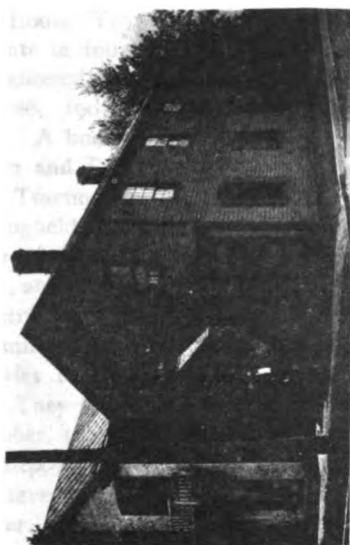
ber 21, 1822. The office was located in a brick building on North Main street opposite the intersection of the Springfield road, which now belongs to the Leonard Eberhardt estate. In the summer of 1911 the federal government approved the selection of a site for the Federal building, in which to locate the postoffice, the spot chosen being at the northeast intersection of Hillsboro avenue and Commercial street. There are sixteen employees in the Edwardsville postal service now, including four city and six rural delivery carriers. T. M. Crossman has been postmaster since February 22, 1898, serving also a previous term from December 1, 1889, to January 20, 1894.

## FIRST NEWSPAPER

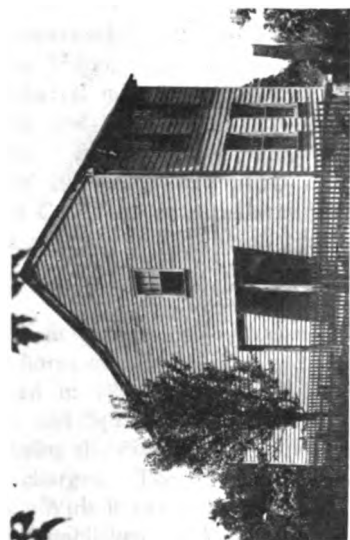
Hooper Warren produced the first newspaper in Edwardsville, known as the *Edwardsville Spectator*, the first issue of which appeared on May 30, 1819. It dealt largely with the political issues of the day and its articles on the subject of slavery were widely read throughout the state. There are at present three newspapers in the city, the *Democrat*, a weekly, edited and published by Ansel L. Brown; the *Republican*, issued twice a week, by William R. Crossman; and the *Intelligencer*, an afternoon daily, edited and published by Charles Boeschstein.

## EARLY MILLS

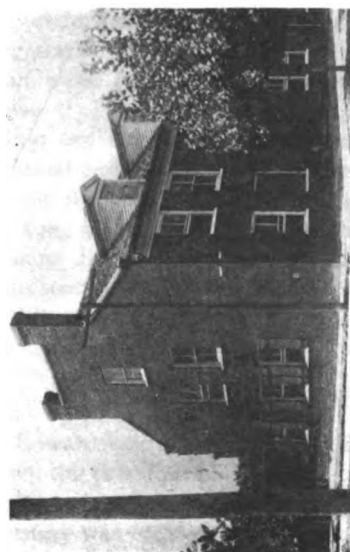
Edwardsville has always been a flour mill center. On the earliest records of the Court of Common Pleas and the Territorial Court are notations of permission granted various parties to operate water-driven grist mills on Cahokia creek and neighboring streams. John Adams had a large mill which was put in operation in 1823. In 1832 George D. and John H. Randle with their father-in-law, Aaron Arnold, converted their old ox-mill into a steam operating plant, which was the first steam mill in Edwardsville. It stood in what



OFFICE OF HOOPER WARREN, PIONEER EDITOR



HOME OF JAMES MASON,  
WHERE GOVERNOR COLES BOARDED



OLD WABASH HOTEL, EDWARDSVILLE



OLDEST HOUSE IN EDWARDSVILLE, (PRICKETT-EBERHARDT)



is now an exclusive residence district in the West End. The Phillips mill, the Prickett mill, the Crowder mill and the Gessert mill were operated in the post-bellum days. The Kehlror Milling Company of St. Louis had a 1,000-barrel mill for many years at Second, College and Main streets. It was destroyed by fire. The present mill, owned and operated by the Edwardsville Milling Company, of which C. F. Rock is president and manager, has a capacity of 650 barrels a day.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The first transportation enterprise was a four horse stage coach line which was inaugurated in 1832, and operated between St. Louis and Springfield through Edwardsville, this being the dining stop. Five cents a mile was charged. The first railroad came in 1868. With it came the telegraph, the latter being established in March and an express service in May. The city now possesses five steam roads, the Wabash, Clover Leaf, Illinois Terminal, Litchfield & Madison and St. Louis, Troy & Eastern. Electric lines operate in four directions. The first electric car entered Edwardsville on Monday, October 28, 1901, coming by way of Collinsville. A line to Mitchell connecting with the Alton and East St. Louis line, and the Illinois Traction System, or McKinley line, from Springfield and other northern points, followed soon after. The McKinley people also took over, and are now operating, the Edwardsville Electric Light and Power company, originally organized in 1892 by William Wurdack, Charles P. Lampe, and William H. Horine, Sr. They secured a contract from the city in October, 1892, and installed twenty-five 2,000 candlepower street lamps. At present there are seventy-three street arcs of 2,000 candlepower. The installation of a large gas plant commenced in May, 1912.

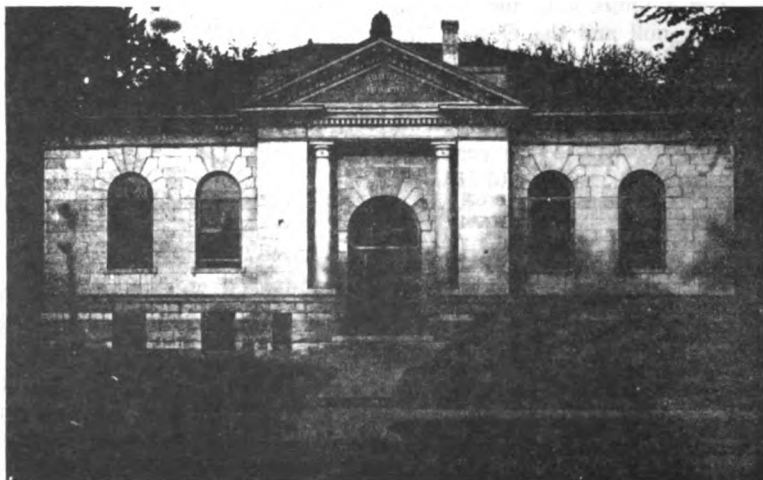
#### WATER PROBLEM SOLVED

Edwardsville solved the water problem after considerable experimenting and one failure. In 1894 Jesse W. Starr, an eastern waterworks builder, secured a franchise in Edwardsville, built a pumping station, reservoir and settling basin on the banks of Cahokia creek and erected a steel standpipe on the top of the bluff nearby. He also laid about 4,000 feet of water main. He found, however, that the creek did not furnish a suitable nor sufficient supply of water and was compelled to abandon his project.

Experiments originally inaugurated by F. William Raeder, a St. Louis engineer, demonstrated that the deep beds of sand and gravel in the American Bottom, between Edwardsville and the Mississippi river contained an ample supply of pure, naturally-filtered water, and this resulted in the establishment of the present waterworks system. The Edwardsville Water Company was incorporated on April 29, 1898, secured a franchise from the city council and installed a system. The pumping station is located at Poag, four and one-half miles south of Edwardsville. A water tower 136 feet high stands at the corner of Main and High streets in Edwardsville. For unusual pressure demand in fire emergency, an electric pump of great power was installed in 1909 in front of the water tower and adjoining the city hall. By its use simultaneous streams, each more than 100 feet high, can be thrown through lines of hose in different parts of the city.

#### EDWARDSVILLE AS A CITY

Edwardsville's corporate existence dates from the year following the one in which Illinois was admitted to the union. A board of trustees was created by act of the legislature in February, 1819, to look after the affairs of



PUBLIC LIBRARY AT EDWARDSVILLE



MADISON COUNTY POOR FARM, EDWARDSVILLE

the town. At a meeting of citizens on May 30, 1837, it was decided by overwhelming vote to take advantage of the general law of 1831 to incorporate. By special act of the general assembly the place was re-incorporated February 10, 1853. The power was vested in five trustees, who were elected on the first Monday in April each year.

On October 23, 1872, the town was incorporated as a city. The first officers were J. A. Prickett, mayor; Bernard Durer, clerk; (resigned in 1874 and succeeded by W. H. Hall); Joseph Chapman, treasurer; C. H. Lynch, attorney. The aldermen were: First ward, John P. Bonn, John Blank; second ward, Samuel Morrison, T. C. Clarke; third ward, Alonzo Keller, George Cobine, W. B. Johnson was appointed marshal and Patrick Phelan, superintendent of streets.

Thirteen mayors have served under the present form of government, as follows: John A. Prickett, 1872-73; Wm. H. Krome, 1873-75; C. E. Clark, 1875-76 (resigned); Alonzo Keller, 1876-87; Charles Boeschenstein, 1887-89; E. B. Glass, 1889-91; Wm. E. Wheeler, 1891-93; Wm. H. Hall, 1893-95; William R. Prickett, 1895-97; John Stolz, 1897-99; John Crocker, 1899-01; N. E. Bosen, 1901-03; H. P. Hotz, 1903 to 1913.

The present city officials are: H. P. Hotz, mayor; Herbert C. Crocker, city clerk; James J. Burns, city treasurer; W. M. P. Smith, city attorney; Charles E. Gueltig, corporation counselor; George Barraclough, police magistrate. Gustave Brockmeier and Francis Stahlhut, aldermen, first ward; Charles A. Bartlett and Edward A. Rohrkaste, aldermen, second ward; Thomas R. Walton and Edward J. Horning, alderman, third ward; C. W. F. Lange and George A. Handlon, aldermen fourth ward.

The city government is well organized in all its departments. The present executive, Mayor Henry P. Hotz, who is now serving

his fifth term, inaugurated a policy of permanent improvements, which has resulted in the construction of twelve miles of paved streets, and twenty-five miles of granitoid sidewalks. The streets and public places are kept immaculately clean at all times. In addition there is the Civic Improvement League, composed of men and women, and having the co-operation of the city officials, which twice a year inaugurates a general clean-up of the entire city, and which also inspires the beautifying of public and private premises by the planting of trees, vines and grass plots. There is a paid fire department with horse-driven apparatus, which has the co-operation of a well organized volunteer department. The latter, known as Edwardsville Fire Company No. 1, was established on February 7, 1874, and has had a continuous existence since.

#### COURT HOUSES

Edwardsville, since its designation as the county seat of Madison county on September 14, 1812, has had three court houses, the first of logs, the next two of brick. The first two were erected on the public square in the north part of the town, now the property of the school district, and the present one on a square of ground donated for that express purpose in the center part of town. The first building was completed and occupied in 1817, and the second on August 1, 1826, and the present structure in September, 1857.

#### INDUSTRIES

Edwardsville has never attained distinction as a factory town as that term is generally applied. The city has a number of large manufacturing plants, and a still greater number of smaller ones, but the unpleasant features which seem an inevitable accompaniment of many lines of industry are absent. The noise, smoke and grime are missing, as many

of the plants use electricity, gas, oil or have approved coal burning devices.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, in 1890, located their works in Edwardsville and named the suburb Leclaire, in honor of the pioneer French profit sharer. The factories comprise fifteen buildings, most of them of brick, covered with vines and surrounded by lawns and flower beds. The United States Radiator corporation has one of its big foundries and factories in Edwardsville. The Banner Clay Works and the Richards Brick Company are two of the largest brick concerns in Illinois, the first manufacturing paving blocks and the second building brick. The central roofing manufacturing plant of the National Roofing Materials Company is here. There are several mills and elevators, planing mills, and factories for the manufacture of plumbing supplies, brass work, woodwork, architectural marble, machinery, automobiles, engines, shirts, farm machinery, etc. There are four coal mines in operation and extensive railroad shops, together with ice plants, eaves trough and gutter works and smaller industries.

#### AS A RESIDENTIAL CITY

While its transportation facilities, coal and

water supply are excellent and naturally invite the locating of factories, it is as a residential city that Edwardsville lays its chief claims. Situated on a thickly wooded bluff over the river bottoms, Edwardsville enjoys pure air, good water, splendid drainage and the advantages that its wonderful agricultural surroundings naturally afford. It has schools of the highest degree of excellence, a fine public library, a theatre seating 1,250 people, and many smaller halls and places of amusement, ample hotels, and an enterprising, progressive citizenship. The majority of its working people, no matter in what line, own their own homes. The resources of its three banks approximate two and one-half million dollars. Its beautiful forest trees are not excelled anywhere. It has never known hard times, and its people are prosperous, contented, peaceful and happy.

During the week of September 14-21, 1912, people came by thousands from far and near to celebrate in Edwardsville the centennial of Madison county, and to witness the dedication of a monument erected here by the State of Illinois in commemoration of this event.

## CHAPTER LVIII

### FORT RUSSELL TOWNSHIP

STATISTICAL VIEW — RAILROADS — PRODUCTS, TOWNS AND POSTOFFICES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

*By Norman G. Flagg*

No spot in the Madison county of 1812 was of greater interest historically, or of greater importance in the military affairs of that day, than was Fort Russell, and it was highly proper that this township (5-8) should be named for this noted frontier post. It occupied a half-acre in the northeast quarter of section 34, being in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the above-named quarter section, the site being the property, in 1912, of the heirs of Mrs. Nellie (Burroughs) Wiseman. Quoting from Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois (1874):—"The most notable, as also the largest, strongest, and best appointed in every respect, of the stockade forts, was Fort Russell (named after Col. William Russell), established by Gov. Edwards early in 1812. The cannon (five) of Louis XIV., which had done service in the ancient Fort Chartres, were removed hither and placed in position. This stockade was made the rendezvous for the militia and the regulars, and the main depot for military supplies. Gov. Edwards here established his headquarters, during the perilous times of 1812, and gathered about him the beauty and chivalry of those days. Within the protecting walls of this stockade were attracted and found shelter much of the talent, fashion, and wealth of the country, and here his Excellency presided with a courtly grace and dignity, well befitting his fine personal appearance and his many accomplishments."

Quoting again from the reminiscences of the old settler, Solomon Preuit: "Fort Russell was a stockade, with huts inside, half an acre being picketed in."

#### STATISTICAL VIEW

This township is the largest in extent of any of the twenty-three townships of the county, comprising 23,359.24 acres. In the north tier of sections some quarter sections contain as much as two hundred acres.

The census returns of 1860 give the prairie (improved) and the timber (unimproved) lands as about equally divided, but this proportion has since changed largely, until, the proportion of improved to unimproved lands was in 1912, probably three to one. By the census of 1860 again, taken by Deputy Marshal W. B. Dorsey, the township is given a population of 796, a real estate value of \$277,336, and a personal property value of \$90,729. The 1910 census gives the township a population of 1067. The total assessment of the township in 1911, on a one-third basis, was \$648,125, exclusive of railroad, telegraph, etc.

Three streams are found in Fort Russell township. Cahokia creek passes through the southeast portion and after a protracted storm or a heavy thaw of snow is a veritable river and can not be crossed for several days. Indian creek traverses the entire length of the township from north to south, running from section



4 to 31. Paddock's creek is a smaller stream, entering in section 3 and running southeast into Cahokia creek.

#### RAILROADS

There are four lines of railroad in this township, with only one depot,—at Bethalto, in the extreme western edge of section 6. The Big Four (New York Central lines) has two lines, the old railroad running through section 6, one mile, (formerly called the Alton & Terra Haute,) and the new "cutoff" built in 1904, traversing the south half of the township from southwest to northeast. The Wabash has two tracks here, one being the old Madison county coal road, formerly running to the river west of Edwardsville crossing, now used by the Illinois Terminal railroad; the other Wabash line runs through the southeast corner of the township, being formerly known as the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

In early days two main wagon roads ran through this part of the county; the "Alton and Greenville road" entered the township in section 7 and ran almost due east, and the "Springfield road" ran practically north and south from section 3 to Edwardsville. On this latter highway, on May 8, 1822, was established a U. S. mail-route in connection with the stage service between St. Louis and "Sangamon Courthouse." Many other roads and crossroads have since been opened, and Fort Russell has now about sixty miles of public highway.

#### PRODUCTS—TOWNS—POSTOFFICES

The soil of this township is much varied. With the exception of a belt of rich soil, a mile or more in width and extending from sections 6 and 7 northeast, most of the good soil of the township is found in the middle and western portions, south of the Greenville road and west of the Edwardsville-Prairietown road. Wheat, corn, hogs, and cattle are the leading products; much fruit is raised for home con-

sumption, and the housewives reap an amazing harvest from poultry. Wherever railroad facilities are within reach, dairying is becoming a much practiced industry and is much needed to conserve soil fertility. Splendid timber is found along the water courses.

No towns are within the limits of Fort Russell, save one-fourth part of the village of Bethalto, in which are located a custom mill, a creamery, a hotel, a four-room school and four churches. About 1850 quite a village flourished in section 9, known as "Libertyville" or "Gooseville," where were a tavern, store, and blacksmith shop.

In 1838 a postoffice, "Paddock's Grove," was established, with Volney P. Richmond as first postmaster, at the Paddock settlement on the Springfield road stage coach line. When railroads superseded the stage coach, the mails came to Bethalto, Edwardsville, Moro, and Wanda. A "star-route" mail was run for many years between Edwardsville and Bunker Hill, through the eastern part of the township, and on this route was established "Liberty Prairie" P. O., located first at the F. Gaertner residence, in section 23, and later moved to J. Russell Newman's home, opposite Liberty Prairie school house, where he and his successor E. A. Lanterman, kept the postoffice until the township was granted R. F. D. service in December, 1902.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The first schoolhouse was built in section 20 in 1819, although Rev. William Jones conducted a school one year earlier, in the blockhouse in section 18. Another of the pioneer school houses was located on the John Estabrook farm, in the extreme northwest corner of section 14. After many years of meager school facilities, the present division into school districts was made, whereby almost all pupils are within reasonable distance of a school.

In 1842 the first church was built, in section

23, by the German Lutherans, west of the Gaertner cemetery. In 1850 the Methodist Episcopal church on the John Estabrook farm was erected, in section 15. In 1871, the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Liberty Prairie, the successor of the Omphgent church, was built. In the northwest corner of Fort Russell are found six churches—the Presbyterian near Moro, the German Evangelical southeast of Bethalto, and four in the village—the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian and Baptist. In pioneer days there was a strong congregation in attendance at "Bethlehem" church, located in the extreme southeast part of section 18; the old building has in recent years been removed to the premises of Z. B. Owens, a descendant of the pioneer Jones family.

#### EARLY SETTLERS

Isaiah Dunnegan, a native of Georgia, was Fort Russell's earliest white settler, so far as known. He made his home in section 31, very near the present Wanda, in 1803, erecting there a log cabin for his small family. Two boys, Joshua and Thomas, were born before the Dunnegans came to Illinois, and later were born four more children—Louisa, Abner, Joseph and Isaiah, Jr. He died in 1814 and his widow survived him twenty years. Before her death, she entered forty acres of land for each of her children in sections one and twelve of Chouteau township.

In 1804, Joseph Newman, a Pennsylvanian, settled in section 34, bringing a wife (maiden name Raab) and four children: Zadock, Maria, John and Andy. One daughter, Emily, was born after the family moved here. Joseph Newman died about 1825. His eldest son, Zadock, was married, in 1810, by Rev. William Jones to Martha Ewing, to which union six children were born, among them John Russell and William E. Newman, lifelong residents of this township. At one time Joseph Newman owned several sections of land in the south cen-

tral part of Fort Russell township. The first frame-house was built by a Mr. Pemberton for John Newman, in section 14 on the Hill place.

Maj. Isaac Ferguson came in 1806 to section 18, and here his son John L. Ferguson, the first white native child of the township, was born; but this family soon left for the Marine settlement, selling out to the pioneer Baptist minister, teacher and legislator, Rev. William Jones. The old block-house, erected on Martin Preuitt's farm in section 18 (north part), was moved in 1817 to Rev. Jones' place, and in this blockhouse home was born James Jones, a life-long resident of this neighborhood. Rev. Jones died in 1844, and is buried in the old "Pioneer" cemetery in section 24 of 5-9. Ephraim Woods (brother-in-law of Rev. Jones) and John Finley were other pioneers in this neighborhood,—then called "Rattan's Prairie," after Thomas Rattan, a pioneer of Wood River township. William Montgomery, a native of Kentucky, was another pioneer of this vicinity, coming in 1814. A carpenter by trade, he wedded Sarah Rattan and later moved to Wood River township.

John Springer, the pioneer head of a most worthy family, settled in section 30 in 1814; where he built a hewed log house, said to have been on the exact site of the Thomas O. Springer homestead, now owned by Mrs. E. Gusewelle. John Springer and wife were victims of the cholera epidemic in 1849, and were buried in one grave.

No account of early days in Fort Russell is complete without prominent mention of Maj. Solomon Preuitt, who with his father Martin Preuitt came in 1806 to the sand ridge prairie, a few miles east of Alton, and in 1818 moved to section 18 of this township. Maj. Preuitt served in the Ranger companies during the Indian disturbances of 1812 and following years, and was also a Black Hawk veteran. He died in 1875, at the age of eighty-five. He was said to be "a history within himself of the pioneer times of Madison county" and many of the

most valuable, because reliable, portions of "Hair's Gazetteer of Madison County" (published 1865) had their source and authority in Maj. Solomon Preuitt.

John Estabrook, Gaius Paddock and Gershom Flagg came to this township in 1818, all of them from New England and all of them making their homes on the "Springfield road," theirs being the first homes erected on that road in this county north of Edwardsville. Mr. Paddock had a large family and had come first to St. Charles, Missouri, then to St. Louis and lastly to section 3 in Ft. Russell, where he spent his declining years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in several important battles. He died in 1831 and was buried in Paddock cemetery.

Next to John Newman's frame house, the Paddock house, still standing (1912), was the first frame house erected in this part of the county. John Estabrook put up a log cabin on his land in section 14 or 15, and kept bachelor's hall until his marriage, in 1820, to Nancy White. A large family of children were born to this union, and many of Mr. Estabrook's descendants live in different parts of the county and state. Gershom Flagg, also a bachelor, settled in the southeast quarter of section 3, where he paid special attention to starting an orchard of grafted apple trees. He served several terms as justice of the peace in the twenties and thirties. In 1827 he married Mrs. Jane (Paddock) Richmond, daughter of his neighbor, Gaius Paddock. He died in 1857, leaving one son, Willard C.

In 1819 Daniel A. Lanterman, a Kentuckian, came to Fort Russell, having settled in St. Clair county the year previous. He taught school many years, and later bought the farm of Jacob Linder in section 19. He died in 1865, leaving a son, William A., a justice of the peace for many years.

The Robinson homestead in section 11 was settled in 1832 by William S. B. Robinson, father of Sidney Robinson, and a son of Joseph Robinson, who had come from North Carolina

to Madison county in 1815, settling in Edwardsville township. In the 'forties came the C. P. Smith family, which has large interests in the south central part of Fort Russell. Philip and Mary (Mueller) Smith came from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, with their three children. He purchased an eighty-acre tract in Fort Russell, upon which had been erected a cabin, seventeen by twenty feet. The son, Christian P. Smith, conducted a steam saw mill in section 33 and became one of the largest land-owners of this county.

Hon. John C. Burroughs should be mentioned in any history of Fort Russell, being one of the most public spirited and energetic of her citizens. Coming from Maryland in 1857 and first teaching school at the "Progress" schoolhouse, and later studying law, he turned to agriculture, making a specialty of stock-raising, and lived in section 27 until his untimely death in 1876, in his 38th year. In the same neighborhood lived another prominent resident, F. Gottlieb Stahlhut, who after working by the month for Gershom Flagg in the 1840's went to California at the time of the gold fever in 1849; on returning to Madison county, he settled in section 22 and amassed a very large estate.

#### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

A sketch of this township would be incomplete without mention of its first supervisor under township organization, John B. Gibson, a former resident of St. Louis and a citizen most highly esteemed by all who knew him. The first township ticket (1876) read as follows:—Supervisor: John B. Gibson.—Town Clerk: H. C. Lanterman, S. L. Miller.—Assessor: Jacob Bayer, V. P. Richmond.—Collector: Wiley Preuitt, Wm. A. Lanterman.—Comm'r. High ways: J. R. Newman, C. P. Smith, J. M. Miller, Edward Jones, F. G. Stahlhut, J. D. Hutchins.—Constable: R. D. Lake, Wm. Baker. The polling place of this township has been the "Grove" schoolhouse (district No. 74) ever

since the township was organized in 1876. Prior to that time, the north half of the township, east of Indian creek, was in Omphgent voting precinct, with the polls at Omphgent schoolhouse; all of the voters living west of Indian creek voted in Bethalto precinct; and the remainder of the township was in Edwardsville precinct.

In January, 1808, John Messenger surveyed the south boundary lines of 5-8 (see Vol. 12, U. S. Records); the boundary lines on the west were run by Gilbery Marshall in March, 1812 (see Vol. 57); and the east and north bound-

aries and the subdivision were surveyed in March and April, 1814, by J. Milton Moore (see Vol. 44). The 90th degree of longitude west of Greenwich approximately divides the eastern two-thirds of Ft. Russell township from the western one-third.

The public officers of the township in 1912 were: Supervisor, Z. B. Owens; town clerk, John Jinkinson; assessor, John Helmkamp; collector, Charles Wiemers; highway commissioners, S. Tuetken, H. A. Hellrung, Charles Knoche; justices of the peace, Wm. H. Lanterman, Michael Neunaber.

## CHAPTER LIX

### FOSTERBURG TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP'S FOSTER FATHER—FOSTERBURG VILLAGE—CHANGES IN POPULATION—BUILDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

*By Professor H. T. McCrea*

Fosterburg township located in northwestern part of Madison county has the creditable distinction of being the only "dry territory" in the county. For many years no attempt was made to open a dram-shop in the township but later a license was secured and two saloons were opened. These remained in existence for a number of years. The question of maintaining the saloon, as a legal institution, was then submitted to the people, when by an overwhelming vote the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited.

Fosterburg has always been noted as being a highly moral and law abiding community. Settled a few years previous to the admission of Illinois as a state, by descendants of the pilgrim fathers from New England, and of the Huguenots of Virginia and the Carolinas, the qualities which made these pioneers famous, were inherited by their descendants and became the leading characteristics of the founders of the settlement of Fosterburg. While the composition of the community has greatly changed the underlying principles by which they are governed remain the same.

#### FIRST SETTLERS

Fosterburg comprises town 6 north, range 9, west of the third principal meridian. The first settlers in the township came probably as early as 1812 or 1814, at the time of the

second war with Great Britain. Among these early settlers were Joseph S. Reynolds, Orman Beeman, James Dabbs, Joshua Wood, Lorenzo Edwards, Daniel Waggoner, William W. Gallop and Jacob Deck.

The latter was probably the first permanent settler in the township. He with his brothers John and Isaac had much to do with the early development of the history of the community.

The influences exerted by these men and their descendants is still manifest in the life of the people.

In the year 1818 Green W. Short, a native of Tennessee, and James Dooling, a native of Ireland, settled in what is now known as the Short and Dooling homesteads.

#### TOWNSHIP'S FOSTER FATHER

One year later Oliver Foster, a native of New Hampshire, with his wife, a native of Massachusetts, came to this western country, settling for a few years in Upper Alton. Removing in 1825 to the Foster homestead one mile north of the present village of Fosterburg, obtaining directly from the government the land upon which he located.

Mr. Foster, being a skilled mechanic, erected what, for many years, was designated as the Foster tavern, the finest residence in the township. It being located on the Springfield Road, the regular stage route from Alton to Spring-

field, it soon became noted as a popular stopping place for travelers.

The tavern was used as a relay station. New teams being here procured for the continuance of the stage run to Springfield. Usually the stage arrived in the evening, remained over night, resumed the journey on the following morning. Many prominent people of these early days took advantage of the accommodations offered by the tavern. After the introduction of railroads, the stage was taken off, and the tavern, as such, was discontinued.

The large barns and the main part of the residence built by Mr. Foster still remain, and are owned and now occupied by William Niebrugge. Among others of the early settlers, we find the names of William E. Hill, Joseph Sherfy, William Dillon, John D. Dillon, Geo. Wood, Joshua Wood, John Young, Alexander Hart, James Drenman, William Crowder, Mark Crowder, William England, Samuel Wilson, David Hill, Asa Brooks, Ransom Chandler, Thomas Eaton, the Titchenal family and James Beville.

#### FOSTERBURG VILLAGE

The plat for the village of Fosterburg was filed for record, in the county clerk's office October 12, 1857, by Oliver P. Foster, a son of Oliver Foster, after whom the village and town were named. In this same year, Alonzo, another son of Oliver Foster, moved to the eastern part of the county and in 1860 laid out the town of New Douglas.

The first residence erected in the village of Fosterburg was built by Ransom Chandler, a son of one of the early settlers, and father of Mrs. H. T. McCrea, now a resident of Alton.

#### CIVIL WAR RECORDS

The part which the citizens of Fosterburg took in the Civil war is worthy of special mention. No other community has a fairer record. Company "K" of the 80th Illinois was largely made up of boys from Foster. The following

letter is copied from the *Alton Democrat* issued in September, 1862.

"Camp Buell, near Louisville, Kentucky, September 12, 1862—In accordance with a promise I made you before I left home, I send you a list of our company and its location. The Eightieth Regiment is in General Tirrel's brigade. Our Company letter is K. All of the boys are well, and all we want to make us efficient soldiers is drill.

"Our brigade is stationed five or six miles southeast of Louisville, and the hills are alive with troupes—how many we do not pretend to know. Our boys are enjoying themselves well—with plenty to eat and drink, and the best Uncle Sam affords.

"J. A. M."

Muster roll of Company K, 10th Regiment Illinois Volunteers: Captain — Alexander Hodge.

Lieutenants—E. D. Keirsey, John A. Miller.

Sergeants—William J. Robinson, James Hays, Levi Wilson, John T. Thompson, Elias Prewitt.

Corporals—William Webster, James Randsell, John Dorsey, Louis Ralph, Nelson Starkey, James Jackson, Talbud Carter, Elias Randsell.

Wagoner—Francis M. Ross.

Drummer—William H. Wright.

Fifer—Matthew Riley.

Privates—John D. Bruner, Thomas Boggess, John Bigler, Bales H. Breedlove, John Buel, Charles Bevins, James Brown, Jarrot H. Bevel, Henry Carter, M. S. G. Clark, Stephen R. Cottom, Alvert Dorsey, Eli Dillon, Newton Dillon, Jasper Dillon, Levi Dillon, John W. Deck, H. Derouss, Bryan Doyle, Andrew Ferguson, Frank Fisher, Reuben Hawkins, Benjamin Hawkins, John Hale, Martin Hamilton, Christian Holt, Thomas Humpries, Roswald B. Hand, Perer Howard, Joseph Hader, Chas. House, Wm. Hill, Jno. Hatter, James H. Johnson, Frederick Klutz, Wm. H. Linder,

Richard Linder, Henry Lawrence, C. C. Loyd, Luther Lyons, W. H. Morgan, Barney McShane, Chas. W. McCauley, Wm. McCauley, Jno. McCauley, Henry C. Moury, Thomas Osland, Moroni Osland, George W. Owens, James G. Oliver, Paschal Prewitt, David H. Patin, Andrew E. Rovson, William Ralph, Christian Stark, William Stafford, John Spaulding, Moses Thompson, William Usher, Englehard Wenok, Calvin Wood, Solomn F. Wood, Jas. G. Wood, Andrew J. Wiggins, Wm. Wadley, Alfred Young.

Enrolled in other Companies of the 80th regiment we find the names of the following: August Neuhaus, Philip Neuhaus, Frank Foster, Wm. Foster, Frank Williams, Jno. Wortman, Jno. Norris, Wm. Paul, Jno. Miller, Newton Fletcher, August Dingerson, William Jones, Martin Chandler, Jno. Wortmann, Wm. D. Wilson, Jno. Sherfey, Isaac Sherfey, Hiram Preble, Robt. Besser, Harlow Bassett, W. E. Lehr, Jacob S. Deck, Jno. Elliott, Chas. Clayton, Jno. D. Heisel, Chas. Herb, George Miller, John H. Culp, Irby Williams, Chas. R. Besser, Hardin Edwards, John Fosterman, Chas. Gabrille, William Grimm, William M. Jones, John H. Kamper, M. B. Marshall, Henry V. Miller, Henry C. Sees, Abraham Sherfy, Isaac Sherfy, William Witt and Simpson Finley.

At the muster out of the regiment John A. Miller had been promoted captain, Elias Prewett, first lieutenant, William Webster, second lieutenant.

The names given above are only a partial list of the volunteers who went from Fosterburg for the defense of their country.

The contributor of the article, Lieutenant John A. Miller, was an old-time friend of the writer. He lived for many years after the close of the war.

Captain Hodge of Company K was taken prisoner during the war, and confined for years in Libby prison. His health was completely undermined by his incarceration. He

died in the spring of 1868. A number of those whose names are mentioned in the list given, still reside in Fosterburg, or its immediate vicinity.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. For a time, the sawmill and the mining interests were very important. The coal mined is of a specially fine quality, and is still in good demand for local consumption.

#### CHANGES IN POPULATION

Very few, comparatively speaking, of the direct descendants of the early settlers now live in the township. The Foster family which at one time was quite numerous has now but one representative in the township, and no member of the family now owns any real estate in that neighborhood. The same may be said of the Woods, Decks, Shorts, Crowders, Eatons, Bevills, Wilsons, Doolings and Chandlers.

#### BUILDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP

The native stock of the town was almost wholly American. The population now is largely made up of Germans and their descendants. A good sketch of Fosterburg could not be written without an account of the work of such men as John D. Dillon, Richard Jinkinson, C. C. Brown, Martin Chandler, Captain Ashlock, Moses Thompson, D. H. Warner, C. F. Lobbig.

Martin Chandler, born in North Carolina, when a young man obtained a government patent on the land now known as the Ashlock farm. He with his son Ransom operated one of the first mills in the township.

John D. Dillon's reputation was not confined to his own township. Being a talented musician, he was known and loved by the young people of all the surrounding country. He was also a skilful blacksmith and wagon maker, no better wagons were built than those sent out from the Dillon shop.

Richard Jinkinson was a native of England.

He came to America when quite young. His father entered the land now owned by his son, Jno. B. Jinkinson, and known as the Jinkinson farm. While he was successful as a farmer, he devoted a large portion of his time to other pursuits. As a civil magistrate and auctioneer he was widely known. No legal transaction was considered by his neighbors, as being well executed if Squire Jinkinson had no part in it. He died in 1878.

C. C. Brown was also noted as a successful farmer and popular civil magistrate. No citizen of this community was more highly regarded by all classes of citizens than C. F. Lobbig. All his life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. For many years, he was the town-

ship's only postmaster and treasurer. Many of the older residents of the present time can recall many kind acts performed by him, in a quiet unobtrusive way, for those that were needing assistance. His name will always be held in kindly remembrance by those who knew him.

Politically, Fosterburg has always been safely Republican, when party lines have been strictly drawn. The people, however, have never hesitated to swing to the opposite political party when the necessity of the community seemed to demand it. The citizens are progressive and wide awake, being truly representative of what is best in our national life.



## CHAPTER LX

### GODFREY TOWNSHIP

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PUBLIC MEN AND PROMINENT CITIZENS—REMINISCENCES OF G. F. LONG—RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. DR. SCARRITT — SOME NOTES OF THE SCARRITT FAMILY—TRANSPORTATION—CHANGES IN POPULATION—A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The northwestern township of Madison county is Godfrey, so named for Captain Benjamin Godfrey, one of its early settlers and its largest land owner, of whom more is said in other chapters and in the sketch of Monticello Seminary, of which he was the founder. Godfrey township is bounded on the north by Jersey county and by a corner of Macoupin; east by Foster township; south by Alton and the Mississippi river and west by Jersey.

#### RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

It is rich in agricultural resources, its land being second to none in fertility. It has abundance of fine timber. In its southwestern sections and along Piasa creek it has limitless deposits of limestone, sandstone and cement rock. It is also rich in coal of fine quality, but the veins are only from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches in thickness and hence not now as generally worked as fifty years ago before the thicker veins were opened in other parts of the county. The cement which was used in building the Eads bridge at St. Louis was quarried and burned at Clifton (now Clifton terrace) in the southwest corner of the township. This settlement on the river was platted by D. Tolman and Hail Mason in the thirties and plat recorded October 10, 1840. Its leading citizen, for many years, was Louis

Stiritz, who planted a vineyard there, over fifty years ago, and engaged in wine making. He died in the fall of 1909. Clifton, at one time, promised to become a flourishing town. It boasted a flour mill and saw mill, also other industries but the bright anticipations of its future were never realized through adverse fortune. It is now a favorite summer resort and many St. Louisans have cottages on its picturesque bluffs.

A fruit distillery was established in the northern part of the township by John Castagnetta, in 1872. It turned out large quantities of fruit brandy and champagne cider, some years as much as one thousand barrels of cider.

A flour mill was conducted for many years in Godfrey but was eventually discontinued and the machinery removed elsewhere.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

Godfrey has five churches. As early as 1828 a Methodist class was established at the home of Nathan Scarritt but it was not until 1842 that a church organization was effected of which more anon. There are two Congregational churches, the "Church of Christ," opposite the Seminary, and another at Melville. The first was organized in 1839, Rev. Theron Baldwin, the first principal of Monticello, was

the first pastor. The first Bethany church was built by the exertions of the widow of Nathan Scarritt and her son, the Rev. Jotham A. Scarritt. In 1907 a fine new church was built for the congregation at Godfrey station to which Rev. Dr. Scarritt contributed \$3,500. The neat parsonage adjoining was erected on a lot given for the purpose by Mrs. William Squire.

An interesting congregation is that at Rocky Fork composed of colored people of the Methodist persuasion. Rocky Fork was originally a colony of negro slaves, freed by the Civil war, who settled there and made their homes. They were industrious and prospered. But few, if any, of the original settlers are living and the most of their descendants have scattered, but enough remain to maintain a church.

Godfrey has a flourishing system of public schools. The one at Bethany, used as a chapel and school house, was established in 1832, although schools were taught for three years previous in private houses by Laura and Abigail Scarritt and Elizabeth Peter. It might here be noted that the present Governor of Illinois, Hon. Charles S. Deneen, taught school at Bethany while pursuing his law studies. His certificate was signed by James Squire, county superintendent of schools, now a physician in Carrollton. The school house at Godfrey village, after standing for seventy-five years, was destroyed by fire in 1911, and a new edifice, to cost ten thousand dollars is now in process of erection. The school house in Summerfield district has been standing since 1846. This school is noted as having been taught for a time by Lucy Larcom, the poetess, prior to her graduation from Monticello in 1852. Clifton Hill school house, at Melville, is also an old timer. Summerfield school has never missed a school term since its establishment sixty-six years ago. It is built on land donated by that scholarly gentleman and old soldier, Maj. George W. Long. It stands in a beautiful grove of native forest trees. The building is battered and worn by time

but is soon to be replaced by a new edifice. Among its teachers have been four soldiers, viz: Capt. John Pettigill, Capt. Cook, Capt. Samuel Clark and Geo. F. Long. Other teachers, at different epochs, were James Walker, later an attorney of Hannibal, Mo.; B. F. Webster, later State Senator of Missouri; also Lucy Larcom, Emeline Young, Sarah Colby, Lucy Foote, Mrs. Brittain, Z. Hobbs and A. L. Daniels, the last two of Shurtleff College. In addition to those named thirty of its pupils are known to have served in the Civil war.

#### PUBLIC MEN AND PROMINENT CITIZENS

Among the distinguished public men who have resided in Godfrey township may be mentioned William F. DeWolf, William Martin, A. P. Mason and John M. Pearson, who all served in the state legislature. Two sons of Mr. DeWolf served in the Union army during the war and the elder a brilliant young officer, died of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburg. Another distinguished man was Judge James Webb, who settled in Godfrey in 1833. One of his daughters married Gep. T. M. Davis, of Alton, of Mexican war fame, and another became the wife of Judge William Martin of Alton. Descendants of Judge Webb still occupy the old homestead.

The old homestead of Captain Godfrey was originally built by Calvin Riley, who came from New York with Judge Webb. It was purchased later by Captain Godfrey, who added to it and converted it into a spacious country mansion. It was his residence until his death in 1862. It is now the property of the Waters family.

Another fine old country seat, still standing, is the old home built by Benjamin Ives Gilman, brother of Winthrop S. Gilman, of Alton. It is now owned by and included in the beautiful campus of Monticello seminary.

Prominent among the early residents of the Grafton Road were Don Alonzo Spaulding,

the noted civil engineer, who came to Illinois in 1817; Dr. B. F. Long, Major G. W. Long and Preble Long, brothers of the celebrated explorer, Col. S. H. Long and of Capt. Enoch Long of Alton. The homes of the four first named are still standing, though only that of Mr. Spaulding is occupied by descendants. Dr. B. F. Long and Dr. E. S. Hull were famous pioneer horticulturists, and their orchards were not only noted for the fine fruits produced but as the first scientific experimental farms in the county.

#### REMINISCENCES OF G. F. LONG

In reference to many early settlers of the township Mr. George Frank Long, a veteran soldier of the Civil war, son of Dr. B. F. Long, furnishes the editor with the following data and comments: "My information of the earliest settlement of Godfrey township is, perhaps, a little vague. There were undoubtedly 'squatters' in the township, who if they remained, were compelled afterward to pay for their lands, but as real settlers the Scarritts were preeminent and all the territory east of the Alton and Jerseyville road and north to the county line was known as Scarritts prairie. There were Meldrums (wagoners), Rundles, Delaplains and Hamiltons, I think. My first remembrance was the year before the Chicago & Alton railroad was finished to Alton. The first engine and cars I ever saw were running through the woods in front of John M. Pearson's late residence; the cars (coaches) had only four wheels and I should think were about the size of an ordinary herdic. At that time my home was with Squire Harry Spaulding's family on the Grafton road and we were on our way to quarterly meeting, which was being held in one of the big Scarritt barns, just across the road from their residence. Bethany church was built soon afterward and I remember attending the dedication but do not recall the year. My remarks will more particularly include families of the

township south and west of the Scarritt farm who formed and became members of the Congregational church. About 1854 the residents who were not members of the Methodist church attended services in the Seminary chapel, then the south end of the basement, old building; high box pews with doors that fastened with buttons—a high, big pulpit, where the minister's head almost touched the ceiling. The minister was a Rev. Mr. Temple. Next came the new church—the membership was large and rich, or in easy circumstances. The new building was handsomely furnished, the seminary contributing its share and occupying one half the seats. The ministers received much larger salaries then. The Sunday school was most flourishing and the church services regularly and largely attended and of course with such a membership, hereinafter named, it could hardly be otherwise.

"In winters the socials and young people's parties were frequent. Such genial hospitality; nothing stiff nor freezing about it! It was always a pleasure to listen or take part, all felt the spirit of the occasion. The seminary teachers and pupils were generally in evidence and assisted greatly in the pleasant programs rendered. Those were halcyon occasions for Godfrey. Some of those were truly hospitable mansions, where the halls were wide and the rooms large and always full, but not uncomfortably so. Such were the homes of Captain and Mrs. Godfrey, in whom the deepest interest always centered. Next were Uncle John Mason and wife, whose reputation for entertaining was foremost of all; then Mr. and Mrs. Leander Maclean, most charming hosts; B. I. Gilman and wife, always genial, with the warmest kind of welcome and so on through the entire list: Dr. B. F. Long and wife, James G. Brown and wife, Isaac Brown and wife, James Garland and wife, Timothy Turner and family, A. W. Covey and wife, Benj. Webster and wife, J. R. Isett and wife, Jas. Godfrey and family, Mrs. Judge Martin, Benj. Delaplain

and family, the Chamberlain and Ball families (half way to Upper Alton) and last, but not least Hon. John M. Pearson's family. And there were others, in the plainer walks of life, just as good, generous and kind, but less used to entertaining. Here are some of Godfrey's men whose homes were part of its history and these were supplemented by various others worthy of mention since 1870: Thomas Dunford, Coal Br., 1832; John Mason, Sr., 1837; Hail Mason, 1837; Prebble Long, about 1835; Jas. Strong, Buck Inn, 1837; D. A. Spaulding, 1835; Timothy Turner, 1839; G. W. Long, 1839; Wm. Squire, 1838; A. W. Corey, about 1841; D. B. Long, 1849 or 1850; Benj. Delaplain, Benj. Webster, J. R. Isett, J. Y. Sawyer, Jno. Pattison, Aaron Mason, Jno. Mason, Jr., Wm. Charles, Zeb. Brown, Robt. Crawford, and John M. Pearson."

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. DR. SCARRITT.

Rev. Jotham A. Scarritt, D. D., an eminent divine of the M. E. church, was born June 23, 1827, on Scarritt's prairie, and was the third child born in Godfrey township, and is now the oldest person living who was a native thereof. During his long ministerial life he has filled many important pastorates in Southern Illinois and was for twelve years presiding elder of Alton district. He has been a trustee of McKendree College for fifty years and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution. He now resides in Alton in the superannuated relation in a revered and honored old age, with physical strength but little impaired and with mental powers unabated. He kindly submits the following reminiscences at the request of the editor.

"In response to an inquiry for a sample of the early settlers in Madison county it is suggested that a fair specimen may be shown by a brief outline sketch of some emigrants, who came from New England to Illinois about the time the state was admitted into the Union.

"In the year 1818 Rev. Isaac Scarritt, with

his family of four children, came from the state of New Hampshire to Illinois and being a Methodist minister, took work in the conference as pastor of circuit societies thinly scattered, but growing. A few years later he was appointed to a mission among the Indians and for a time labored with them on, and near the site of the city of Chicago. Two of his daughters married Methodists ministers and gave their lives to the work. One of these raised three sons who heard, and heeded the call, 'Go ye'—and all spent their lives in active service. One of these raised a son who also entered the ministry early, prepared for mission work, and is now (1912) an efficient superintendent of a large mission district in Africa. Thus it is shown that three generations of Madison county early settlers contributed largely to the promotion of Christian civilization in enlightened Illinois and dark Africa.

"A counterpart of this sketch of Rev. Isaac Scarritt is found in the life and family of his younger brother, Nathan Scarritt, who came from the same old home town in New Hampshire, two years later—1820—with family of parents and four children in two wagons, making the journey to Edwardsville in just ten weeks, when they were congratulated upon their safe and 'speedy' arrival.

"Nathan was a Methodist, but not a minister. He did his part in furnishing a congregation and sustaining the ministry by supplying material for it, and for its support, and as his household eventually consisted of ten sons and two daughters it was wise and well that he sought to make a permanent farm home. With this purpose in view, and with government land galore at uniform price, he made his purchase four miles north of Alton, and became the first permanent settler in that part of the country. The new settlement was for a long time known as Scarritt's Prairie. There is a current tradition that the eighth son, Jotham, was the first white child born in that

part of the country, north of Alton (now known as Godfrey); and in that home two other sons were born later.

"Immediately upon his decision where he would locate his life-time home, Nathan Scarritt became active and discreetly earnest in making acquaintance with representatives of prospective emigrants, many of whom were passing to and from the government land office in Edwardsville and by kindness, with judicious influence, induced the desirable classes to become neighbors with him and with each other, so that in a few years there was planted a valuable citizenship, prosperous and progressive in civic, social and moral character. This policy became quite common and effective in Madison and the adjacent counties, and for many years there was no section of the state more influential in promoting exalted ideals in all lines of excellence.

"The fruitage from this wise planting of noble aspirations soon appeared in substantial monumental form, by the establishment of three chartered institutions of learning—Shurtleff, McKendree and Monticello—within twenty-five miles of Edwardsville, built and promoted respectively by three denominations of Christians; and for three quarters of a century have sent annual classes of certified experts, to enter the various professions and build other similar institutions in the rapidly growing west.

"In 1849 Nathan Scarritt closed his quiet, but very busy life, falling asleep in the pioneer home, where he had reared and carefully trained his family for self-reliant activities, for noble achievements in the world's work. Three of his sons that lived to reach maturity were business men, and like their father were imbued with a Christian and patriotic spirit which identified them actively and officially with civil and religious agencies, which 'make good' for righteousness and the highest type of civilization. The two other sons that lived to reach manhood were early enlisted, under

vows, for entire devotion to work in the ministry. The elder one of this couple—Nathan, junior, spent his whole life in strenuous official work, with church agencies, in establishing and maintaining churches, missions, mission schools, and a 'bible training school' for training missionaries. This school bears his name as its founder. His base of operation was in Kansas City; his 'field,' for nearly fifty years, was in the states of Kansas and Missouri.

"The other one of this couple of ministers—and the only one of the family now living—began his official connection with ministerial work in 1851. He was first appointed to a circuit charge—Bunker Hill circuit. His itinerancy has been mostly in the western part of the conference territory, between Alton and Cairo, and in these two cities repeatedly, in Cairo twelve years, and in Alton, including time on district work, twelve years. And now this only survivor of that large family, the oldest minister and member in his conference, at the age of four score and five, is resting in comfort and peace in the 'superannuated' relation near his birthplace and the graves of parents, brothers, sisters and children, with their mother, in full sympathy with God's work, and the active workers, feeding, sometimes feasting, on precious memories, inspired by steadfast hope and waiting for His coming."

#### SOME NOTES OF THE SCARRITT FAMILY

One of Nathan Scarritt's daughters married Rev. W. T. Luckey, Methodist preacher, and removed with him to California. It is related of Mr. Luckey that he was very absent minded. At one time he was chaplain of the State Penitentiary and one Sunday when he opened service, with all prisoners present, he prefaced his discourses with the remark: "My friends, I am glad to see so many of you present to-day," oblivious of the fact that the poor fellows were there because they couldn't help themselves. Another story regarding him is

that the chaplain of the legislature, in session at Sacramento, was absent one day and Mr. Luckey was sent for to offer the invocation. Forgetting his environment he offered the usual petition he used at the penitentiary, and prayed fervently for "those who had been sent up here from different sections of the state, in punishment for their crimes." That prayer made a sensation.

Another daughter of Nathan Scarritt married John S. Ellet, a member of the famous family of engineers and soldiers of that name. Two of her sons served in the Union army as did several other grandsons of Nathan Scarritt.

Rev. Nathan Scarritt, Jr., was a preacher and teacher all his life, but became a millionaire through judicious real estate investments in Kansas City and elsewhere. His large family now occupy contiguous blocks in the finest residence section of Kansas City. Isaac Scarritt, was for many years a leading merchant, banker and public official of Alton. Russell Scarritt, a fourth son, became one of the merchant princes of St. Louis. Certainly a remarkable family of zealous Christian workers sent out from one township to bless the world both in secular and ministerial relations.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Godfrey has ample means of rail transportation. The township is traversed by the main line, the Kansas City branch and the "Cut Off" of the Chicago & Alton, while the Chicago, Pittsburg & St. Louis passes through the southwest corner. The Alton, Joliet & Peoria electric road passes through the township from southeast to northwest. The country roads, however, are no better than they were three-fourths of a century ago, with the exception of a mile of rock roadway built by the enterprise of the farmers of the Grafton road section.

#### CHANGES IN POPULATION

The population of Godfrey as to nationality has greatly changed in the last fifty years. All the old American pioneers are dead and their descendants have almost all moved away. Their places have been taken largely by German farmers who are active and industrious in developing the agricultural interests of the community.

Capt. Jabez Turner, a soldier of the Revolution and an early settler of Godfrey, is buried in the village cemetery. The descendants of Captain Turner still reside in Godfrey, in the old homestead.

In addition to the old families whose sons have made Godfrey famous, Monticello Ladies Seminary has made the township well known in educational circles throughout the land.

Another institution, of both a philanthropic and educational character, is known as "Beverly Farm." It is conducted by Dr. W. H. C. Smith, an eminent specialist in his profession. The aim of the institution is the instruction and development of deficient children, in which noble endeavor it has been remarkably and gratifyingly successful.

#### A GREAT INDUSTRY

The largest and most important industry in Godfrey township is the immense plant of the Alton Brick Company, with a capacity of 185,000 brick per day. It employs a large force of workers in its several departments. It manufactures building brick, paving brick, fire brick and other specialties. It is located above and adjacent to vast deposits of shale from which the finest quality of brick is made. The plant is equipped with the most modern and complete labor-saving machinery. Edward Rodgers is president of the company and Eben Rodgers, secretary.

## CHAPTER LXI

### HAMEL TOWNSHIP

THE ORIGINAL PIONEERS—ALSO CAME BEFORE 1820—IN THE TWENTIES—EARLY CENSUS—CENTENARIAN—TOWNSHIP IN 1853—A SCREAMING TORNADO—THE JUDY FAMILY—CARPENTER—PROPERTY VALUATION.

One of the important townships of Central Madison is Hamel. It is bounded on the north by Omphgent, on the east by Alhambra, on the south by Pin Oak and on the west by Fort Russell. It is traversed by three railroads, the Wabash, the T. W. & W. and the Jacksonville Southeastern, now the Litchfield & Madison. It is also traversed by the Illinois Traction line which has a "booster" station at Hamel's Corner. These excellent transportation facilities give it not only direct communication with the county seat but also with St. Louis which is the main market for its corn, wheat and other farm products. Its pursuits are mainly agricultural. It was originally settled by immigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginia, but in later years the German element has been attracted to it in large numbers and the population is now largely of German descent.

#### THE ORIGINAL PIONEERS

While the early settlers were mainly from the south they were not the original pioneers. This honor belongs to a band of Massachusetts people consisting of Robert and Anson Aldrich, George and Henry Keley, Mrs. Henry Keley, Mrs. Ann Young, Henry T. and Harriet Bartling. They located on section 29 of this township in 1817 and built the first cabins. Robert Aldrich rose to prominence in the new

community and represented the county in the Legislature in later years besides filling various local offices of honor and trust. He lived to an advanced age. He left a sketch of the township in early times which is here transcribed as the most authentic data available. Mr. Aldrich records: "Hamel township is situated mostly on Ridge Prairie, called Prairie du Long by the French and is a northern continuation of the old Goshen settlement. It is the watershed between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers, but is naturally less fertile than old Goshen, having a shallower soil, and intermixed in the northern parts with those in fertile spots called "scalds." The south boundary was surveyed in April or May, 1808, by John Messenger. The east boundary was surveyed in February, 1814, by J. Milton Moore and the subdivision in March of the same year. In 1811 a small improvement was made on section 7, in the timber on Cahokia creek by a man named Ferguson who abandoned it on the beginning of the war of 1812.

#### ALSO CAME BEFORE 1820

1812—Beck had a block house on Sec. 5, T. 4, R. 7, near the southern boundary and occupied it during the war.

1817—Benett Jones settled on section 3, and Allen and Keltner on section 5, but remained

only one season. Archibald Lamb, a Tennessean, settled on section 3 during this year.

1818—Robert Aldrich, a native of Massachusetts, settled on section 29 and is still living thereon (about 1875). Thos. Barnet, a North Carolinian, settled on section 32, and terminated his pilgrimage there April 21, 1852, aged seventy-three years.

Henry Keley, settled on section 29, but left there in 1823. Elder Thomas Ray, a Virginian, settled on section 11, southern boundary, in 1818, and died there October 21, 1854, aged eighty years. William Hoxsey, a Rhode Islander, settled on section 6, T. 5, R. 6, eastern border, and died there October 18, 1832, aged sixty-six years. James Hoxsey, his only surviving son, occupies the old place. William Hinch, a Kentuckian, settled on section 19 and died there January 5, 1845, aged 60 years.

1819—Paris Mason erected a log dwelling on section 8, which has been occupied by several families. Present owner is Theodore Rinkle.

#### IN THE TWENTIES

1820—Oliver L. Kelly built a log house on section 20 which has been occupied by different families and is now owned by the heirs of John Love.

1822—Thomas Wall moved into the township and settled on section 8. He died at the age of 69. He was a Virginian.

1827—Daniel Roach, a Kentuckian, settled on section 3, and died there February 10, 1848, aged fifty-nine years. Zachariah Robinson, a North Carolinian, settled on section 4, and died there in November 1831. Jacob F. Hoosier, a Pennsylvanian, settled on section 5.

1829—Estabrook & Livermore, Massachusetts men, erected a saw and grist mill on Canokia creek, in section 6, which continued in operation until 1852.

#### EARLY CENSUS

1847—The treasurer of the township took the census and found the following resi-

dent land holders: Aldrich, Robert; Axley James M.; Barnet, Thomas; Bartlet, Martin S.; Davis, William; Davis, Stephen; Fleck, Alexander; Fleck, William; Fruit, Washington; Fruit, John; Glass, William; Gontzleben, Conrad; Handshy, Frederick; Hedges, Amanda; Kremer, Frederick; Lamb, Archibald; Love, Mrs. Jane; Mitchell, William M.; Morse, William; Morrison, Henry; Ort, Conrad; Roach, David; Shumake, William; Smith, William; Sloss, James E.; Stephenson, Preston; Volles, Levi; Wall, Thomas; Wall, John A.; Weaver, John; Wilson, Albert G.; Wilson, Edward; Wilder, James.

#### A CENTENARIAN

1845—Francis Roach died in July, at Lamb's Point, aged 106 years. He was a Virginian, and a soldier of the Revolution. Roads—The old Kaskaskia and Peoria trace passed through the middle of this township and was traveled by the French carts prior to 1800. In 1832 the Edwardsville and Staunton road was established. In 1835 the Edwardsville and Hillsboro and in 1837 the Alton and Greenville. The Decatur & St. Louis (Wabash) railroad in 1870.

1830—One citizen of township (Robert Aldrich) was elected county commissioner and also at three subsequent elections.

1842—One citizen of township elected to the Legislature (this also was Robert Aldrich.)

1853—Another citizen of township elected to Legislature (Thomas Judy). Two others elected school superintendents. (One of them seems to have been John Weaver.)

#### TOWNSHIP IN 1853

The township is divided into four school districts; have good school houses. The German Lutherans have erected a comfortable brick church in section 1. A steam flour mill was established at Hamel's Corner by A. J. (Jack) Hamel and Handshy & Sparks which



was conducted for four years. A hotel was also erected on section 31, west of the forks of the Hillsboro & Greenville road.

The old Beck block house was the most northern residence of the old Goshen settlement whose people, formed into ranger companies, guarded the scattered settlements during the war of 1812.

Don Alonzo Spaulding, formerly county surveyor, ascertained in establishing lines of land owners in the central part of the township, that there was a variation of the magnetic needle.

#### A SCREAMING TORNADO

One struck section 18, in 1814, coming from southwest, prostrating all timber in its path. In 1823 another, also from southwest, with pathway only one rod wide, fairly screamed as it tore through section 29.

Mr. Aldrich elsewhere says: "There was not a peach, pear or apple tree in the township when I came in 1817. In 1819 Henry Keley and Anson Aldrich went to Griffith's Nursery, at Portage des Sioux, Mo., and procured apple grafts. That was the start of my apple orchard which was still in bearing fifty-six years later."

#### THE JUDY FAMILY

Of the early settlers of Madison county none were more widely known than the Judys. Col. Thomas Judy was a son of Col. Samuel Judy. He was born December 19, 1804, at the old Judy homestead in the Goshen settlement. In 1850 he removed to Hamel township. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852. He was a successful farmer and large land owner. He died October 4, 1880, at a good old age. He reared a large family. His sons, Thomas and William, became prominent farmers, the former in Pin Oak and the latter in Hamel.

John and Jefferson Frit were among the

first to improve farms in the southern part of the township. Among the prominent residents were Judge Henry K. Eaton, a native of Mississippi. He was born April 4, 1811. He spent his early manhood in Kentucky where he married Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy. The family removed to Edwardsville in 1836. He became prominent in public affairs and was elected county judge and served eleven years. It was during his administration that the present court house was built. In 1856 he withdrew from public life and settled on his farm in Hamel township, where he died April 1, 1881, aged seventy years. His son, W. P. Eaton, served through the war in the 117th Illinois and, after the war was elected county superintendent of schools. The latter's son, Henry, named after his grandfather, the judge, is now a leading lawyer of the county.

#### CARPENTER

The largest town in Hamel township is Carpenter, on the Wabash road. It is a flourishing village and important shipping point. The site was laid out by John F. Opel and the plat was recorded May 9, 1877.

The population of Hamel township has been practically stationary for the last twenty years. In 1890 the population was 1,205; in 1900 it was 1,103; in 1910 it had declined to 1,078. The township is well supplied with churches to minister to the spiritual needs of the population there being five churches, one German Evangelical; two Lutheran, one Baptist and one Presbyterian.

The supervisor of the township in 1911 was Fred Henke, whose post office address is Fruit.

#### PROPERTY VALUATION

The assessment of property in 1911, on a valuation of one third, was: Lands, \$1,317,420; lots, \$10,710; personal property, \$340,950.

## CHAPTER LXII

### HELVETIA TOWNSHIP

THE PIONEERS—ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INDIANS—SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN SECTIONS—SEBASTOPOL—ST. MORGAN—PROMINENT FARMERS.

The ancient history of the county, previous to the settlement by white people, being noted elsewhere, this sketch of Helvetia township is made to begin with the era of white settlers, and in doing so, for the sake of avoiding unnecessary length, only the most essential of interesting details, not already mentioned elsewhere, will here be considered.

The township is situated in the southeast corner of Madison county, designated as No. 3 north, 5 west of the 3d principal meridian. From 1812 to 1817 it was part of Sugar Creek precinct, and upon the organization of Bond county made a part of old Silver Creek; from 1840 to 1876 it was called Highland precinct; and upon the adoption of township organization (1876) it received its present name—Helvetia. Official surveys record the area of the township at 22,998  $\frac{26}{100}$  acres.

#### THE PIONEERS

It is claimed that the first settlers came from Kentucky and North Carolina in 1804, locating in the southeast corner of the township, among them Joseph Duncan with his wife and first child (born during their trip to Illinois). At about the same time the Higgins and Hobbs families settled in Clinton county, about one-half mile south of the Madison county line. The old lady Mrs. Hobbs, however, contradicted the 1804 date by having declared that the settlement only began in 1808, so that there

appears to be an uncertainty regarding the year of first settlement. Like Jos. Duncan, James Good, Gilbert Watson, and Jonathan L. Harris also settled permanently on Sugar creek. Duncan had been a ranger during the war, and at the conclusion of peace in 1814 located in section 15, on the east side of the creek. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1817, and when in 1827 the office became elective, he was chosen by the citizens from term to term for almost forty years. For many years he also had a post office at his place, acting as postmaster. He died in 1852. He raised a family of five children, and his grandson, Joseph Duncan, is the present owner of the place, the fine Pleasant Hill farm, one of the best in that section. It has been in possession of the family to this day, and is the oldest farm in the township. Other settlers, who located in the east side before the foreign settlers began to come in the thirties, were: Herbert and John Hobbs, George and Lee Cuddy, Alexander Forrister (who was a ranger during the Black Hawk war), James Gingles or Jingles, John L. Hearin, James and Norris W. Ramsay,\*

\* Norris W. Ramsay, father of Wm. S. Ramsay now living in Highland, was a great worker, who, as road supervisor, built the road from the east line of the township to Highland, and became the owner of 1,016 acres of land, improving it into an excellent farm around the heights just north of Sebastopol.

Robin Craig, John Gracey, Allen Bryant, B. Gullick, Thos. Savage, Adam Kile, Calvin Lee, Oliver Hoyt. The earliest of these settlers lived on their lands many years as squatters before they entered them. Wm. Morrison, a merchant and contractor of Randolph county, became the first *bona fide* land owner in the township, having entered section 36 on April 10, 1815, for speculation without locating on the land.

#### ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INDIANS

In those early days deer were abundant in herds, occasionally the elk was seen, and carnivorous animals (such as panthers, bears and lynx) lived in the woods, while at night the howling of wolves could be heard in the fields and forests. The Carolina parrot was still seen on the trees, and every spring innumerable aquatic birds were found on the streams and lakes. With such wilderness the first settlers had to content themselves and build their cabins. They cultivated only a few acres of land, depending for their subsistence mainly upon the game in forest and field. Their wants were few, and they were satisfied to live in peace, but had to be continually on guard against marauding Indians. Up to 1812 the Indians, usually Kickapoos, were friendly, but with the beginning of the war with England they became hostile, plundering, stealing horses and murdering, so that the settlers often had to take refuge in so-called forts, consisting of a number of log cabins enclosed by a row of strong posts. One of these forts (Chilton's) was on Silver creek, about two miles west of the present town of St. Jacob, and another (Cox's) near old Aviston. In this township Mrs. Jesse Bailes was shot and killed by Indians on Sugar creek in 1814.

The first white child born in the township was H. M. Duncan, Dec. 16, 1816. In 1824, Geo. Ramsay taught school in a private cabin on Sugar creek; followed by Jas. A. Ramsay

1828, and John Shinn 1830. Religious (Presbyterian) services were also held there.

Up to 1830 not more than 25 families were in the township, cultivating about 500 acres, each family about 20 acres, 40 acres to cultivate being deemed risky. Cotton was raised for home use up to 1830, each family about from one to two acres.

#### SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN SECTIONS

Settlements in the western part of the township began later and were not so numerous until the European immigrants began to come during the thirties and forties, who readily understood the advantages of the prairie lands, so that the greater part of new arrivals then settled there. The Koepflis and Suppigers, who started the colonization and development of Saline and Helvetia townships in 1831, but whose greater interests were on the Helvetia side, first looked for locations in Missouri, then came over to Illinois, going as far as Vandalia, but upon returning decided to settle here, the Koepflis buying (Oct. 15, 1831) their first land (450 acres) from a book agent by name of Haugh. Solomon Koepflis, in his historical sketch of Highland (issued 1859) describes their decision of locating here very interestingly, as follows:

"The part of Looking Glass prairie we were now on, captivated all of us who took part in the expedition to Vandalia wonderfully at first sight. Here we did not find the endless forests of Missouri, nor the monotonous unbounded prairies of Illinois. And yet our eyes rested here on a prairie landscape, but the green plains were decorated with very many pleasant hills and deep dales, so as to give the whole a park-like appearance. And this beautiful picture was enframed on the west by the woody heights of Silver creek and the luxuriant foliate forest of Sugar creek in the east. . . . The prairie, as far as the eye could see, lay untouched before us in all

its magnificence. Small herds of deer and a few cattle were grazing in the high rich grass, which looked like a bright carpet in its thousandfold flowers of all colors. There were but few signs of culture. At great distances, along the edges of timber, smoke would issue out of log houses. That the object of our six months of travel and search had been reached, was at once clear to all. A feeling of joy and satisfaction of having at last found what we had been looking for, found expression from the hearts of all in the exclamation: 'Here it's good to dwell, here let us build cabins, here is room for us all and thousands of others, though it is not a mountainous country, yet we will call it, in honor of our dear fatherland, New Switzerland.'"

From thereon, as already indicated elsewhere, the gradual and comparatively rapid settlement and development of the township began, the experienced farmers and agriculturists of Europe bringing culture and civilization, converting this and neighboring townships from a wilderness into one of the richest and most prosperous parts of the great state of Illinois, if not the garden spot, as it is often called. Space forbids further details, but the foundation of

#### SEBASTOPOL

in the southeastern corner of Helvetia township should not remain unnoticed. A so-called "French Settlement" was started by colonists from the French cantons of Switzerland about 1848, but mostly promoted in 1856 by L. Trembley, a native of France, who lived on the border of Clinton county for years prior to the foundation of the settlement. This being a rich and beautiful agricultural section inhabited by industrious people, Timothy Gruaz saw the advantages in laying out the little town of Sebastopol in 1860, after having previously, in 1858, opened a store on the north side of the settlement near the Ram-

say farm. Eventually the village had about a dozen houses, and in addition to the general store two blacksmiths (J. C. Luchsinger and Elisha Demoulin), a cartwright (Rud. Kaufmann), and a shoemaker (Aug. Keiser). The store of Gruaz soon came into the hands of Wm. Hagnauer, Sr., then some years later to J. C. Steiner, and lastly to Elisha Demoulin, who closed the store about twelve years ago, the blacksmith, cartwright and shoemaker also having gone out of business about the same time, so that since then only dwelling houses remain. During the best years of this village Anthony Hoefli also conducted a small tavern.

#### ST. MORGAN

Another well-known little crossroads "town," called St. Morgan, needs to be mentioned. It is in the southwestern corner of the township, 5 miles south of Highland, on the Trenton road. E. M. Morgan, a good man, a pioneer of Clinton county, settled there in 1844. He was associate justice of Madison county from 1857 to 1861. He opened a store and had a postoffice established there, with himself as postmaster. Nicholas Zopf opened a tavern, and Fred. Hanselmann started a blacksmith shop, which still exists. But the store and the tavern, which, after the death of the original owners, repeatedly had other proprietors, have been closed since a number of years.

#### PROMINENT FARMERS

In conclusion some of the more prominent farmers (not already mentioned elsewhere), who settled in the township previous to 1860, deserve to be remembered, namely: Chr. Baumann, Jos. Blattner, Martin and Christian Branger, Chr. Bargaetzi, J. G. and son P. C. Chipron, Fred. Feutz, Martin Hug, Seb. Holzinger, Carl and Ant. Hammer, Gottl. Heinrich, Christian and Fritz Koch, Christian Kuhnen, Jacob and Albert Kleiner, Melchior Koehler, Val. Krenzer, Jacob and John Leder, Jacob

Leutwiler, Alois Latzer, Jacob Mueller, Arnold Rietmann, Anton Schuler, Peter and Fred. Schrumpf, Xavier Voegele, Melchior Weber, Rudolph and son Joseph Widmer, and the brothers Rudolph, Jacob, John and Henry Zobrist. Those active in a business way and not mentioned elsewhere, were, among others: Louis and Frank Appel, Geo. Dumbeck, J. B. Edelmann, Martin Hahn, John Hiestant, Jacob Haeusli, Geo. Brawand, Caspar Kamm, John Mueller, Querin Mueller, J. U. Oehler, Geo.

Prader, Const. Rappenecker, Theo. Ruegger, Arnold Stoecklin, Peter Streiff, Geo. Schepferle, Anton Schwarz, Max Schmidt, John Spoerri, Michael Stamm, J. Sackett, Nic Voegele, Andreas and Peter Voegele, Jul. Wick, Lorenz Winter, Chas. Wurst, Nic. Witschi, Dr. Alois Wick, Dom. Wiget. Very few of the above are still living, but nearly all the names are yet represented by their descendants.

## CHAPTER LXIII

### HISTORY OF HIGHLAND

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HIGHLAND—FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL GROWTH—FIRST GENERAL ELECTION—POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED—GERMAN AND SWISS IMMIGRANTS—HIGHLAND IN 1841—ENTERPRISES OF THE PAST—HIGHLAND MILITIA—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE PUBLIC SCHOOL—PROMINENT MEN—SOCIETIES AND LODGES—INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE—ORGANIZE AS A CITY—PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF HIGHLAND—INDUSTRIES—BANKS—STORES AND HOTELS—A CITY IN A PARK.

*By John S. Hoerner*

Much has been written and published about Highland in the earliest days as well as up to the present time, partly for advertising purposes and partly for historical records.

In order to eliminate inaccuracies and statements known to be doubtful or overdrawn in any respect, this sketch will be based upon official records, memoranda and information of old settlers, and personal observations, making it simply a statement of facts without elaboration for fame, for I am confident that our little city has in itself ample merits to make it appear in every respect not only creditable, but even praiseworthy.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HIGHLAND

The settlement of this part of the county by white people began as early as 1804, but these were very few and far apart up to 1831, when immigrants from Switzerland began to arrive, followed in increasing numbers by other Swiss and Germans up to 1837, when the town of Highland was founded. But before proceeding with the history of the town, it may be desirable to describe the conditions of this region at that time.

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Joseph Suppiger had built the first house (a frame) at a point which later became about the center of the town of Highland. From this place southward to Lebanon and Trenton not one farm had been started on the grand prairies, nor north up to Saline and east to Pocahontas, except at the edge of timber of the prairie, west of Silver creek and east of Sugar creek, where there existed a few farms of mostly small dimensions. The same was the case on the neighboring Shoal creek prairie. When the first larger number of Swiss immigrants who followed the first Swiss settlers (the Koepflis and Suppigers) arrived in 1833, they bought of the Americans these farms, or so-called improvements consisting of a log cabin and several acres of cultivated land, with the right of pre-emption. Having disposed of his improvement, the squatter would then pack his few effects upon a horse, the lady and children upon another, and away they would go, the man—armed with a shotgun—as escort afoot or upon a third horse if he had one. Usually the purchaser, after having paid for the improvement and for one or two cows, chickens and hogs, was rid of his

money, the mover having taken it away out of circulation, so that buying and selling had to be transacted mostly on the exchange plan. But due to the arrival of fresh immigrants this section was never entirely out of money.

The crisis of 1837 was not felt or even known here until a few years later, because the settlers were separated from the rest of the world and received no newspapers. It was a remote region, with no officially established road, not even to St. Louis. There were no bridges over the creeks, which were impassable when the water would rise. In short, the district in which Highland was located was at that time almost an unknown country. It took strangers three or four days to come here from St. Louis. There being no roads to other settlements or towns, certain parts in the landscape, Indian mounds and the points where the sun rose or set had to be kept in the eye, when going anywhere through the high prairie grass with ox teams or on horse back. On returning the animals instinctively usually found the straightest way home.

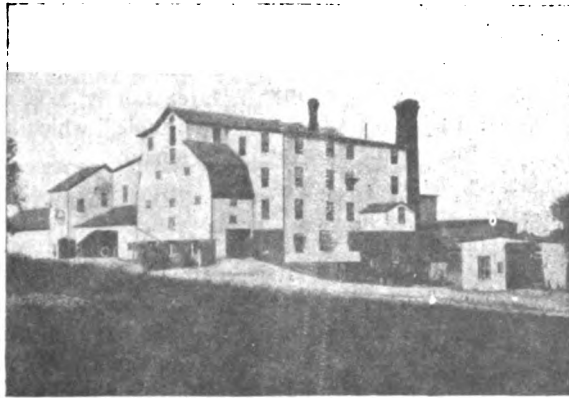
The first domicile of the Koepflis, before they built their fine residence on the so-called Koepfli hill just north of town, was the "Gruetli farm," afterwards owned by Frank Lorenz, and now the property of his son, Ed Lorenz. It was headquarters at that time for the district, and though hard to find by those not knowing the locality and vicinity, was yet constantly besieged by people from all directions, who either came to see father Koepfli, the only doctor within a wide range, or for advice or information regarding the purchase and sale of lands, etc., as well as out of curiosity or for investigation. For immigrants, especially, it was the first place of refuge. A gathering of twenty persons at that time, however, was sensational in the sparsely settled locality.

#### FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN

The legislature of Illinois, in its winter session of 1836-1837, made a large appropriation for the building of railroads. One of them was in contemplation to run from Alton to Mount Carmel. This induced eastern land speculators, relatives of General James Semple of Alton, then speaker of the house of representatives, to purchase land between Edwardsville and Carlyle. The settlers of this locality had no idea where the railroad would pass through the country until one day, quite unexpectedly, two strangers appeared on horseback, looking around in every direction and inquiring about the owners of land. One of these was General Semple, who then visited Joseph Suppiger, telling him that he and others had bought lands in this section because the railroad would pass through here and intended to lay out a town, but desired that he (Jos. Suppiger), Dr. Koepfli and James Reynolds join them as founders of the town. An agreement to that effect was soon made, deciding that 100 acres were to be platted into forty-five blocks, each 300 feet square with the usual streets and alleys, the central block being reserved or donated for public or school purposes. The survey was made by the then county surveyor, Benaiah Robinson. In naming the town Suppiger and Koepfli proposed either Helvetia or New Switzerland, but to General Semple these names appeared too foreign, and being of Scotch descent and his new associates also hailing from mountain regions, he proposed Highland, which was finally adopted. Zschokke street of the town was made considerably wider than the others, for the purpose of allowing the prospective railroad the right of way. That railroad, however, was not completed, though considerable grading (even yet visible around here) had been done, being presumably abandoned on account of the panic of 1837.

The next step taken by the promoters of the town was a public sale of lots on September 16, 1837. Constable Nic Kile was the auctioneer. The attendance was not large, because the vicinity was but sparsely settled, and outsiders could not be expected, since similar projects were being pushed everywhere. Though special inducements were offered purchasers, only a comparatively small number of lots could be sold. In celebration of the affair a supper was served, the cost of which, includ-

In the mill Sylvan Utiger installed a turnery, making bed posts, naves for wagons, etc. The settlers then began building frame houses and improving the log cabins. But for heating, cooking and baking they all had the large fire places, because cast iron stoves were too expensive. The meals, at that time, consisted usually of cornbread, bacon or venison. Deer at that time were so numerous that the meat could be bought for less than one cent per pound in winter. Potatoes were a rarity



HIGHLAND MILLING COMPANY, FOUNDED IN 1837

By Joseph Suppiger and Associates.

ing refreshments, amounted to the total sum of \$10.50. Wesley Dugger, from the neighborhood of the present town of St. Jacob, was the only one present from a distance. He bought a corner lot on which he built a frame house and started a small country store at the place now occupied by A. Urban.

Immediately after the sale of lots Joseph Suppiger prepared for the building of a steam mill, thus affording welcome employment to others, with the further effect that the building of houses began, the first one being a log cabin of about 20 feet square, in which on New Year's day, 1838, the first public dance took place.

among the native settlers, but the foreign immigrants began planting them, and soon they were plentiful.

The so-called Methodist hill was at that time the meeting place of deer, rabbits and wolves, the latter being especially severe on young pigs. All animals being allowed to run at large before the stock law was enacted and effective, not only farms, but also all occupied or improved places in town had to be fenced to keep the animals out. Hogs, at that time, were of a breed having very long snouts, enabling them to do considerable damage. But the settlers knew how to put these animals to work. They would scatter corn



over newly broken soil, and the hogs would pulverize it to perfection. In the same manner they would be induced to uproot the loam used for chimneys in log houses. When log cabins were built, the neighbors would assist in the raising, and for pay would be rewarded with a "frolic." This brought the widely scattered neighbors together for better acquaintance and friendship.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL GROWTH

The industrial development and growth of the town began upon completion and operation of the mill in the spring of 1839. But skilled tradesmen and mechanics were anxiously desired and the wish gratified when in the summer of that year two young men arrived, a wagon maker by name of Kruker from St. Gall, Switzerland, and Lang, a blacksmith from Germany. Jacob Eggen immediately set them to work making the first wagon, which they completed to perfection, thereby establishing a reputation that brought them abundant work.

Next to the builders of the mill Jacob Eggen was also a pioneer in industrial promotion. He had arrived from Switzerland in 1833, and in 1835 started with M. Labhart, of Steckborn, Switzerland, on the present Lorenz farm, a pottery, furnishing pots to the white lead factory of St. Louis, salve jars for doctors and druggists, tile stoves made to order and installed for Germans in St. Louis, Belleville, Mascoutah (then called Mechanicsburg), etc. He also started the first successful brick yard, a negro having tried it before him, but failed to make brick fit for use. A distillery and the first bakery in Highland were also founded by Mr. Eggen.

As the town progressed most any industrial branch of manufacture was eventually covered, even such uncommon ones as a powder mill, rope factory, tannery, etc., proving that

the Swiss and German immigrants were skilled in all the industrial vocations.

#### FIRST GENERAL ELECTION

The first election for senators and representatives, for the state, for governor and county offices, was held on the first Monday in August, 1839, at the school house on Methodist Hill, built in the spring of that year.

In December, 1839, Mother Suppiger and two daughters arrived from Switzerland (the sons had arrived earlier); also the Durer family with three daughters; Dr. Casper Koepfli, Jr., with wife, two daughters and one son, and several others. Shortly after their arrival the Durer family took charge of the first hotel, the "Eagle," which had been started by Anton Buchmann.

#### POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED

The postoffice was established the same year, 1839, with David Thorp as postmaster, who had started the second store in Highland. Then a letter to Switzerland cost 50 cents, and in the United States 25 cents. Previous to this time mail was received from Troy once a week, Anthony Suppiger being the carrier on horseback at a yearly salary of \$76.

#### GERMAN AND SWISS IMMIGRANTS

March, 1840, marks the arrival of welcome people from Saxony, Germany, who proved themselves very active and efficient helpers in the upbuilding of the colony, and to incite cheerful social life. Before coming here they had resided several years in Louisville, Kentucky. The party consisted of Charles and Edward Kinne (originally spelled Kuenne), Frederick Kinne and wife and her mother, Mrs. Richter, Miss Emily Richter, and Edward Hammer, uncle of the Kinnes. These men were all skilled in handicraft, Charles being a saddler and harness maker, Frederick a cabinet maker, and Edward Hammer car-

penter. These men, together with Joseph, Melchior, David and John Suppiger, who were already here, formed a small orchestra that furnished good music for concerts and private entertainment.

On August 4, 1840, fifty-four immigrants from Highland and vicinity procured their naturalization papers at Edwardsville. There being too many to swear singly, it was agreed to take the oath in three groups at the reduced rate of 50 cents a man.

On the 22nd of August of the same year another party of sixty-eight persons, young and old, arrived from Switzerland, some settling in Highland, the others on farms adjacent. They were an acquisition for the locality, readily adapting themselves to existing conditions, progressing through diligence, forethought and perseverance. From year to year others arrived, coming mostly from Switzerland and Germany, and thus the town and surrounding country was eventually developed to one of the most prosperous towns and farming sections of the country.

#### HIGHLAND IN 1841

In 1841 the population of Highland consisted of 120 persons, young and old. Though the financial crisis, started in 1837, was now also heavily felt here, yet more houses were built and other improvements made. Owing to the failure of so many private banks paper money was either worthless or at considerable discount, while small change had disappeared. But our people knew how to help themselves in some way, so that progress continued nevertheless. Mr. Eggen, who had visited Switzerland in 1841, when returning in 1842, and coming from New Orleans on a steamboat to St. Louis, noticed that the captain was badly in need of small change, and showing him some small coins the size of a silver quarter but worth only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents in Switzerland, was offered \$7.50 for his entire supply amounting to only 75 cents.

At that time the extension of the national post road from Vandalia to St. Louis was in contemplation, and seeing the advantages of its passage through Highland, Joseph Suppiger induced General Semple, who was then a member of the senate at Washington to use his influence to change the route through Highland instead of through Marine, as had been intended. The answer came that their wish would be granted if they agreed to build the road from Pocahontas through Highland to Troy. This was done with alacrity and the willing sacrifice of time and money, the reward being that in the fall of 1843, on a Sunday, the first four-horse post coach passed through Highland, the event being witnessed by the entire population of the town and vicinity.

In the summer of 1843 Joseph and Salomon Koepfli, upon return from their visit to Switzerland, built their fine large residence on the beautiful hill just north of town, also converting the grove on the north side into a neat park. The same year quite a number of buildings were erected, and several stores opened. Peter Tuffli and his stepfather, John Laubinger, bought the house in which Elijah Ellison carried on a store (one of the first in town) and opened therein the first regular meat shop. About the same time J. R. Blattner began building the noted New Switzerland House, which existed about fifty years until the late John Wildi bought it and erected in place of it his fine mansion.

Inasmuch as a complete chronological review of the development of the town up to the present time would not only take up too much space, besides not being entirely interesting and exact data in all cases not obtainable, it may be deemed sufficient to mention only the most noteworthy, omitting for another chapter such as have continued up to this time, together with those connected with them, noting here only the

## ENTERPRISES OF THE PAST

Of factories and industries, except those already mentioned, from the early days until years past, we have had a powder mill several miles east of town, by J. Rudolph Blattner; a carriage and buggy factory by Thomas Korink, who took first premium at the Edwardsville fair in 1863; planing mill by Nic Rohr & Sons; foundry and machine shop by Valloton & Lelaurin, then by John Ellison & Son, and others; tannery by Hy. Zweck and Joseph Speckart; corn and grist mill by Jacob Grossenbacher & Son (Daniel) up to 1892; fruit distillery, hydraulic wine and cider press by August J. Pagan, up to a few years ago; brewery, 1841 to 1877 by John Geismann, who was also an expert cooper, making large casks.

Also the Highland City flouring mills, which was founded in 1866 by Hy. Hermann, John Leder and C. H. Seybt, the mill being destroyed by fire in 1889 and not rebuilt. The members of the firm then became partners in the Suppiger mill.

Jacob Eggen, soon after having started and brought to successful operation the first distillery in 1844, associated with him Hy. Hermann and George Ruegger as partners, continuing as such firm until 1849, when the business passed into the hands of Anton Mueller, J. J. Spindler and Henry Hermann, who continued up to 1865, dissolving the partnership. Hermann then continued another year and closed the business to enter the new milling company.

The Highland woolen mills was originally started by N. Smiley in 1843 with a wool carding machine, later bought by William Stahl and converted into a yarn factory, the business then being continued successively by Bosshard, Feickert & Co., Bosshard, Pfenninger & Co., and finally by Charles Bosshard up to September, 1874, who then had to close

because the business could not be made remunerative.

So-called general country stores, in addition to the first ones already mentioned, were those of Crownover and Sackett, John Suppiger, Hy. Weinheimer, Charles Feickert, J. G. Herzog, J. J. Spindler, Lorenz Winter, Rudolph Duckart, J. H. Willmann, and several others of less importance.

The first regular lumber yard was started by John Buchter and continued up to his death in 1881. Joseph Harnisch for many years had a hardware store in the east end. Joseph Rupf and Hermann Liebler each had furniture stores, but Liebler finally branched out into a unique business, having everything but farm machinery, so that a married couple could procure an entire outfit and supplies for living, and in case they died he also had the coffins and hearse. He closed out the business in 1876 and returned to Germany, where he died.\*

The old well known hotels, long out of existence, were the Highland House, by Jacob Weber; the New Switzerland House, by J. R. Blattner; the Eagle Hotel, by numerous owners, Nicolas Voegele, Hy. Laengle, Jacob Zimmermann, Albert Osthoff, etc.; the Republic House, by George Prader, Casimir and John Hoffmann, and others.

In 1854 A. E. Bandelier, Dr. F. Ryhiner and M. Huegy opened a private bank under the firm name of F. Ryhiner & Co., the first and only bank in Highland up to April 30, 1885, when it failed with liabilities of about \$800,000. The principal reason of their failure was the very high rate of interest paid on time deposits. This brought large sums from Switzerland, amounting to about \$375,000 at the time of their failure. In order to place

\*It is said that during the cholera epidemic in 1849 and '50 he so overstocked himself with coffins that he still had some on hand during the sixties.

this large amount of money they employed agents in some of the counties in the southern part of the state. These agents, in order to make their commission, loaned large sums on any kind of poor land, and finally the bank would have to take the land for the debt. Then poor crops and hard times came along, so that the bank was unable to dispose of the lands to meet its obligations, and consequently causing its failure. After seven years the affairs of the bank were finally wound up, the creditors receiving in all 28.65% on their claims. The assignees were Joseph C. Ammann, Fred B. Suppiger, John H. Hermann and Adolph Ruegger. Though this failure was a hard blow to many of the poorer class of our people, yet it had caused no perceptible suffering, the people simply continuing to work and saving up again as before.

#### HIGHLAND MILITIA

In 1844, when the question of annexing Texas, which had separated from Mexico, was up, and war with Mexico expected, militia companies were organized in many localities, even before the expected call for such by the state. Highland and vicinity also caught this fever, so that three companies were organized—an artillery company with Jacob Eggen (who had done this service in Switzerland) as captain, an infantry company with Captain John Guggenbuehler, and a cavalry company under Captain Richardson. The members of the first two companies were all Germans or Swiss-Germans, while in the cavalry company only three Swiss were enlisted. Usually the annual muster or encampment took place at Marine, but since the law allowed these occasions to take place in the locality where a battalion was organized, the three Highland companies accordingly formed their battalion and elected Jacob Eggen as their major, holding their annual muster and encampment at Highland. In 1848 the

population had so increased that this battalion was brought up to 250 men. The state furnished a fine cannon for the artillery company, which Major Eggen selected and brought over from Alton, being met by the company at Silver Creek north of Highland, where the men formed in position for parade to Highland, after firing three salutes. This event was witnessed by the entire population. The inspection officers stated that this was the best drilled battalion they had seen. Eighteen hundred and forty-eight was the last year of the existence of this militia. The cannon ever afterwards was used for "thunder" on the fourth of July and other festivals. It is now nicely mounted in Lindendale park as an ornament.

During the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865, Highland and vicinity furnished more than its quota of men for the preservation of the Union. There could not have been another town in the country where patriotism was more intense and more general than here, there being exceedingly few whose sentiments and sympathies were not of that kind. After the war those who had been spared to return again engaged in the pursuits of civil life in town or on the farms, helping in the then rapid progress of Highland and surrounding country, engaging in business, starting farms, or working at anything they found suitable.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The early settlers, as well as those coming later, were ever thoughtful and ready for sacrifices to provide for the education of their children. There being no school house in the earlier days, teachers were engaged to teach in private houses until in 1840, through the ever energetic and public spirited efforts of Joseph Suppiger, a public school house was built on Methodist Hill at a cost of \$300, erected by Joseph Mueller. There being no church, this pioneer building was also held

open to all creeds, religious services being held occasionally as ministers of any denomination would come along. Joseph Rieger, F. Ciolina and several other Protestant preachers and Catholic priests, among the latter J. H. Fortmann, were the first to come here occasionally. Next to these a shoemaker by the name of Schmidt, a Catholic, but of very tolerant religious mind, would sometimes deliver sermons to suit all, having them well memorized from books or delivery of others.

Soon, however, this school house proved too small for the school as well as for religious services. Consequently the result of an agitation was that at a public meeting of the people of Highland and vicinity on October 27, 1843, it was decided to erect a stone building 40x24 feet on the site of the present Protestant church, in which school was to be held on week days and religious services on Sunday. This building was completed in 1844 and used as stated. In 1850 it was sold to the German Protestant Congregation (*Deutsche Protestantische Gemeinde*), organized September 29, 1850, with Woldemar Fischer, John Leder, Josias Bardill, Peter Grass and Chr. Hirni as board of directors. Joseph Rieger, the first Protestant preacher who officiated here before the congregation was regularly organized, baptized among many others the oldest child, Rosina Catharine Eberle, born April, 1838. The first appointed resident preacher of the congregation was Ernst Kraus, 1850-51, then August Lepique to 1859, and many others in succession. The congregation growing, and the stone church becoming too small, the old building was taken down and the present fine brick church built in place of it in 1878. The present pastor is Rev. Carl Maier. The board of directors are: C. T. Kurz, president; Adolph Mueller, vice-president; William Schrupf, trustee; Ferd. Hitz, treasurer. The parsonage was built in 1860 and remodelled and enlarged

in 1908. Important improvements were also made in and around the church and a fine large organ (presented by Mrs. John Wildi) installed in 1911. The congregation, now under the name of *Allgemeine Christliche Kirche* (Universal Christian Church) has 152 members.

The German Catholic (St. Paul's) Church.—On December 26, 1843, the now numerous Catholics of Highland and vicinity held a meeting and decided to build a church. Solomon Koepfli, John Schwartz, Conrad Bader, William Lang, Dr. Caspar Koepfli, John Frey, Theodore Mueller, Nic. Voegelé and Jacob Durer, were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps. The corner stone was laid May 1, 1844, by Father J. Catting. In 1846 Father Joseph Kuenster of Teutopolis said the first mass in the completed church. Carl Joseph v. Marogna was the first priest to give regular service up to 1851. P. Limacher was then appointed resident priest, who remained ten years, during the most critical and trying time of the congregation. Eventually the small frame church was found inadequate, so that in October, 1853, the building of a new brick church, 110x45 feet, was decided upon, which was completed sufficiently in 1856 for the first mass, and gradually improved and finished to the fine edifice it now represents. The first frame church was then used as a parochial school until the present so-called convent building was completed in 1866, at a cost of at least \$10,000, conducted the first ten years by the Sisters de Notre Dame as a young ladies' seminary and primary school, and afterwards entirely as parochial school. The rectory was erected in 1857, mostly at the expense of Father Limacher, and later enlarged and completed by the congregation. The large St. Joseph's hospital another part of the Catholic complex, is mentioned elsewhere.

The German Methodist Church was organ-

ized in 1846 by six members, Michael Mollet, Phil. Gruen, and Karl Klage. The church was built in 1847 as it stands today. The parsonage was built in 1876 or 1877. The Rev. William Fiegenbaum, father of Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum of Edwardsville, was the first resident pastor, 1848-50, and again 1882-84. George Koenig, resident pastor 1891-93, now residing at Granite City, is the present pastor. The church now has a membership of about fifty.

The French and English Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church of Highland (services in English) was evolved out of the French Church, which had its beginning with the coming of Rev. Francis Vulliet and his family from Switzerland in 1848. He was an ordained minister of the National church of Switzerland for more than twenty-two years, but in 1845 he with 200 other ministers, refused to obey the mandates of the political party in power and with his five children emigrated to America, arriving in Highland in 1848, immediately beginning religious service in his and other homes of French-speaking families until in 1859 a brick church (now occupied as a dwelling) was built on Methodist Hill, named the French Evangelical Church. Rev. Vulliet, after acting privately until 1851, was called formally as pastor. Constant Rilliet, J. G. Chipron and Francis Grauze were the first trustees. In 1874 Rev. Francis Vulliet died and his son, Rev. Louis Vulliet, was then elected pastor. The congregation joined the Southern Association of Congregational Churches in 1876, with Louis Vulliet as minister until 1886. The present church building was built and dedicated in 1887. Eugene Hollard, William Ramsey and Henry Balsiger were then the trustees. The church has had twelve ministers. Rev. J. E. Bodine, the present pastor, is now in this position nearly three years. Mary Vulliet, daughter of Rev. Francis Vul-

liet and sister of Rev. Louis Vulliet, is the oldest living member of the church.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

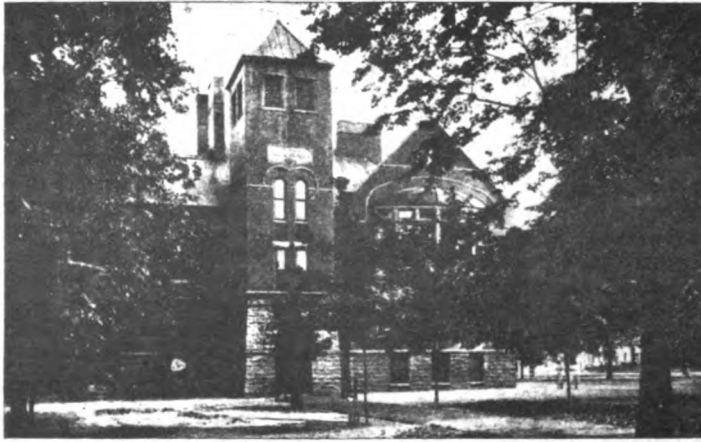
The first little school house on Methodist Hill, previously mentioned, burned down on a night in the spring of 1850. Then Joseph Suppiger asserted himself again by calling a public meeting, in which the citizens decided to raise money by subscription for the erection of a two-story brick building of four rooms upon the public or school square. The records show that \$2,213.15 was raised by private subscriptions, of which Joseph and Solomon Koepfli contributed \$500, the rest being in smaller amounts, and with the addition of \$1,407.87 from taxes, the total sum available was \$3,620.92. The building was soon erected, one room being used for the regular English public school, the other three rooms by private teachers until they also had to give way to the public school, since it was then entirely sustained by taxation and controlled by law. The records show that Miss Emily S. Thorp was the first teacher of this public school, from April, 1848, to October, 1850, followed by J. M. Gates from October, 1850, to March, 1854, and others. Joseph Suppiger, succeeded by J. A. Ramsay, were treasurers of Highland district, but the names of the directors are not found in the old records. Up to 1858 teachers' compensation was from \$2 to \$2.50 per quarter for each scholar, according to their number, for one teacher. Thereafter regular salaries were fixed; for the principal, \$600 per year (C. Baer being the first to receive this), and assistants from \$20 to \$50 per month. Charles Kinne, Solomon Koepfli and A. E. Bandelier were directors in 1858. The assistant teachers of that year were Mr. Phillips (\$50 per month), Miss Emily Reynolds (\$25 per month), and Miss Todd, (\$20 per month). For the next term the assistants were F. Wilson (\$30 per month), John Mar-

coot (\$300 per year), and M. Studer (\$400 per year). The records show that there was considerable friction at that time regarding teachers, studies, etc., changes occurring occasionally during terms. Due to the rapid increase of population this school house soon did not afford sufficient room, so that in 1867 the erection of another two-story brick building of four rooms was decided upon. But again, in 1893, the two buildings were found inadequate, so that the people voted for a bond issue of \$20,000 to erect in 1894 upon

tendent, Mr. C. L. Dietz. The high school is well accredited at the State University. The present members of the board of education are: Alfred Wildi, president; John S. Hoerner, secretary; Adolph Koch, Fred. Neubauer, L. O. Kuhnlen, Adolph Mueller and Louis Ernst.

#### PROMINENT MEN

In addition to the original founders, Highland has had perhaps a greater number of prominent or renowned men of classical edu-



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, HIGHLAND

the center of the block the present imposing modern building of ten spacious rooms, etc., at a total cost of at least \$24,000. The two old buildings were then removed, so that this block in the center of the town, with the fine new building and beautiful large shade trees over the entire grounds, is the pride of Highland. Nine teachers are now engaged in the grades, three and the superintendent in the high school, and a special instructor for physical culture. A manual training department is also connected with the school under the very able and successful direction of the superin-

cation, who were forced to immigrate to this country on account of the religious and political disturbances of Europe than any town of its size. We therefore mention those who have left their impress upon the community.

Of the Koepfli family (see Saline township) Solomon Koepfli was the leading, guiding and energetic head, not only for the affairs of the family, but especially for the Swiss colony and Highland, of which they and Joseph Suppiger were the founders. His prudent and calculating ever active energy for the advancement and prosperity of the settlement was

often ascribed to selfish motives (rightfully or not), yet it must be admitted that he lent a helping hand to every public enterprise, for schools, churches, better roads, the railroad, etc., so that he, together with Joseph Suppiger, deserved credit for his part in promoting the rapid growth of the settlement. Though greatly interested in politics, yet he never sought office, consenting only once to become a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1862. His health having become impaired, he tried to regain it by visiting Switzerland, but died in 1869 soon after his return to Highland.

Joseph Suppiger, who came from Switzerland with the Koepfli family in 1831 as one of the first Swiss settlers and founders of Highland, was one of the most public spirited and highly honored men Highland ever had, devoting himself to the interests of the town and country and connecting his name honorably with every enterprise of this section. He held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, declining all higher offices. His untimely death on April 24, 1861, was deeply deplored by the entire population.

Dr. F. Ryhiner, of Basel, Switzerland, came to Highland in 1837, and died here July 14, 1879. He was not only a physician of unusual ability, but also a public spirited man. Further particulars regarding him will be found in the medical chapter.

A. E. Bandelier, from the French part of Canton Berne, Switzerland, came to Highland in 1848, after having visited Brazil the year before in company with his friend, John Balsiger. He had a classical education for the legal profession and held the position of presiding judge of the Superior court when political troubles induced him to leave Switzerland. Soon after his arrival in Highland the Swiss government appointed him consul for the Mississippi valley, extending to New Orleans and southeast to the Carolinas. He was

also school director of Highland in 1858-60, and his successful labors for the elevation of the schools are still remembered. After the failure of the bank in 1885 (mentioned elsewhere) with which he was connected he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, then returning to Switzerland, where he died soon after.

Professor C. Baer, an eminent pedagogue of Zuerich, Switzerland, was principal of the Highland schools up to his death in 1862. He was succeeded by B. E. Hoffmann, another pedagogue of classical education, who, several years later, was elected clerk of Madison county, afterwards engaging in the newspaper business and literary work. Julius Hammer, another classical scholar, forced to the land of liberty by the revolution of 1848 and '49 in Germany, lived here as music teacher and philosopher.

Emil Frey, of a noted Swiss family, came to Highland shortly before the Civil war to see America and to learn conditions of the country and even worked on a farm. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Union army, serving throughout the war as captain, being for a time an inmate of Libby prison. Returning to Switzerland after the war, he became so prominent politically that he was appointed Swiss ambassador to Washington, and later elected president of Switzerland. While ambassador at Washington he paid Highland a visit. The farmer for whom he had worked then took pride in saying: "He was my hired hand."

Heinrich Boernstein, of international fame, resided in Highland 1849-50, during the time of the cholera, being the leading spirit in the social life of the town. Having been a physician, further particulars regarding him will be found in the medical chapter. About the same time four of the Bernays brothers, his friends, also located in Highland, the doctors George and F. Jacob (see medical chapter), Carl Ludwig Bernays, a journalist of note



and connoisseur of fine arts, for a time engaged here in the brewing industry and store business, while the fourth brother, F. B. Bernays, followed literary pursuits until his death in Highland. These men were all classical scholars of the highest culture, forced to leave Germany during the revolution of 1848.

Adolph F. Bandelier, son of A. E. Bandelier, came to Highland with his parents in 1848, but eight years old. Having received an excellent education and mastered many modern languages, as well as those of various Indian nations in Mexico, he began archaeological explorations for the Smithsonian Institute, and now ranks as one of the most eminent scientists in the country. He still lives in New York.

Dr. Abraham Felder certainly commanded the attention of the public in a greater degree than any one else in Highland during his time in public and social affairs, in which he was deeply interested. Of high intellect and a ready and forceful speaker on any subject, he was always the man in front to push things. Though usually aggressive and often acting so impulsively as to offend, yet it must be said that selfishness did not prompt his actions, and that he deserves to be honorably remembered for the many public benefits derived through his energetic efforts. (Further particulars are found in the medical chapter.)

John Blattner, during the Civil war United States internal revenue collector, notary public, civil engineer, expert in probate business, etc., the unselfish confidential and kind adviser of all, deserves to be gratefully remembered. He was also prominently active in politics for the benefit of his party (the Republican) and in public affairs did his full share for the benefit of the community. The establishment of the street grades and cellar drainage of Highland was his lasting meritorious work. He died May 2, 1901.

Selmar Pabst, who came from Saxony,

Germany, to America in 1862, and to Highland in 1863, was another of the men of high intellect who left his impress on the public and social life, being highly esteemed for his noble character. He was a son-in-law of the late venerable Charles Kinne, stockholder in the store of C. Kinne & Co., director of the First National Bank of Highland, and president of the Board of Education. He died on December 9, 1910.

Heinrich Bosshard, author of the "Sem-pacherlied," the national hymn of Switzerland, came to Highland in 1851, where he lived until his death in 1877. He lies buried in the shade of a big tree on the little farm he then owned just south of the town. He was born April 8, 1811, at Senn, Canton Zuerich, Switzerland, where he was teacher. A granite monument is erected in his honor at Lindendale park by the patriot Swiss of North America.

Charles H. Seybt, a native of Saxony, Germany, is the only one of the men of high classical education yet living here. He married a daughter of Joseph Suppiger in 1861. Being himself an artist of more than common ability, he is a connoisseur of fine arts, as well as an excellent pianist. He has been and is yet engaged in the milling industry and a leading member of the National Millers' Association. (See Highland Mills.)

Other departed men not noted elsewhere, who in times past have distinguished themselves in one way or another are mentioned below.

Adolph Glock was justice of the peace in the early sixties and was a highly respected citizen. Charles Boeschstein, father of the editor of the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, who was elected in 1861 and served as justice of the peace until his death in 1883, was a counselor of many and a real peace maker, always using his efforts to induce people to settle their differences without going to trial.



MAIN AVENUE TO LINDENDALE PARK

Dr. Gallus Rutz, teacher, physician, editor and postmaster, was prominent in affairs for many years. John Balsiger, justice of the peace and one of the founders and secretary of the first agricultural society, was an active man of the community. Timothy Gruaz, notary public and land agent, was a figure in many local matters. George Roth, successful business man and mayor of the city, never failed to lend his efforts to the progress of the community.

Citizens who have filled county and other public offices are: E. M. Morgan, associate county judge, 1857-61; succeeded by Constant Rilliet, 1861-63; Garrett Crownover, member of legislature, 1860-62; Henry Weinheimer, ditto, 1872-74; George Ruegger, sheriff, 1864-66; B. E. Hoffman, county clerk, 1869-77; Adolph Ruegger, county treasurer, 1877-82; Adolph A. Suppiger, superintendent of schools, 1873-82 and 1886-90; Robert Hagnauer, circuit clerk, 1884-96; Henry Riniker, county clerk, 1886-90 and 1894-1902; Edward Feutz, county clerk, 1902-10; Charles F. Tuffli, coroner, 1900-04; Joseph P. Streuber, first probate judge, elected in 1910 and present incumbent of office.

H. M. Thorp was the first supervisor of Helvetia township. He was succeeded by Louis Latzer, Edward Feutz, Louis Koch, Joseph Buchmann, Rudolph Fricker and F. M. Mueller. Louis E. Kinne was appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor Richard Yates and served with credit in that position as in all others which he had been called to fill. Joseph C. Ammann, present cashier of the First National Bank, served as member of the state board of equalization, 1889-92, and no citizen has ever been held in higher esteem than he.

Jones Tontz, who served in the legislature several terms in the early eighties and was for many years a member of the county board

of supervisors, called this his home. Joseph Bardill, present member of the legislature, is a leading business man of Highland.

#### SOCIETIES AND LODGES

Highland has had quite a number of societies and lodges that were dissolved. The first of importance was the Literary or Library Association, organized December 9, 1859, with A. E. Bandelier, president, and Dr. Frederick Ryhiner, Joseph Suppiger, Solomon Koepfli and John Suppiger, directors. Lectures were frequently delivered by such eminent scholars as Professor Baer, Dr. Ryhiner, the Bandeliers, Dr. and C. L. Bernays, Julius Hammer, and others. When the society was dissolved in 1869 the very valuable collection of books was given to the Highland Turnverein, and later a large part of the books were donated to the public school library. Other societies and lodges were: A singing society in 1850. A Turnverein in 1854, dissolved at the outbreak of the Civil war. Lodges of the Redmen, Druids, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Gruetli Verein. Also a very good Philharmonic Society from 1878-83.

The existing lodges and societies are as follows: The Helvetia Schuetzenverein (Sharpshooters' Society), incorporated 1863, but organized in February, 1860. The beautiful Lindendale park was donated to the society in trust by Joseph and Solomon Koepfli. Its great natural beauty and suitable topography for holding festivals and fairs are unexcelled, making it a most favorable place of resort. The many festivals held here have been attended by thousands from nearly every state of the country. The first large sharpshooters' festival was held in 1864, at which the National American Sharpshooters' Society was organized, with the following officers:

Dr. A. Felder, president; Ad. Eugene Bandelier, vice-president; David Suppiger, treasurer; Adolph F. Bandelier, secretary; Tim. Gruaz, vice-secretary. Very successful national festivals, attended from all parts of the country, were held here in 1865 and 1872, then one of the Northwestern Association in 1883, and the many others of a local character. Highland is the cradle of organized sharpshooters in the United States. The society is as strong as ever, and the sons are as enthusiastic and active on the rifle range as their fathers.

The Highland Turnverein (Gymnastic Society) was organized in 1866. It has a large hall, built in 1869, with one of the best equipped stages for theatrical performances not usually found in towns of this size, also bowling alleys, steam heating and other conveniences. A graduate physical instructor is regularly engaged for the classes.

The Harmonic Singing Society was organized in 1867. It has a large active and passive membership, and has the reputation of being one of the best in the St. Louis district. A large ladies' choir is connected with the society.

Lodges: Highland Lodge, No. 583, A. F. and A. Masons, chartered 1868; Highland Chapter, No. 169, R. A. Masons; Eastern Star; Modern Woodmen of America; Royal Neighbors; Woodmen of the World; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Columbus; Mutual Protective League. Besides these there are the usual religious societies and social clubs, too numerous to mention.

#### INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE

A charter having been obtained to incorporate, the first town election was held in April, 1865, resulting for the first officers in the selection of Jacob Eggen as president, and Joseph Speckart, Henry Weinheimer, Xavier Suppiger and Frank Appel as trustees, with Berthold E. Hoffmann, clerk, and John Menz,

treasurer. Officers were elected annually thereafter.

Highland had no railroad, and when in 1867 the builders of the Vandalia line proposed to run the road through the town if a certain amount of money was contributed, the citizens voted a subvention of \$10,000 on August 12, while a large amount was also subscribed for stock in the company by private parties. The road was completed in 1868. A special tax was levied to meet the gradual payment of this debt, so that all was paid after eight years.

In 1884 an agitation was started to

#### ORGANIZE AS A CITY

the town then having the required number of inhabitants. The proposition was hotly contested for fear that the town might be run heavily in debt, because the law would allow it. The proposition carried by a large vote, however, and the election of city officers on May 6, 1884, resulted as follows: Fred B. Suppiger, mayor; Alexander Beck, city clerk; Adolph Mueller, treasurer; aldermen, First ward, J. George Dumbeck and Jacob Grossenbacher; Second ward, John Guggenbuehler and John Wildi; Third ward, Adolph Ruegger and John H. Hermann.

The officers of the town have always acted with prudent economy, and though improvements went on as they were needed to keep the city in good condition, yet there was no corporation tax levied except for the railroad debt, until a number of years after city organization, because the income from saloon licenses was sufficient to meet all requirements.

A suitable two-story city hall was built in 1884, the upper floor for meetings and offices, the lower for fire engines and jail. There had been no jail up to this time, because there was very rarely any need for such, and even then usually only for outsiders. There being no stream of water near enough for water

works, public cisterns are built in the streets, so distributed that all parts of the city can be covered in case of fires, which rarely occur. The fire department consists of two volunteer companies, equipped with one hand engine and a powerful gasoline machine, ladders, etc. In addition to this a chemical engine will be purchased.

Highland was one of the first towns in the county to install electric lights. The plant was first owned by private parties, but after a few years it was purchased by the city, is running successfully, furnishing the citizens cheap light, the income from which almost makes the plant self-sustaining after lighting the entire city thoroughly.

#### PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF HIGHLAND

Presidents under town organization: Jacob Eggen, 1865; John Buchter, 1866; J. H. Willmann, 1893-94; George Roth, 1895-96; John Kinne, 1869 and 1870; John Suppiger, 1871; Charles Kinne, 1872; John H. Willmann, 1873-77; Moritz Huegy, 1878-79; Fred B. Suppiger, 1880 to 1884.

Mayors under city organization: Fred B. Suppiger, 1884-88; John Guggenbuehler, 1889-90; Louis Appel, 1891-92; Joseph C. Ammann, 1893-94; George Roth, 1895-96; John Leu, 1897-1900; Joseph G. Bardill, 1901-02; Robert Kamm, 1903-06; Fred Siegrist, 1907-08; Henry Lory, 1909-12.

Present city officers of Highland: Henry Lory, mayor, Charles Schiettinger, city clerk; Louis Vagniaux and Gus. Koch, aldermen First ward; Joseph Wiegand and Ferd. Dubach, aldermen Second ward; Eugene Schott and Fritz Koch, aldermen Third ward.

#### INDUSTRIES

Though Highland, for the want of nearness of water and coal, could not be attractive as a manufacturing center generally, yet it has a number of successful industries, the most important and extensive one that helped to make

the little city of Highland and surrounding country prosperous, being the

Helvetia Milk Condensory which manufactures evaporated milk—the well-known “Pet” and “Highland” brands, the former being the brand sold to the domestic trade and the latter exported and sold to the army and navy. The business was established in 1885; although for years struggling for its existence, yet perseverance, hard work with prudent management finally triumphed, so that the company now is enjoying a wide reputation on their product and is from its eight plants turning out from eight to ten carloads of the finished product daily. It certainly is a just cause of pride for those responsible for its success to have developed an industry, in which they were the pioneers, to such proportions, aside from the fact that their success has induced a large number of others to engage in the manufacture of similar goods, so that evaporated milk has now become a staple article of food, its manufacture employing thousands of people and canning the milk of probably a million of cows.

The Helvetia people, although the pioneers in the business, are not the inventors of the principles involved in the manufacture of evaporated milk. They, however, were the first to put into successful practice on a commercial scale, the milk experiments of various scientists. It is hard for people that have no experience in the manufacture and introduction of a new article of food to realize the amount of work, thought and study it took to learn the wants and tastes of the consumers and then to aim accordingly. It was during the Spanish-American war that the true merits of evaporated milk was demonstrated, as was so well stated by Dr. N. Senn, the chief of the medical staff United States army, operating in the field.

The Helvetia Milk Condensing Company was organized and established in 1885 with a

capital of \$15,000 by the leading citizens of Highland and vicinity, at the instigation of a promoter, who claimed to be a milk expert and who was then put in charge of the plant. It soon developed, however, that an evaporated milk business, or the manufacture of evaporated milk, could not be accomplished simply by observing formulas worked out at random by experiments in a small way, but that it required some technical knowledge so as to bring the work down to a science to insure its success. It thus soon became necessary to place the technical management into other hands, and as no such talent was available or to be had, it devolved on the board of directors to take charge of the work, and it thus became necessary for some of them to train themselves for the work.

The first board of directors was composed of Dr. Knoebel, John Wildi, George Roth, Fred. Kaeser and Louis Latzer, with Dr. Knoebel as president and John Wildi as secretary and treasurer. Dr. Knoebel retired after the first year and George Roth in 1893. John Wildi, who was the business manager of the Company from the start, retired in 1907 to organize a new condensing company. He was succeeded by Ad. Meyer, who had been with the company for about fourteen years in the capacity as bookkeeper and later manager of the Greenville plant. In 1888 Louis Latzer became president of the company, and Fred Kaeser vice-president, and both these gentlemen have held these positions ever since.

As the business of the company grew and developed it was found necessary to establish branch plants, from time to time, in various parts of the country as was dictated by commercial reasons, which now number seven, or eight (with the Highland or parent plant). These plants were built and are located as follows: The Highland, or mother plant, was first located in an old remodeled building in

the heart of the city of Highland, but in 1905 the present plant was built in another part of the city on the railroad; the Greenville (Ill.) plant was established in 1899; the Delta (Ohio) plant in 1905; the Wellsboro (Pa.) plant in 1907; the Hudson (Mich.) plant in 1909; the Mulvane (Kan.) plant in 1910; the New Glarus (Wis.) plant in 1910 and the Westfield (Pa.) plant in 1911. All of the general business of the company is transacted at Highland, the general office of the company. All matters relating to the manufacturing and the process for all the plants are directed by the technical manager, Louis Latzer. The present officers and directors of the company are as follows: Louis Latzer, president; Fred. Kaeser, vice-president; Ad. Meyer, secretary and treasurer; W. T. Nardin and Louis J. Appel. The modesty of the company is characteristic of the men in charge, as shown by the fact that it is only incorporated for \$50,000, while it is at least a \$2,000,000 business.

The Highland Brewing Company has an unusually large establishment and extensive custom for a town the size of Highland. It has a long history. In 1843 John Guggenbuehler and Fr. Weber started a small brewery, which soon passed into the hands of Daniel Wild, who in 1854 sold out to Chas. L. Bernays, who in 1856 took Gerhard and M. J. Schott in as partners, but selling his interest to them in 1857. Gerhard next sold out to his sons, Martin J. and Chr. Schott, the latter retiring in 1870, leaving M. J. Schott sole owner, under whose energetic management it had grown to one of the largest in southern Illinois. In 1884 the business was incorporated as the Highland Brewing Co. M. J. Schott died in 1893, when his sons Albert, Eugene and M. J. Schott, Jr., continued with marked success. Albert retired in 1911, his place being filled by Hans Kalb, an expert brewer, brother-in-law of the other partners. Extensive improvements were

made of late, so that now the brewery has a capacity of 75,000 barrels per year, two large ice plants, and underground cellars for storing 10,000 barrels. Their sales extend over southern Illinois and nearby states. The officers are Eugene Schott, president; Hans Kalb, secretary; M. J. Schott, treasurer.

Wicks Pipe Organ Company started a new industry in Highland in 1908, building improved church organs. The business proved so successful that they erected, for better convenience and railroad facilities for shipments, a concrete building of 250x50 feet alongside the railroad. They have furnished organs to numerous churches in large cities and now employ about 35 men. The officers are: John F. Wick, president; A. G. Reuter, vice-president; and Louis J. Wick, secretary and treasurer.

The Highland Milling Company.—The mill built by Joseph Suppiger, Dr. F. Ryhiner and Caspar Meyer in 1837 is the second oldest in the state in continuous operation, the Cole Milling Company of Chester claiming to have started in 1836. From 1840 to 1850 the firm was composed of Joseph, Melchior and Bernard Suppiger, James Reynolds and David Thorp. After the death of Joseph Suppiger (1862) there were many changes in the partnership up to 1890, the firm name then being David Suppiger & Co., when the mill was sold to a corporation of local business men, promoted by C. H. Seybt, the son-in-law of Joseph Suppiger, the original builder. Mr. Seybt became its first president, and barring a brief period, has continued its chief executive officer. Adolph Ruegger was elected secretary and treasurer in 1890, and after his death in 1907 Louis Grantzow was his successor, and since his death on January 26, 1912, Martin Huber has served in that capacity. L. E. Kinne was elected vice-president in 1890. There have been various changes

in this office during the past twenty-two years, and since the death of Mr. George Roth on May 30, 1911, Hy. Hermann has filled this office. Two years ago a large concrete elevator was added, and last year a new concrete boiler house, both buildings being of approved fireproof construction. The present milling capacity is 500 barrels in twenty-four hours, and its leading brand, "Highland Beauty," enjoys a good demand and reputation in this country as well as in Great Britain.

Highland Embroidery Works.—This is a peculiar and one of the city's principal industries, founded in 1881 by John Rush of St. Gall, Switzerland, but soundly established in 1883 by J. J. Spindler, Jr., president, John Wildi, Jr., secretary and treasurer, and Alfred Wildi, designer. Mr. J. Wildi soon sold his interest, and later L. J. Ruhr became partner and secretary and treasurer in charge of the office work. The products of this factory rank among the very best in this country, and owing to the superior workmanship and originality and beauty of designs, have gained a national reputation, being purchased by the best establishments from ocean to ocean. The numerous machines, imported from Switzerland and Germany, are the most up-to-date, with a capacity of about one thousand skilled hand embroiderers to each machine. About twenty-five men and seventy-five to one hundred girls are employed. The most skilful operators of the country are here daily turning out new effects in embroideries of all descriptions.

The Stocker Artificial Stone and Gravel Company was organized in 1903, manufacturing plain and ornamental building blocks and many other concrete articles, building concrete sidewalks, bridges, foundations for houses, in fact, anything in the concrete manufacturing line, besides operating a large gravel pit. Fred. Stocker is president, and

Ferd. Krenzer secretary and treasurer of the company. Fifteen to twenty-five men are employed.

Other industries: Louis Miller's brick and drain tile works; Leutwiler Brothers (Adolph and Edward) machine shops; The Highland Planing Mill & Lumber Company; marble works of Ed. Feutz and F. N. Johannstosettel; Louis Brooks' marble works; Charles Beichel's broom factory; Paul Wiebe's machine shop, and others of minor importance.

Blacksmiths: Henry Lory (formerly John Wigggenhauser's); Henry Buchheim (formerly George Steinegger); Stephen Kustermann; Peter Grimmer; Jacob Hediger, wagonmaker, successor to Daniel Briner.

Highland F. M. B. A. Elevator.—This is a large plant and a successful enterprise. The founder was Auguste Mojonniere, in 1869, who in 1883 sold to John Guggenbuehler, he to Emile Chipron in 1890, and he in 1891 to the then incorporated F. M. B. A. Elevator Company. The first building was entirely destroyed by fire, and the company then erected the present enlarged and improved building.

Soda and Mineral Water Factory was started early in the fifties by Anton Mueller and Jacob Weber; after some years it was sold to Alfred and Alexander Beck, and after several other changes in owners was bought by Joseph Wick, who is still operating it.

Jean Baptiste Defontaine's Wind Mill.—This wind mill was one of the show points in this section until it had gone entirely to ruin some years ago after the death of its builder. It was located in the valley of the southeast corner of Helvetia township. Looking down into the valley from Duncan's Pleasant Hill, or from the heights of Sebastopol, the eye passed over as fine farm scenery as can be imagined. This and the many fine farm houses (some having old style French roofs), with the large wind mill in the distance, made

the never-to-be-forgotten impression of being in a beautiful foreign country.

Not only the mill, but the owner himself was also a curiosity in appearance. Jean Baptiste Defontaine came from France in 1858. He built the mill entirely of wood, without using a nail or screw, the cogwheels even being of wood. He also used the power to saw wood and small lumber, the saw being the only piece of metal in the whole construction. He ground wheat and corn. Besides being a miller, he was also a watchmaker, and made wooden shoes and the bricks for his house. He died at the age of 87 years in 1890.

#### BANKS

The First National Bank was evolved from the bank of Kinne & Pabst and the Highland Bank. Kinne & Pabst started in June, 1890, and in June, 1891, incorporated the "Highland Bank," with L. E. Kinne, J. C. Ammann, George Roth, Louis Grantzow and Caspar Kamm, directors; L. E. Kinne, president; J. C. Ammann, vice-president; Selmar Pabst, cashier; capital \$25,000. On March 5, 1903, it was changed to the First National Bank of Highland, with a capital of \$50,000; increased to \$100,000 in September, 1908, the officers being: L. E. Kinne, president; S. Pabst, vice-president; J. C. Ammann, cashier, and C. T. Pabst, assistant cashier. The present directors are: L. E. Kinne (president), Charles F. Tuffli (vice-president), Joseph C. Ammann (cashier), Eugene Schott, Robert Kamm, and M. D. Tibbetts, with Charles T. Pabst and Leo Ammann assistant cashiers. The last statement shows resources of \$1,094,185.22, surplus \$50,000, and undivided profits \$20,796.27.

The State & Trust Bank, organized May 3, 1903; capital \$75,000. First board of directors and officers: John Wildi (president), L. J. Ruhr (vice-president), Louis Blattner (cash-





OLD WIND MILL AT HIGHLAND, BUILT BY JEAN BAPTISTE DEFONTAINE



JEAN BAPTISTE DEFONTAINE

ier), Louis Latzer, J. J. Spindler, J. G. Bardill and A. H. Labhard; Louis Koch assistant cashier. Present financial standing: Capital, \$75,000; surplus and profits, \$42,000; deposits, \$517,000. Present board of directors and officers: Fred Siegrist (president), J. G. Bardill (vice-president), Louis Koch (cashier), Louis Latzer, Adolph Meyer, J. P. Streuber and M. J. Schott.

The East End Bank. Organized October 28, 1908; capital, \$25,000. Board of directors and officers: Edward Feutz, president; Louis Miller, vice-president; Frank Zolk, secretary; L. A. Schreiber, cashier. Directors: Albert J. Kleiner, John L. Mannhard, Joseph Buchheim, John Leu, Fred. Schruppf, Ed. Feutz, Louis Miller and Frank Zolk. Surplus, \$2,000; deposits, \$71,000.

#### STORES AND HOTELS

C. Kinne & Company.—This is the oldest and largest general department store in Highland. Twelve years ago it celebrated its golden jubilee. It was started in 1856 by Charles Kinne in a room of his dwelling house. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster and had the postoffice in the small store. In 1866 L. E. Kinne and S. Pabst became partners in the business, and that year an additional building was erected, and a still larger one of three stories in 1870, while the older buildings were remodeled and enlarged, so that the business now has a floor space of 30,000 square feet instead of the 900 feet of the original store. In 1881 Charles Kinne retired and the firm then incorporated as C. Kinne & Company. Louis E. Kinne, the president, has been connected with the business from the start, and mainly to him and his able management the firm owes its wonderful success, so that it is now one of the largest in southern Illinois. The present officers are: L. E. Kinne, president; J. B. Menz, secretary and treasurer. Directors: A. A. Beck, C. J. Huegy and Jacob Menz.

The Highland Store Company also has a large department store about like three good sized stores, also grown from a small beginning; started in the early sixties by John Menz, who later put up a large brick building. In 1876 his business passed into the hands of Ammann & Wildi, and later to the Store Company, which gradually brought it to its present size of three lower and three upper floors. Joseph G. Bardill is the president of the company, an able and successful manager of the business. The other officers are: M. Matter, secretary and treasurer; Fred Neubauer, vice-president; John Zimmermann, director.

The East End Mercantile Company has also a good sized double general store, with A. J. Utiger at the head of it as president and manager. Ed. Schmetter conducts an exclusive clothing store at Louis Grantzow's old stand. Harry Carp has "Carp's Cash Store," a notion, millinery and variety business.

Grocery Stores: A. Urban, Hy. Neukom and H. W. Pattberg & Co.

Drug Stores: Fred. Kempff and Carl Metzger.

Saddlers and Harness Makers: Theo. Schmidt (successor of Xaver Suppiger's Pioneer shop) and Ed. Stoecklin.

Lumber Yards: S. Marti, Highland Lumber Co., F. M. B. A. Lumber Department, Highland Planing Mill & Lumber Company.

Hardware and Farm Machinery: Kuhnén & Siegrist Hardware Co. In their building H. M. Thorp and Sam Mason started a general store in 1866, and in 1871 Kuhnén & Roth moved there with their hardware business. The partnership dissolved; C. F. Kuhnén continued until the present firm was organized, which now has a very large business. The other old and large business is the Hagnauer & Knoebel Hardware Company, preceded by the founder P. C. Chipron in 1875, then by George Roth until in 1890 the Hagnauer & Knoebel Hardware Company was started.

**Hotels:** The Western, Stoecklin, the Columbia, (the old "Eagle"), and several smaller ones.

#### INSTITUTIONS

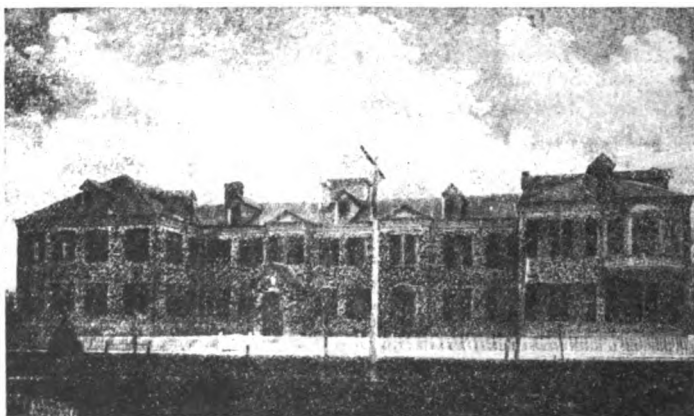
The St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic institution, is one of the best of its kind in the state. It is a large handsome brick building with modern conveniences to accommodate at least 100 people.

The Old Folks' Home, non-sectarian (named Altenheim), completed and opened this year, is another institution of which High-

#### A CITY IN A PARK

land is often called a city in a park, because there are so many shade trees along the streets, and shade trees and shrubbery in the gardens give it that appearance, enhanced by nicely kept lawns and flowers in front of the houses. And where there is space in the rear, berries and vegetables are raised for family use.

The streets are macadamized and graveled, with concrete sidewalks over nearly all parts



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HIGHLAND

land can be proud. It was built by a society organized for that purpose many years ago, and is a lasting monument for the devotion, perseverance and sacrifices of the members for a good cause.

The Highland Madison County Fair, held annually in this rich agricultural section at Lindenthal Park (this year on August 29th, 30th, 31st, and September 1st), has always been a decided success since its beginning fifteen years ago. It is made so attractive in every way that people come here with their families from far and near. The newspapers of Highland are spoken of in Chapter XIII.

of the town, brick walks being changed to concrete walks so rapidly that soon they will all be of this kind throughout the city. Many streets are oiled instead of being sprinkled, and the city intends to oil all streets next year.

The whole aspect of Highland is that of a thriving comfortable community, as is rarely seen. The population is a quiet, industrious class, now numbering 3,000, everybody being busy and working during the day, steady and regularly as clockwork. There is not a beggar, and no loafers and idlers are seen on the streets. For that reason the town has a some-

what quiet aspect during the day, but after the day's work the young people, especially, appear upon the streets in their good clothes. There is no rough element and no rowdyism, which would not be tolerated.

There is not one negro in the town. A colored barber and a hostler were here many years ago, but both remained only a short time, unable to overcome their forlorn feeling.

Ragged people are not seen, unless they are from elsewhere. There are but few families who do not own their homes. It is characteristic of our people to save up enough to acquire their own homes. They are also known to be the best taxpayers, it having frequently happened that every cent was collected, and usually very little remains unpaid.

Highland has many saloons, but they are well regulated. Intoxicated men are rarely seen, and if so are usually outsiders. The city is well policed and burglaries and thefts have not been heard of for years.

There is not a shack or dilapidated building in town, all being kept in good order. The streets and alleys are clean, the city removing refuse. Some towns have clean-up days: Highland has cleaning up every day.

Until about twenty years ago all children on the streets could be heard to speak only Swiss-German, including those of native American parents. This, of course, has changed, for the obvious reason that there is not any more much German taught in the schools, and immigration having stopped almost entirely.

Free public band concerts are given once every week on the school square in the even-

ing, the city furnishing electric light and benches for the audience. Visitors, especially traveling men, are heard to say that they have not found another town in the country, everything considered, that can compare with Highland.

The great attraction in connection with the renowned Lindendale Park is the grand avenue leading to it, nearly a mile in length, with four rows of majestic maple and elm trees, a driveway in the center and walks on either side. When the trees were planted in 1868 all members of the Sharpshooters' Society and other citizens turned out to help in the grand work. The park itself, famous for its beauty, strikes the lover of nature with delight when wandering over the paths through the natural forest of majestic oaks, lindens, elms, hickories, walnuts, etc., with constantly changing pleasant scenes, due to its peculiar romantic topography. The various buildings—target house, entertainment hall, exhibition buildings, etc.—add to its attraction and comforts.

The environs of Highland, extending over a radius including neighboring towns in every direction, afford most pleasing picturesque views to the lover of natural scenery. The land is mostly rolling, with gently sloping hills, except towards the creek bottoms, where the slope is naturally steeper. A drive in any direction through fields and woods is delightful. From the hilltops and heights the scenery enchants the eye with fine fields in their variegated colors, nice farm houses, large barns, silos, and orchards, while the passage through the virgin forests along the creeks makes a deep romantic impression.

## CHAPTER LXIV

### JARVIS TOWNSHIP

PHYSICAL FEATURES—JOHN JARVIS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS — FIRST SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CITY OF TROY.

*By B. W. Jarvis*

This township, number 3, range 7, the boundaries of which coincide with congressional townships, is bounded on the north by that of Pin Oak, on the east by St. Jacob and on the west by Collinsville. The southern township line is also that of the county, beyond lying the territory of St. Clair county.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The surface of the township is generally rolling with soil adapted to varied culture and on a good average in fertility and value with any other in Madison county. The township was originally more than half timber, the balance prairie. About one-third is embraced in what was formerly well known as Ridge Prairie, the soil of which there is none better in the county. In the southern part of the township lies what is known as the Blackjack district. It contains a good deal of fine land, especially adapted to wheat growing, and the farms in that section command a high price. This section of the township is inhabited mainly by German farmers whose prominence is widespread.

Natural water courses are abundant, the largest being the far-famed Silver creek which enters the township in section 1, in the extreme northwestern part, and flows south, leaving at section 35. In the southern portion of section 13 the waters of East Fork

are mingled with those of Silver creek. These water courses are not navigable but with innumerable smaller ones, are all available as drainage basins and afford abundant water for stock and other purposes.

#### JOHN JARVIS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

Jarvis township was named in honor of John Jarvis, who made the first entry of land from the United States government on September 10, 1814. The first settlement within its present boundaries was made by Messrs. Moore and Gregg, who located near the present site of the Vandalia depot. In the spring of 1804 came Herman and Titus Gregg, natives of Kentucky, and Robert Seybold, a native of Virginia. Titus Gregg, in 1814, entered the north half and part of the south half, in all 520 acres, in section 4. Among those who settled soon after 1804 were: Wm. F. Purviance, John Jarvis, Robert McMahan, Jesse Renfro, Wm. Hall, Sr., James Watt, and others, all of whom settled here before the organization of the state in 1818.

In an address delivered by Dr. John S. Dewey at the centennial celebration in Troy on July 4, 1876, he stated that Jacob Gregg settled the old Baird place in 1804 and planted the old pear tree which up to that time was still standing, and in 1865 yielded a crop which was sold in Dubuque, Iowa, for \$125. Philip Gregg settled the Julius A. Barnsback

farm, Titus Gregg the place of Ignatius Riggins, John Gregg the place of James H. Taylor and Herman Gregg on the present site of Troy. Robert Gregg made settlement in section 8, near John Gregg, and not far from the head of Cantine creek.

Jarvis township was not surveyed until the year 1806. Robert Seybold made an entry of 100 acres, part of the northwest quarter of section 1, in 1814. On May 1, 1815, Pierre Menard entered 160 acres in section 1. The first burial in the township was that of John Grotts, who was interred in the spring of 1804. The first justice of the peace was Joseph Eberman, who was appointed soon after the war of 1812. The first supervisor elected in the township was Ignatius Riggins in 1876, who at this writing still survives and is one of the most prominent and influential farmers of this section. The second military station in the county was established in Jarvis township a short distance of where Troy now stands.

William F. Purviance was a native of Carrahus county, North Carolina, and came to Illinois in 1809. He first worked at his trade of a wheelwright and blacksmith with Thomas Gregg who carried on that business on the present farm of Ignatius Riggins. In 1811 Purviance moved north, but in 1816 moved back and settled in section 7, where he lived until his death in 1870. He was a member of the first grand jury that convened in Edwardsville, after the organization of the county, and survived longer than any other member of that body. In the early times he made spinning wheels for spinning wool, cotton and flax.

Daniel Semple and William Bridges settled southeast of the present site of Troy in 1808. William Skinner, John Lamb and Walter Denny also became residents about that time. All these were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Robert McMahan settled on Ridge Prairie,

two and one-half miles south of where Troy now stands. He was a Virginian by birth and came to Illinois in 1793, settling near New Design. His wife and four children were killed by the Indians and he and a daughter were taken prisoners but escaped. He married a second time and raised a large family. His death occurred here in 1822.

John Jarvis, a native of Virginia, came from the settlement of Turkey Hill, which was southeast of where Belleville now stands, and which was the only American settlement in St. Clair county previous to 1800. Franklin Jarvis, a brother, was a member of the original colony which made the settlement of Turkey Hill in 1793. John Jarvis bought the improvement of Herman Gregg and on September 10, 1814, made the first entry of government land ever made in the township. John Jarvis put up a tavern for the accommodation of immigrant travel westward, and in 1816 built a grist mill which was largely patronized by settlers far and wide. Although accustomed to slavery from early life, Mr. Jarvis was bitterly opposed to the practice of holding human beings in bondage and he sacrificed his own pecuniary interests in slaves, being probably the first abolitionist in the township to openly express his views on the matter. A faithful old slave owned by him and called "Ben," was set free, but would not leave. Mr. Jarvis' last request was that "Ben" be buried by his side, and the request was faithfully carried out by the former's children. The graves of these two life-long friends still remain marked and may be found a short distance from Troy. The descendants of the pioneer Jarvis family numbered not a few and many are yet residents of the township.

George Churchill, who settled on section 8, was one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in the township. In early life he learned the printer's trade and at intervals went to St. Louis and worked in different

offices there. He was a bachelor with habits peculiar and eccentric, but was nevertheless held in high esteem and was several times sent as representative to the legislature. He was one of the most active opponents of the efforts to introduce slavery into the state in 1824, and his votes in the legislature excited so much displeasure to his opponents that he and Nicholas Hansen, a fellow member of like views, were burned in effigy.

Jesse Renfro, another pioneer settler, was a native of Kentucky and came to Illinois in 1810. In the spring of 1814, when not yet 18 years of age, Mr. Renfro enlisted as a mounted ranger in Captain Samuel Whiteside's company which was engaged in the protection of the settlements against the Indians. He served in this capacity a year and six months.

Titus Gregg, who lived north of Troy on the present farm of Ignatius Riffin, was known as a conservative and unprogressive man who grumbled excessively at the law establishing a free school system to be supported by taxation, and advocated that every man school his own children.

Calvin and Horatio McCray, of Connecticut, made settlements in section 5 in 1816. James Whiteside made an early improvement in section 6, and Gaines Moore settled in section 8 in 1817.

About the year 1818, a Kentuckian named Laban Smart began making an improvement in section 1. Samuel Wood, who lived in section 5, was also a native of Kentucky. He was a Baptist preacher and a pioneer of the Wood family which afterwards became well known in this township.

David Hendershott, a Virginian by birth, was one of the early settlers of section 10. He was in favor of slavery and was connected with the burning of Churchill and Hansen in effigy. Hendershott thought that the establishment of slavery would raise the price of land.

William Vineyard was an early settler in section 2, as was also Stephen Collyer, in section 12, the latter being a tanner by trade and conducted a tannery on his farm. The first house in section 13 was erected by a Methodist minister named Nowland, and was afterwards sold to a man named Maxey. Section 14 was first settled by two brothers, John and Jacob Hagler. William Good was also an early resident of this section. William Hagler settled in the township in 1818. Early settlers in section 16 were Abraham Vanhooser, Daniel Reese and Coulson Townsend. J. P. Anderson settled south of Troy at an early date. John and Charles Edwards were also early settlers in this section, the former filling for many years the office of justice of the peace. William Hall became a citizen of the township in 1815. James W. Watt, of Kentucky, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, settled south of Troy in 1817. John Cook, father of Harrison, William and Wesley Cook, was among the pioneer settlers of the township.

John Gregg disposed of his improvement to Sylvanus Gaskill, a native of New York, and moved to Arkansas. Between 1825 and 1830, Gaskill operated a horse mill at his place. S. W. Cowles and his stepfather, James Mills, became residents in 1829. Josiah Caswell, of Vermont, also figured among the early settlers.

Most of the early settlers of the township were of southern origin, and the McCrays, on account of their New England birth, were called "Yankees," a term which had been brought into some disrespect by the sharp tricks of some Yankee clock peddlers and itinerant venders of various articles, who had traveled through the country. The name, however, was subsequently redeemed by the settlers from the eastern states who set the community good examples of sobriety, thrift and enterprise.

Following is a list of the earliest settlers of

the township, many of whom have been previously referred to: Titus Gregg, William Hayes, John Jarvis, David Moore, Joseph Eberman, Gaines Moore, Abraham Van Hooser, Henry Hall, Abraham Van Hooser, Jr., William Hall, Jr., Henry Peck, William Kingston, Daniel Reece, Sampson Kingston, Joshua Armstrong, Baptiste St. John, William Robinson, Rivers McCormick, Job Robinson, Stephen Dewey, Josiah Caswell, Robert McMahan, George Churchill, Israel Turner, William Howard, John Riggin, William Vinyard, Milton Hall, Jesse Renfro, William W. Hall, Cleveland Hagler, George Bolton, Benjamin J. Hagler, Thomas Bolton, Andrew Stice, James Downing, William Hall, John Harrington, John Hall, David Hendershott, Noah Hall, Field Jarvis, Lyman Gillett, Samuel Vincent, Jonathan Denton, Anderson Smith, Sylvanus Gaskill, James Simmons, David Gaskill, Andrew W. Waddell, Jacob Gregg, Hardy Warren, William F. Purviance, Walter Denny, Valentine Van Hooser, Isaac Clerk, Joseph Snodgrass, Giles Kelley, Isaac K. McMahan, G. W. Kerr, R. K. McMahan, Jr., Elijah Renshaw, Thomas S. McMahan, Harry Riggin, Andrew Moore, James Newell, John C. Riggin, James Riggin, Dr. Thomas Baker, Whitmill Harrington, Calvin McCray, Nicholas Russell, Horatio McCray, John Painter, Samuel Wood, Henry A. Longstaff, Alexander Conlee, Jesse Roundtree, John Conlee, Isaac Conlee, Andrew Black, James Watt.

#### FIRST SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The first school taught in the township was on the western line of Section 8 in the year 1811. The teacher was Greenberry Randle, who agreed to teach the principles of arithmetic as far as the "Double Rule of Three." In this school the Kinders, Jarvises, Gaskills and others of the early settlers received the first elements of an education and laid the foundation for their subsequent usefulness as

honored and respected citizens. Jesse Renfro taught a six months' school for one year in section 10 for \$100 and supplied all the necessary books to the scholars.

The first building erected in the township for religious purposes was the Gilead Methodist church in section 14. The building was a square frame structure, about twenty or thirty feet in dimensions. The outside was weatherboarded with rough clapboards and the inside was plastered. The benches were made of logs split in two, with pins driven in the round side for legs, and the whole structure throughout was destitute of paint. This church was afterwards used as a school house. Among the early preachers there were Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, John Dew, J. H. Benson and Washington C. Ballard. Prior to the building of the church, religious services were held in the homes of the various settlers.

On the southwest corner of the same section a church was afterwards erected by the Baptists, in which services were held only a few years. An Old School Baptist church was also erected in section 16. The Methodists in the western part of the township built the Mt. Zion Methodist church in section 19. A Roman Catholic church was established in section 19 and services were held in the German language.

Today there are three churches in the township outside the limits of the city of Troy. They are the Mt. Zion Methodist and the Roman Catholic and German Evangelical in the Blackjack community.

There are at present six school districts in the township in addition to four others which are known as union districts, and they are numbered as follows: 41, 43, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 84.

The census of 1910 gave Jarvis township, which includes the city of Troy, a population of 2,828. The census of 1900 was 2,298 and that for 1890 was 2,196.



## CITY OF TROY

Troy, which is located in township 3, range 7, is one of the oldest settlements in Madison county. The early history of Troy is closely related to the township in which it is located, however, the history of Troy occupies a place of its own and to go into every detail would require many pages to note all the things of interest that have made history for the town

John, Herman and Titus. In the spring of 1804, John Gregg settled on the present site of the James M. Taylor place, Herman Gregg settled on what is now the central business portion, and Titus Gregg made an improvement on the present site of Ignatius Riggins farm, just north of Troy. Among other arrivals during the next few years were: Stephen Dewey, James Riggins, Harry Riggins, John C. Riggins, John Jarvis,



MAIN STREET, TROY

since the first white man established his rude cabin within its present limits.

The land on which Troy is mainly built was entered from the government by John Jarvis, a native of Virginia, on September 10, 1814. The date of this entry of land, however, does not indicate the first occupation and settlement. Farms in the immediate vicinity were operated a long time prior to that date.

The first settlement within the present limits of Troy was made by Jacob Gregg and a Mr. Moore, who located a short distance north of where the Vandalia depot now stands, on April 1, 1803. Gregg had three sons, viz:

Joseph Eberman, David Hendershott, Samuel Ried, David Gaskill, George W. Carr, Calvin McCray, Jacob Gonterman, and others.

John Jarvis purchased the improvement of Herman Gregg, which occupied the present site of M. W. Powell's residence. Here he erected a tavern and a grist mill. The former proved a popular stopping place for emigrants and the latter such a source of convenience for the settlers that travel to this point caused the convergence of rude bridle paths and cartways, so that the vicinity became a desirable location for a village. First came a store and later residences were erected near the small trade center. Thus, from the es-

establishment of the tavern and grist mill, grew Troy.

The central portion of the present city of Troy was known only as Columbia prior to 1819. In that year James Riggin and David Hendershott bought the town site, which comprised about ten acres, from John Jarvis, paying \$10 per acre for the same. Riggin and Hendershott surveyed the tract into lots and laid out the town of Troy, the name being given to it by Mr. Riggin.

After the town was platted, a store was started, in which James Riggin, Harry Riggin

was a house on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets, where the store of M. F. Auwater now stands. It was built by David Gaskill and was so rude in construction that a party of residents in a playful mood tore it down and burned the rough logs, that they might not again disgrace the corner.

On the northwest corner of the same street intersection stood a building which was occupied by Calvin McCray as a storehouse. McCray carried on his business successfully for a number of years and finally came into possession of nearly the whole block. A log



MARKET STREET, TROY

and Samuel Ried were partners. Three hundred dollars were invested in merchandise. All were alike inexperienced in the merchandise business and one George W. Carr was brought from St. Louis to manage the same. The store failed to prove a paying investment, and after a few years the business discontinued. The stock of goods was loaded on a wagon by James Riggin, who took it to Lebanon, at which place he engaged in business for a number of years and acquired quite a competency for those days.

One of the earliest buildings erected in Troy

hut stood next to the storehouse and served the purpose of a tavern, which was kept by Horatio McCray. The block afterwards passed into the possession of Jacob Gonterman, who continued the tavern.

A frame storehouse was built on the northeast corner of what was then known as the square, by Riggin and Hendershott. On the southwest corner, Joseph Eberman erected a frame building for tavern purposes.

In the year 1831 the firm of White & Merritt conducted the only merchandise business in town. This was at the southeast corner of

Main and Market streets. At this time Lewis Scantland kept a public house on the north-east corner. Scantland subsequently sold out to a man named Hickman. A harnessmaker named Abner Kelly was also one of the business men in these primitive days.

The growth of the town was slow and it was not until 1833 that the citizens were accommodated with a postoffice. George Churchill was the first postmaster. A school was not established until 1824, and it was not until

on the Mississippi river, was brought to Troy and placed on the church. It was the first bell of its kind brought to Troy. This historic old bell was afterwards given to the public school, where it continues to do service to this day. The church was afterwards succeeded by the present brick structure on Main street. The Baptists built their first church in 1848, which was supplanted by the present church on Main street in 1876. The Lutheran church was established in 1865, and that con-



TROY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL

1842 that a church was organized. A protracted meeting was being held in a grove east of where the Central hotel now stands, when the organization of a Presbyterian church was effected, with thirteen members. Through the enterprise of several of the members, a frame building was afterwards erected. The studdings were poles, which were covered with split boards one foot wide. This structure gave way to a fine edifice of brick in 1871, built at a cost of \$10,000. The organization of a Methodist church was effected in 1842 and the site was then in the woods. In 1847 a bell, which came from a sunken steamboat

gregation now has one of the finest edifices in the city. The German Evangelical church was established in 1865, and the Roman Catholic some years later. From a little frame church of the latter grew the present handsome, towering edifice attended by a large congregation.

The original public school building was erected in 1856 and contained four rooms. In later years, owing to the growth of the town, two more rooms were added. Other additions were afterwards made and the present building contains eight rooms, with all modern improvements, equipment and conven-

iences. In addition to the public school, Troy at present has two parochial schools conducted by the Catholic and Lutheran congregations. The latter has just completed a handsome and commodious new school building at a cost of about \$8,000.

One of the important educational institutions of Troy is the McCray-Dewey academy, endowed by the late Angeline (McCray) Dewey, widow of Dr. John S. Dewey, in 1880. By the provisions of a will, this benefactor of

From 1842 to 1846 the business enterprises of Troy had increased to a considerable extent and proprietorships were materially changed. William Henderson kept a tavern at that time in a building which occupied the northwest corner of the square; John Henderson, a son, conducted a blacksmith shop; George Hulme at this time served the community as a tailor; Thomas Moore and Andrew Kimberlin kept groceries; Daniel Peterman was engaged in carpentering; Dr. Green



McCRAI-DEWEY ACADEMY, TROY

the young people of Troy and vicinity bequeathed an estate of 400 acres of land and \$3,000 in money for the establishment of a school for high school or academic work. The tuition is free to all persons under the age of twenty-six years residing within the limits of the common school district in which the town of Troy is included. The endowment has been raised to \$9,000 by the trustees of the academy through the sale of coal underlying a certain part of the estate, and the institution is looked upon as one not only offering great advantages in the past and present, but great possibilities for the future.

was the only physician; Julius A. Barnsback conducted a store and acted as postmaster and agent for the St. Louis & Terre Haute stage line. At this time Troy contained about a dozen houses and had less than one hundred inhabitants.

The route of the National Road, which had been constructed as far as Vandalia at that time, was surveyed through Troy. Over this route passed a line of stages running between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind. Troy was the first station out from St. Louis where horses were changed. The arrival and departure of the stages was a great fea-

ture for Troy and they were always greeted by a throng. When the east and west became connected with railroads, the stage line went out of existence, but a hack line was established between Highland and St. Louis for the accommodation of travelers and the carrying of mail. This line passed through Troy and kept up until the completion of the Vandalia Railroad from St. Louis to Highland in 1868.

A voting precinct was not established in Troy until 1844. Previous to that year voters had the privilege of casting their ballots anywhere within the limits of the county. Edwardsville, being the county seat, was the favorite polling place, and many journeyed thither to exercise their rights of citizenship.

Troy, as mentioned in a foregoing paragraph, was platted in 1819. About the year 1836, Josiah Caswell laid out the town of Mechanicsburg, which was what is now the western portion. The plat of the town of Troy was not placed on record until March 5, 1839, and the town was incorporated by a special act of the legislature in 1857. The first president of its board of trustees was John Padon. Mechanicsburg was subsequently merged into the town of Troy. The plat of Brookside, which lies on the south in the vicinity of the Vandalia depot, was recorded September 26, 1873. Brookside was annexed by Troy in the spring of 1891. This gave a sufficient population for city organization, which was effected

April 11, 1892. Jacob F. Clepper was elected as the first mayor of the city.

Among the enterprises and advantages of Troy are two railroads, two coal mines, two grain elevators, steam brick yard, two telephone toll lines, telephone exchange connecting with toll station, one bank, one newspaper, two building and loan associations, business men's association, municipal electric light plant and a well organized and well equipped fire department.

Troy has advanced materially in the past decade, both in an industrial way and in improvements. Many new additions have been laid out, new business houses erected and new enterprises launched. Aside from the advantages it offers as a residence place, it offers inducements to every branch of trade and profession, it offers desirable locations for home and factory sites. The business men and citizens generally are a set of wide-awake and progressive men, who are always on the lookout and are united in their efforts to secure any new enterprises and advantages for the general welfare and benefit of the community.

The full value of all property in the township, according to the 1912 assessment, is \$2,327,703, and the assessed valuation, \$775,901. The total number of improved acres in the township is 19,250, with a valuation of \$1,203,600, and the unimproved lands number 5,911 acres at \$90,465. The full value of all lands is listed at \$1,401,195, and the assessed value, \$467,065.

## CHAPTER LXV

### LEEF TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLER AND LAND OWNER—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—JACOB LEU, OR LEEF—OTHER GERMAN SETTLERS—DIAMOND MINERAL SPRINGS.

*By J. S. Hoerner*

This township, north of a state road running east and west, is bounded on the south by Saline, west by Alhambra, north by New Douglas and Bond county, and east by Old Ripley in Bond county, consisting of thirty sections of land, all arable, being wholly prairie with the exception of about two hundred acres of timber land and a few mounds in the northwestern portion. The headwaters of Silver creek run through it in a southerly direction.

#### FIRST SETTLERS AND LAND OWNERS

It is claimed that some one settled in the township as early as 1804, but the fact is known that James Pearce made the first settlement in the timber on the east side of Saline creek in section 34 in 1818, part of the so-called Silver creek settlement, his cabin being the most northerly situated, at the head of Silver creek. Thos. Johnson built the first house in section 33, the present site of the town of Saline about in 1818, the exact time not being ascertained, but the building was an old one in 1840.

James Pearce is on record as the first land owner in the township, having entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 34 on April 14, 1817, and again on January 16, 1818, eighty acres more in the same section. His son, Hugh A. Pearce, entered the east half of

the southwest quarter on August 3, 1829. Father James Pearce was born in North Carolina. His parents moved to Kentucky, where he grew up and was married to Miss Lucy Allison. Three children were born to them in that state, Hugh A., Robert and William W. He emigrated to Madison county in 1815, living the first three years near Edwardsville before settling in Leef township. He was married twice, six children being born to him by his first wife after coming to this county. They were Wiley, Joseph B., Alfred C., Melinda, Francis M., and James. His second wife was Miss Frances Martin, whom he married in 1837, and by whom he had five children, one having died in infancy, the others being Mathias B., Thomas N., Sarah E. and Rachel. Of the children Hugh, Robert, Wiley, Joseph B. and Alfred moved to southern states when they had grown to manhood. William W. located in Alhambra and became one of the largest land owners in the county. Francis M. became a physician and, living in Alhambra, represented the county in the Legislature. All the other children moved either out of the township or to other states. Mr. Pearce was the first justice in the township and filled the office many years. The first death was an infant of his in 1824.

The first born was Joseph B. Pearce in 1820, and the first marriage that of Hugh A. Pearce

to Miss Susan Carson, of Saline township, in 1859. In 1848 the old gentleman moved to Olive township, where he died in 1864 at the age of 74 years.

#### OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

Jesse Allison, Thos. Allison and Thomas Johnson were the other early settlers of Leef township. Jesse Allison, brother-in-law of James Pearce, settled in 1824 what later became the William Schrupf farm. He moved to Highland and then to Cooper county, Missouri, where he died. His brother, Thomas Allison built a cabin on the land of James Pearce in the early days, but soon also moved to Cooper county, Missouri, where he was killed by bushwhackers during the Civil war. Thos. Johnson, Jr., built a cabin north of the Salem graveyard, about 1830. He lived there about thirty years and then moved west. Hugh A. Pearce settled north of his father's in 1829, but moved south in 1834. D. Charter settled in the forks of Silver creek about 1844 and improved a good farm. The first farms north in the prairie were started and improved by G. W. Rockwell, A. J. Flinn, and Frank Housong. Mr. Rockwell was born in Clay county, Mo., and came to Madison county in 1838.

#### JACOB LEU, OR LEEF

German immigrants soon began to settle in this township, so that the farmers are mostly German, or now of German descent. Jacob Leu, who changed his name to Leef, came from Schaffhausen, Switzerland, was the first from that country to settle here, who by industry, energy and economy in farming eventually became the owner of more than three hundred acres of land. Upon township organization the township was named in his honor. He came to America in 1834 when nineteen years of age, remaining in St. Louis

until 1840 and then came to Saline township, finding employment under S. H. Mudge for five years, during which time he saved up enough money to buy a small farm of forty acres in 1845, gradually increasing his holdings so that he became one of the richest farmers. His place had been originally settled by Benjamin Furbree, and when he located there the prairie north of him was unsettled for miles, remaining nearly so until after the Civil war when it was quickly settled mostly by Germans.

Mr. Leef was married to Miss Regina Reichert on April 8th, 1844. His son, John S. Leef, is serving his second term as chairman of the board of supervisors of Madison county. Another son, Jacob, lives in Alhambra and Sylvester and John H. in Highland.

#### OTHER GERMAN SETTLERS

Other prominent early German settlers were the Staffelbach family, and Nicholas and John Ambuehl, who came from Switzerland in 1839, Francis M. Wagner, and Daniel Ruedy—all of them had been successful and became well-to-do through their own efforts. Mr. Leef died in 1894, and the others have also passed away years ago.

#### DIAMOND MINERAL SPRINGS

Though the township is entirely agricultural, excepting the part of the village of Saline, yet it has an unusual attraction in the Diamond Mineral Springs at the west end of the village. This health resort was founded by Stephen Bardill at his stone quarry, where he discovered the health-giving mineral water. Several years after he had established it, he sold out to A. J. Krafft, who built a fine hotel and converted the grounds into a nice park, so that during the summer months he receives many visitors and patients not only from neighboring towns, but also from the large cities.

## CHAPTER LXVI

### MARINE TOWNSHIP

PIONEER SETTLERS—THE DECADE 1820-1830—THE FOUNDER OF MARINE—FEW DESCENDANTS LEFT—PATRIOTISM—MARINE VILLAGE—A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY—CHURCHES.

Probably the most beautiful and inviting township in Madison county, considered topographically, is Marine, township 4, range 6. Its landscape is unexcelled for attractiveness, and its soil as fertile and responsive as it is fair to look upon. The name sounds peculiar for an inland township until it is explained that this saline cognomen was given it in honor of a colony of former sea captains who settled there the year the state was admitted to the Union. The township is centrally located being bounded on the north by Alhambra, east by Saline, south by St. Jacob and west by Pin Oak. It is watered by Silver creek which passes through the center of the township from north to south. The surface is gently undulating.

#### PIONEER SETTLERS

The first settlers in the township were Maj. Isaac H. Ferguson and his brother-in-law, John Warwick, who settled in section 33, and built cabins. Brink's history says: "Maj. Ferguson came to the county in 1806 and first settled in what is now Fort Russell township. His son, John L. Ferguson, was born in a block house within the Fort Russell stockade, in 1807. Other pioneers were John Woods, George Newcomb, Joseph and Absalom Ferguson, Aquilla Delahide, Abraham Howard and John Dean in 1813-14. Chester Pain, John Campbell, John Giger and Thos. Breeze

in 1815. Rowland P. Allen, Paris Mason, James and Hail Mason, Elijah Ellison and their families, T. W. Smith, Wm. Townsend, Daniel Tailman and others came to Edwardsville in 1817." The following spring R. P. Allen and Elijah Ellison located in Marine and made improvements in section 28. The former subsequently returned to New York but came west again and died in 1858 at the residence of his son, Dr. George T. Allen, in Alton, where he had removed from Marine. In 1819 Capt. Curtis Blakeman, George C. Allen, James Breath, Justice Deselherst and David Mead, all former ship-masters, came with their families from the east. There also came with them David and Henry B. Thorp and James Sackett. Elizur Judd, of Connecticut, came in 1822. A colony of seventy-two settled in the township in 1818. Among them were the Barnaby, French, Johnson, Anderson, Shinn, Mathews and Balster families. William McAdams, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in section 35 in 1819. James Ground, an Englishman, came in 1820, and built the first frame house in the township. J. W. Jeffress, of Virginia, was an early settler. His two sons, A. W. and E. J. Jeffress, became leading citizens. The first death was that of Elijah Ferguson in 1815. The first marriage was that of Lefferd French and Sarah Mathews. The first school was taught by Arthur Travis, in Maj. Ferguson's smoke house in



1814, and the first sermon was preached at the Major's house in 1813 by Rev. Samuel Lindley, a Baptist missionary. A Union church building was erected in section 33, in 1821. A post office was established before Marine was laid out, Maj. Ferguson and R. P. Allen alternating as postmasters. The present postmaster of Marine is Mark Shepard, who follows many predecessors but none more popular and efficient than the present incumbent. The first tavern was kept by Eben Twiss in section 11, in 1820, and the first mill, an ox-tread mill, was built by Capt. Blakeman in 1823.

#### THE DECADE 1820-1830

Between 1820 and 1830 Marine had a larger proportion of eastern people within its boundaries than any other township in the county. They formed an intelligent, educated and religious community, and came to the country possessed of means prepared to develop their new homes on a broad and intelligent basis. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, in his reminiscences, gives the following graphic picture of life in the new community prior to 1830: "Marine settlement was an institution of the early days. In the year 1817 Rowland P. Allen came out to Illinois as a pioneer to explore for himself and some of his sea-faring friends with a view to settlement. He was the father of Dr. George T. Allen, later of Alton. He made choice of the prairie lying between Silver creek and the middle fork or Peck's branch of Silver creek. It was certainly a well-chosen spot. The next year a colony of those who had long traversed the ocean, settled on this prairie. Capt. Curtis Blakeman, Capt. George C. Allen, with two or three others of the same vocation, and the original discoverer, R. P. Allen, settled in the lower part; and the following year Capt. James Breath came out in company with another group, yet in connection with the former and pitched his tent for a few years on Silver creek on the same prairie, some

eight or ten miles north of them, and then removed to the immediate neighborhood of his brother mariners. And so the place took the name of Marine settlement. Col. John Shinn, a practical manufacturing chemist of Philadelphia, bought a farm in the same place, and afterwards William C. Wiggins, getting tired of keeping tavern in Edwardsville, built and dwelt in the prairie, a little while, until the well-known enterprise started by his brother, Samuel Wiggins, and known as Wiggins' ferry, called him to busy life again. James Ground, father of Samuel Ground, and Jacob Balster were well-known early settlers, also, and Isaac Ferguson had preceded them all. The settlement soon became known as an intelligent, enterprising and prosperous community; and many comforts and even refinements of social life were enjoyed in advance of most others. Capt. Blakeman was early elected to the Legislature and always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people. He was a man of wide experience; he had "crossed the line," the equator, forty-four times and made eleven voyages to China. His house, ever open to hospitality, contained many articles of oriental furniture, both curious and useful, which showed the ornamental handiwork of the celestials. Capt. George C. Allen was another fine specimen of the retired seaman. His genial spirits strongly attracted people to his house and the ever cheerful and abundant hospitality of his congenial wife made it a resort for a large circle of friends. I believe he was always a special favorite as I know his wife was. It is fit that their long time friend and fellow seaman be spoken of in this connection. Capt. Breath had the advantage of his friends in having received a liberal education. His nautical neighbors used to say that he was as good a seaman and commander as ever sailed out of New York harbor, and that his one eye (he had lost one) saw everything. He had a high sense of honor and integrity—and

his house, like those of his brother sailors, was the home of hospitality.

#### THE FOUNDER OF MARINE

Rowland P. Allen, the founder of Marine, though not a sailor, cannot be omitted in this connection. He brought them together; dwelt in the midst of them; was related to one of the families and was at once the connecting link and vivifying spirit of the whole. And he survived them all. His last days were spent in the indulgence of a cheerful hope, with his only son, Dr. Geo. T. Allen, and he was not unknown to the present generation of Madison county.

"Morris Birbeck, of Edwards county, was an Englishman—a farmer—and a man of extensive acquirements. He first visited Illinois before it became a state. On his return to England he wrote a book which was so interesting and so reliable that it brought a number of the reading classes to Illinois in its earliest infancy. Among those thus influenced were the Leggett family and the Marine settlement founders. Mr. Birbeck, subsequently returned to America and founded the famous English settlement at Albion, Edwards county."

#### FEW DESCENDANTS LEFT

It is sad to relate that but few of the descendants of these early settlers from New York and New England remain in the county. They have died off or moved to other locations. The second and third generations had the same wanderlust as their fathers from the east, and themselves drifted away farther north or west leaving the old homes to emigrants flocking into the township from the lands beyond the sea. The names of the Allens, Masons, Fergusons, Blakemans, Breaths, Grounds and other founders have almost disappeared from the rolls of the township. There are various of their descendants remaining in the female line, but nearly all the old family names of the original colonists are miss-

ing. Their lands are now farmed by frugal, industrious Germans. The Ellisons and the Sacketts are exceptions. C. M. Ellison, son of Jacob Ellison, and grandson of Elijah Ellison, still resides on the old homestead, three miles northeast of the village, and descendants of James Sackett are also living in the township.

#### PATRIOTISM

Marine township had a splendid record of patriotic service during the war for the Union. The names of practically all the old families are found on the rolls of Illinois volunteers. For example, among the officers are found the names of Adjutant James W. Allen, son of Dr. Allen and grandson of R. P. Allen; also Capt. Samuel T. Mason and Lieut. Harry Mason Scarritt, descendants of the Mason colonists. Co. F, 10th Illinois cavalry, was made up mainly from Marine with Isaac H. Ferguson, captain; Felix Droll and Wm. Schwerdsfeger, lieutenants. Co. G, 117th Illinois Infy., was commanded successively by Captains Curtis Blakeman, Jr., Alex. J. Gregg and David T. Todd, all of Marine. Dr. Geo. T. Allen, Marine's first physician, or sharing that honor with Dr. P. P. Green, entered the army as surgeon and rose to the grade of medical inspector with the rank of colonel.

Marine is an agricultural township, raising all the staple crops in profusion, and gives prominence to the dairying interests. It is traversed by the Illinois Central railroad, formerly the St. Louis & Eastern, which gives the farmers good shipping facilities. The main county road from Edwardsville to Highland passes centrally through the township.

The population of Marine has remained almost stationary during the last twenty years. In 1890, it had 1,650 inhabitants; in 1900, 1,653; in 1910, 1,515. When township organization was adopted in 1876 John L. Ferguson was elected the first supervisor and served

three terms. The present supervisor is August Talleur.

#### MARINE VILLAGE

Marine village is the commercial metropolis of the township and an important station on the Illinois Central. It had a population of 637 in 1890; 666 in 1900 and 685 in 1910. It supports eight saloons, or one to every 85 of population. Estimating five persons to every voter, gives it one saloon to every seventeen voters. The village is laid out at right angles

Welsh, James Semple, J. W. Jeffress and Abraham Breath. It was incorporated March 8, 1867, and re-incorporated under the general law April 23, 1888.

The principal industry of Marine is the Cable Flour Mill, built in 1866 by Curtis Blakeman, Jr., John B. Parker and Jacob Spies, with three run of stone. It was enlarged in 1876 by Charles Valier and Jacob Spies and its capacity increased to 200 barrels per day. It has since been further enlarged and its daily capacity increased to 500 barrels. The iron tank



PUBLIC SCHOOL, MARINE

and the streets and avenues are broad and well-shaded. The dust is laid in the streets by liberal applications of crude oil. Marine occupies the site of a town projected in 1820 and called Madison. Its promoters were Curtis Blakeman, R. P. Allen, Geo. C. Allen, Pierre Talleur, Adrian Hegeman, Abraham Beck, Nehemiah Allen, W. M. O'Hara, Justus Post and Theophilus W. Smith. The last-named was a lawyer and a resident of Edwardsville. He was elected to the Illinois Supreme Bench in 1825 and served until his death in 1842. The village as it now exists was laid out in 1834 on sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, by George W.

elevators attached have a capacity of 100,000 bushels of wheat. The main building is four stories high and has cooper shops as an annex. It is conducted by the Valier-Spies Milling Co.

Marine pays special attention to the educational interests of the rising generation. Its school house is a handsome two-story brick edifice erected in 1874 in the center of attractive school grounds.

A splendid park in the center of town, shaded by grand old trees, is a great attraction. It is provided with a stand where the Marine band discourses the latest melodies.

The park was donated to the village by the late Abraham Breath, subsequently a resident of Alton. The bank of Marine has a capital of \$25,000. The president is C. B. Munday; vice president, J. B. Farthing; cashier, O. H. Gehrs; directors, Dr. J. B. Farthing, Louis Kolb, C. B. Munday, Geo. W. Wilson, Henry Junker, William May, C. Claven, Fred Schreiber.

The ladies of Marine keep abreast of the times in culture and progressive attainment. This finds expression in the handsome Chapter House of the American Woman's League which they maintain.

The civic administration of Marine is in the hands of Wm. Scheurer, president; trustees, Otto Gehrs, Aug. Van Dorsten, Wm. Weber, Charles Meyer, C. D. Talleur, Otto Neudecker. William Brandes has served many years as village clerk. L. A. Richardson is counsellor. The village has an excellent newspaper, the *Marine Telegram*, published by a stock company. L. C. Heim is the editor. He is a gifted and versatile journalist and also fish warden for this district.

Among the leading Germans who came to Marine in early days were W. H. Gerke, father of Judge H. C. Gerke, who arrived in 1831. Val. Mueller, who also came in the thirties; Val. May, in 1846, the Kaufmans in 1842; Henry Hoyer, the oracle of the village and a most genial gentleman, came in 1844, and is an authority on the early families.

#### A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY

A remarkable tragedy shocked the good people of Marine in the summer of 1910. The story, in brief, is as follows, as developed by testimony in court: A plumber named John Burton, of Alton, a young man of good character, came to Marine to do the plumbing work for a builder. After finishing his job in the evening he started for the depot to return home, but by some mischance missed his train. He had been paid for his work and had some

\$27.00 in his pocket book. He returned to the village and entered the saloon of Leo Wentz, where he remained for some time. Besides the saloon keeper he met a man named Louis Wipprecht. He told of having missed the train, and the two men proposed that he pass the night with them in a shed near the saloon. He agreed and the three retired to the shed where they lay down on the floor to sleep. Burton put his pocket book in his coat and placed the garment under his head. During the night, he testified, he felt some one taking his coat from under his head. All three were large powerful men, but Burton was a noted athlete and wrestler. He grappled with the intruder and a terrible struggle ensued. The second man joined in the fray in aid of his comrade. The sequel was that Burton got a strangle hold on each of his antagonists in turn and choked them until they ceased to struggle. He did not realize, at the time, that he had killed them, but, having freed himself, he went down the street until he came to a house where there was a light. He entered the house and told the inmates what had occurred. The alarm was given and a crowd gathered at the fatal spot, and found two men lying dead on the floor, both having been strangled. Great excitement ensued and Burton was hurried to Edwardsville by the officials in an automobile. The tragedy occurred on the 17th day of August. Burton was indicted at the next October term of the circuit court, but his attorney, Col. John J. Brenholt, of Alton, procured his release on a \$15,000 bond. The trial was postponed until the January, 1911, term of court, when, after an exciting trial, lasting three days, Burton was acquitted on his plea of self defense. Many witnesses were summoned but no one, of course, had seen the fearful encounter in the dark and the plea of the accused that he had acted in self defense of his own life could not be shaken. The evidence submitted by the defense was sufficient to con-

vince the jury and their verdict was doubtless a just one. The pocket book was never found. The case was ably prosecuted by J. F. Gillham, state's attorney, and the defense successfully conducted by Col. Brenholt.

#### CHURCHES

The first organized church society in the township was the Presbyterian. It was constituted November 2, 1833, with sixteen members. The first pastor was Roswell Brooks, followed in the early days by Robert Blake,

Thos. Lippincott, Jas. R. Dunn and other pioneer preachers. The first elders were: James Breath, James M. Nichols and George W. Welsh. A frame meeting house was built in 1851. Prior to that all denominations used the same building. From 1864 to 1879 and perhaps later, the maintenance of the church and Sunday school was mainly due to the labors and devotion of Elder Lewis Potter and wife. The churches now existing in Marine are St. Elizabeth Catholic church, the German Evangelical and the Christian, all having commodious houses of worship.

## CHAPTER LXVII

### MORO TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLER—THE PALMERS AND OTHERS—NATURAL FEATURES AND TOWNS—CHURCHES  
AND SCHOOL HOUSES—STATISTICS AND GOVERNMENT.

*By Norman G. Flagg*

This township (6-8) is bounded in the north by Macoupin county, on the west by Foster township, on the south by Fort Russell, and on the east by Omph Ghent. When the names for the various townships were selected, in 1876, the names of Moro, Dorsey and Ridgely were thought of, and the first was finally selected. The sections adjoining Macoupin county being incomplete, the acreage of Moro township is somewhat shortened, being 20,573.13 acres. The south boundary of Moro township was surveyed in March, 1814, by J. Milton Moore (see Vol. 44, U. S. Records); the east boundary by Charles Powell in October, 1818 (see Vol. 92); the west boundary by Joseph Borough in November, 1818 (see Vol. 93), and the subdivision by Borough in January, 1819 (Vol. 93). The 90th degree of longitude runs practically through Dorsey Station in this township.

#### FIRST SETTLER

By authority of W. S. Palmer, brother of Gov. John M. Palmer, in a letter dated 1903, the earliest settler of this township was one Zenas Webster. He came in 1820 to section 34, and built a cabin on the east side of the "Springfield road," on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter section 1, and lived here until at least 1833, probably later. A Mr. Branstetter was Moro's second settler. In

1828 came Thomas Wood and Thomas Luman. The former, a Kentuckian, settled in the southeast quarter of section 10, on the Springfield road, and married Jane Tolon. Mr. Luman made his home in section 19, near Rocky Branch; he died in 1832 and his widow married John Norton of Macoupin county. A son of Maj. Solomon Preuitt (an early resident of Wood River and Fort Russell), Abraham Preuitt, came in 1830 to section 8 and was a lifelong resident of that locality, raising a large family. Joseph Hughes came in the same year to section 18.

#### THE PALMERS AND OTHERS

Much of the interest in early Moro days centers around the fact that Gov. John M. Palmer was a resident of this township in his boyhood days. His father Louis D. Palmer, a Kentuckian, brought his family to section 28 in the year 1831, when the future major general, United States senator, and governor of Illinois was fourteen years of age. Another son, Elihu Palmer, was a Baptist minister, and conducted the first preaching service in this community, at the home of Zenas Webster. The Palmer home remained here in section 28 until 1844. The farm is now (1912) owned by William E. Cooper. The Sanner family came in 1833, from Pennsylvania, accompanied by the Lathy family; to the latter family belonged Dr.

Henry Kent Lathy, later of Upper Alton. Samuel Sanner owned a large farm in sections 26 and 27, and removed in 1866 to Shelby county.

In 1834 came the Carter and Dorsey families. The first marriage ceremony in "Omph Ghent" was the union of Henry T. Carter and Hannah Davis, in 1833, and in October, 1834, the young couple settled in section 26 of Moro township. No family was more prominent in the early days here than the Dorseys. Nimrod Dorsey, a native of Maryland and later a resident of Kentucky, where he married his cousin Matilda Dorsey, emigrated to Madison county in 1834, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 29, which was his home until his death, and where his descendants still reside. Of his eleven children Samuel L. was best known in this vicinity, having spent his entire adult life on the Dorsey homestead. A daughter, Susan F., married Anthony B. Hundley who was a very large landowner in Moro at one time. Another daughter of Nimrod Dorsey married M. O'Bannon, a pioneer family of Ridgely. Benjamin L. Dorsey settled in section 17 in 1836; he died in 1880.

The five eldest sons of Maj. Solomon Preuitt were old settlers of Moro township—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Martin and James. Abraham has been mentioned above. Isaac came to section 7 in 1834; Jacob to section 17 in 1835; Martin settled the William Butcher place in section 7 in 1839, but later moved to Macoupin county; and James, father of Elias K. Preuitt, came to section 17 about 1840. Buford T. Yager, a native of Virginia and later a resident of Kentucky, where he married Juda Wilhite, settled in section 30 in 1834. The following year Fleming Heustis, a native of New York state, came to section 15, and his brother Benjamin came soon after, entering 160 acres in section 22. The former died in 1876, the latter in 1880. Other families coming here in the thirties and forties were the Coopers (English), F. Myer (German), Hornsbys, McKin-

ney and Campbell. Carl Engelke and Ludwig Pape settled in the southeast part of Moro township about 1850, and C. H. Hatcher, a Kentuckian, came to the Ridgely settlement in 1856.

#### NATURAL FEATURES AND TOWNS

Indian creek is the main stream in Moro township, running north and south from section 3 to 33, through the center of the township, and having in its bottom lands some quite fertile fields. In the eastern portion, Pad-dock's creek drains quite a large territory, and is seldom subject to serious overflow. Valuable coal fields lie beneath the surface some eighty to one hundred feet, and will prove a great resource when developed. Considerable attention is paid to dairying, as there are good facilities for shipping milk daily from two stations within the township. Wheat, corn, and live stock are the staple products, and there are a few fine apple and pear orchards.

The New York Central Lines operate the "Big Four" railroad, running through this township almost north and south for about six miles, with depots at Moro and Dorsey. The former town was first known as Hampton, and dates its existence from about 1853. At one time a three-story flour mill was in operation here, owned by James Montgomery (a son of one of the county's first settlers), and Hugh Smith. James Perd Smith will always be remembered as Moro's leading citizen in her earlier days; he was station agent and store keeper, as well as postmaster. In 1881 he moved to Colorado where he died in 1911. A brick yard was formerly established one-half mile north of the town; and in 1911 a cement tile factory was put in operation just south of Moro, in Fort Russell township, run by local capital. Blacksmiths at various dates in Moro's history have been: M. Skiles, J. Klaus, George Griffith, George Hovey, and Edward H. Helmkamp. T. A. Mutchmore kept a general store for many years; Hiram E. Stahl also

kept a store and has been succeeded by his son C. E. Stahl; the store conducted for many years by William Montgomery, a prominent resident of this township, has, since his death in 1907, been continued by his son, A. Reid Montgomery. Lanterman Brothers do a large business in hardware and in live stock shipments. In both Moro and Dorsey are located elevators for the purchase of grain, and in the latter place is a general store, kept by William Kuethe, who is postmaster also, a hardware store conducted by William Dietzel, and a saloon and grocery kept by Okke Bohlen.

Much of the railroad business of the flourishing village of Prairietown is done through Dorsey, it being the closest shipping point. In former years H. L. Koenemann was the leading merchant of this place.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOL HOUSES

The township of Moro is well supplied with churches and school houses. The Ridgely Christian church, one of the oldest congregations in Madison county, holds services at stated intervals, although far removed in the country; there was once a Methodist congregation at Ridgely but the church was finally abandoned. There are two very large German church societies in the township, one northwest of Dorsey, the other in the south central part, in section 34 (very near the spot first settled in the township by Z. Webster). Five schoolhouses are found in Moro, one of them a two-room building near the village of Moro, one just west of Dorsey, one at "Yorkville" in section 26, the "Oak Grove" school in section 10, and the fifth in section 4, almost on the Macoupin county line. About 1840 and later there stood a school house on the Joseph Cooper farm, about four miles south of

Ridgely, on the west side of the Springfield road, where many of the early settlers sent their children, from distances of three or four miles. From a historical point of view, considerable interest attaches to the pioneer settlement of "Ridgely," in section 22, at which was once a postoffice and store and which was one of the stations of the Springfield-St. Louis stagecoach in its tri-weekly trips. Richard O'Bannon seems to have been the leading citizen of Ridgely a half century ago.

#### STATISTICS AND GOVERNMENT

In 1860 this township had 880 inhabitants, by United States census, with a real estate valuation of \$286,000, and a personal property valuation of \$123,000. In 1910 the census returns give 907 population, and the assessment of the township in 1911 (total except railroads, etc.) at a one-third valuation, is \$370,000.

Prior to 1876, the east portion of Moro was located in Omphghent voting precinct, and the west part in Bethalto precinct, Indian creek being the dividing line; but since the township was organized, Ridgely has been the polling place. The first township ballot (1876) read as follows: Supervisor, E. K. Preuitt; town clerks, Dan A. Lynch and L. B. Young; assessors, Lou. Pape and Jas. M. Denton; collectors, Ferdinand Meyer and M. McKinney; commissioners of highway, George Johnson, George Cooper and Charles Engelke; justices of the peace, W. Helmkamp and Joseph Cooper. The township officials in 1912 were: Supervisor Fred C. Zoelzer; town clerk, H. C. Meyer; assessor, Joe Havelka; collector, Harvey E. Dorsey; highway commissioners, August Henke, Gust. Burges and William Dustmann; justices of the peace, Arthur H. Smith and Herman H. Helmkamp.



## CHAPTER LXVIII

### NAMEOKI AND VENICE TOWNSHIPS

FLOODS IN NAMEOKI TOWNSHIP—FAMOUS PREHISTORIC MOUNDS—FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS  
—MEANING OF NAMEOKI—VENICE TOWNSHIP—VENICE VILLAGE—THE VILLAGE OF MADISON—GRANITE CITY (PITTSBURGH OF THE WEST).

Township 3, range 9, is known as Nameoki. It is a full township of thirty-six sections located almost entirely in the great American Bottom. It is bounded on the north by Chouteau, east by Collinsville, south by St. Clair county and west by Venice. Its soil is of unsurpassed fertility. It is peculiarly adapted to market gardening, as well as to the production of such staple crops as wheat, corn and potatoes. Horseshoe lake, so-called from its configuration, covers some 2,000 acres in the central part of the township. It is a popular summer resort for fishermen and pleasure seekers. Long Lake lies in the northeastern part of the township in sections 2, 11 and 12. Cahokia creek pursues its winding course through the southeastern sections of the township.

#### FLOODS IN NAMEOKI TOWNSHIP

The low surface of Nameoki has, in the past, subjected it to destructive inundations from the Mississippi. In 1844 three fourths of its surface was overflowed. In 1851 it likewise suffered severely. Later floods have done less damage owing to partial levee protection, still that of 1903, owing to the vastly increased amount of property exposed, caused the greatest financial loss, the water lacking only two or three feet of being as high as in 1844. With the completion of the great levee

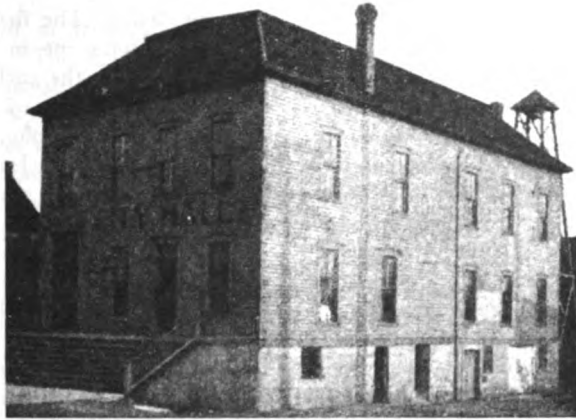
system of the East St. Louis Drainage District, now in progress on the northwestern border of Nameoki and extending through Venice, together with the raising of the railroad embankments, it is believed no farther disastrous overflows will be possible. This drainage system and the diversion canals are spoken more fully in chapter XXXVII.

#### FAMOUS PREHISTORIC MOUNDS

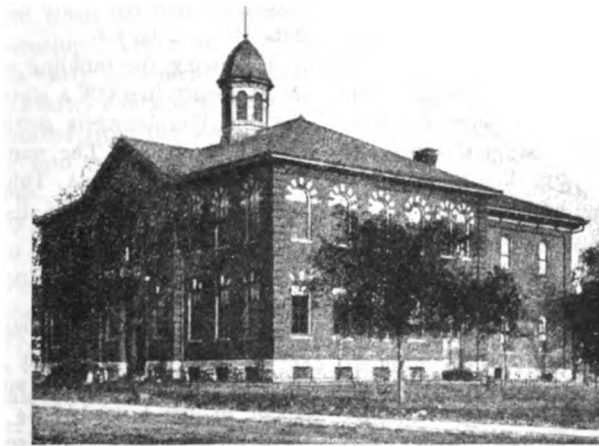
Nameoki is the most interesting county in Illinois archaeologically. It was the prehistoric home of the Mound Builders of the American Bottom. The Cahokia mounds are most in evidence in sections 34, 35 and 36, and are also found along the course of Long Lake in the northeastern portion of the township and extend into Chouteau. The chief of the tumuli of the Cahokia group is known as Monk's Mound, in section 35, the largest mound of artificial origin in the United States. It is so-called from the residence thereon, in the earlier years of the past century, of the Monks of La Trappe. This mysterious tumulus is at once the wonder and despair of geologists and archaeologists. It is described in chapter XXXIII.

#### FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS

Unless we except the French, of whose prior but temporary occupancy there are tra-



VENICE CITY HALL



VENICE PUBLIC SCHOOL

ces, the first American settlers in the township were two men named Hanberry and Wiggins who located about 1801 in section 16, near what was afterwards known as the Six Mile House, indicating its distance from St. Louis on the National road. In sections 35 and 36 a settlement was formed in 1804 by a Frenchman named De Lorm, which developed into the village of Quentine, or Cantine, which settlement followed the windings of Cantine and Cahokia creeks. In 1804 Nathan Carpenter built a mill in section 16 which was the pioneer industry of the township. About the same time Thomas Cummings opened one of the first farms in section 17. He did not remain long but, some twelve years later, removed to what is now Jersey county where the family prospered and its descendants rank among the wealthy and influential citizens of the county. Isaac Gillham came to Nameoki from South Carolina and with his family about 1805. They were the progenitors of the numerous and famous pioneer family of that name referred to more in detail in the sketch of Chouteau township. Amos Squire came from Maryland in 1808 and located on an improvement made by vanished French settlers, where he established a home and where his son, Samuel Squire, succeeded him. Amos Squire died in 1825. His name was prominent in both the civil and military annals of the county in the early days. His descendants became equally honored and prominent. According to Brink's History the first school in Nameoki township was taught by Joshua Atwater whose name appears in the records of other townships as an instructor. "Among other early settlers were Henry Hayes, Isaac Braden, John Clark, Henry Stallings, and Dr. Smith the last named being the first physician to practice on the Bottom." (This distinction is also claimed for Dr. Cadwell) Hayes developed a fine farm and raised a large family. John G. Lofton was appointed a member of the county court

December 24, 1814, together with George Cadwell and Thos. Kirkpatrick. The Kinders, the Hawks, McDows and others were also early residents. The first named family has continued prominent in the history of the county. Among the early settlers who were volunteers in the war of 1812 were John Atkins and his son John, Jr., and William; Captain Amos Squire, Isaac Hoadley, Phineas Kitchell, Henry Hayes and John Thompson, who was killed at Rock Island.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodists at Six Mile House in 1832. The Baptists built Ebenezer church in 1842, which later passed into the hands of the Methodists.

Among the early preachers were Revs. Chance, Jones and Lemen. The first brick house was built by Robert Whiteside in 1820 on section 21. The first interment was that of a member of the Cummings family. Jacob Job, who came to Madison county in 1834, settled in Chouteau township and engaged in farming. He died in 1841 and was buried in Ebenezer cemetery. He was the father of the late Hon. Z. B. Job.

Following the building of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, in 1858, a station was established on the line between sections 5 and 6 and called Nameoki. The name is said to have been given it by A. A. Talmadge, then of the I. & St. L. and later a distinguished railway official.

#### MEANING OF NAMEOKI

Nameoki is an Indian name meaning "smoky," from which the township takes its name. In view of the subsequent development of the township as a great industrial center the name given it seems prophetic. A post office was established there in 1876 with Dr. T. J. Irish as postmaster. Nameoki is a flourishing village and a prominent shipping point on the C. & A. and the I. & St. L. for the products of the Bottom.

The population of Nameoki township in

1890 was 1,558; in 1900, 2,834; in 1910, 6,050. In last two returns parts of Granite City and Madison are included. The great industrial development of Nameoki in the last twenty years, is considered in treating of Granite City and Madison. The first supervisor of Nameoki, under township organization, was Philip Braden, 1876-7.

Stalling station on the Clover Leaf and on the McKinley Traction line is a small settlement which perpetuates the name of Henry Stalling, a prominent pioneer. A part of Chouteau Island, lying northwest of Nameoki, in T. 4, R. 10, containing section 36 and a part of 25, is connected with Nameoki politically but not geographically, being in reality, a fraction of an unnamed township.

#### VENICE TOWNSHIP

Venice is a fractional township, T. 3, R. 10, lying between Nameoki and the Mississippi river. It contains nine full sections and four fractional section. It includes Cabaret Island on which was an early French settlement which was extinct when the first Americans settled in the township. There seems to be no record of this early settlement. Cabaret Island (French Tavern) contains about 1,000 acres. It is separated from the mainland by a slough opening into the Mississippi at upper and lower ends.

The topography of the township is low and flat. It has been visited by various destructive inundations, those of 1844 and 1851 being the most serious. Later floods have covered less territory, owing to levee protection, but that of 1903 ranked next to that of 1844 in the height attained by the flood, and owing to the far larger population and the vastly greater extent of property interests, caused more loss and damage than any of its predecessors. The danger of any future calamitous inundations is now minimized by the immense levee of the East St. Louis Drainage District which is raised above the level of the highest

flood known. Venice township was settled as early as 1804 but who the pioneers were is a matter of speculation. Although lying opposite North St. Louis the surface was so low and swampy as to be uninviting to the denizens across the river, and only the later developments of railroads and commerce brought it into its present prominence as the eastern gateway to St. Louis.

Dr. George Cadwell, an enterprising physician from the east, settled in Venice at an early date in the century as did George Richardson. Dr. Cadwell was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Edwards in 1815 and was elected State Senator in the First General Assembly of the state in 1818 and was also a member of the Second Assembly in 1820. He then removed to Greene county and served as State Senator in 1822 from the district composed of Greene and Pike counties. In the last assembly he voted against the proposed pro-slavery convention and was one of Gov. Coles' most efficient aids in the battle for freedom in Illinois in 1824. One of the first marriages in the township was that of a daughter of George Richardson to Asher Chase. Robert McDow erected a horse mill in section 24, the first in the township, and the pioneer of the mammoth industries of Granite City on the same site today. John Atkins was an early settler on section 1 and probably also had interests in Nameoki as he is classed among the volunteers from that township in 1812. Atkins raised five sons, all models of manly strength, who became foremost men in that section of the county. Other early settlers were Daniel Lockhart, John Anthony and a family named Blume. Anthony established a skiff ferry to St. Louis. Abraham Sippy, from Pennsylvania, settled in Venice in 1818. He became the father of seventeen children who scattered to various sections, a part of them remaining in this county and becoming with their descendants prominent in the business,

political and social life of the county. Matthew Kerr established a horse ferry between Venice and St. Louis in 1826 which was superseded by the Wiggins ferry which developed into a great monopoly. The National Road terminated at the ferry landing and became a highway of commerce.

A post office was established at Six Mile in 1837. The postmaster was Joseph Squire, who also kept a large hotel called the Western. During those days and for a long period thereafter large droves of cattle from the up country were driven to Venice and transferred across the river to the St. Louis market. The first cemetery was established on the Cadwell tract in section 13 and the first interment, which must have been prior to 1822, was that of a member of that family. Among the first land entries was one by William Gilham, August 15, 1814, in section 1. There were also many land claims confirmed to the Illinois militia men, some of them dating back to the beginning of the century. Some of these claimants, many of whom were French, probably settled in Venice prior to any Americans but did not remain. The first preaching in the township was by two Baptist missionaries, Revs. Chance and Jones, in 1812, at the home of Dr. Cadwell.

The town of Newport was laid out in 1858 by J. W. Blackman, adjoining Madison on the east. The station of Kinder lies in section 24, which is understood to perpetuate the name of Calvin Kinder, a prominent citizen of the preceding generation.

The first member of the board of supervisors from Venice was Theodore Selb who served for several consecutive terms. The Venice township of today is gridironed with railroads and electric lines radiating in all directions. It is the eastern terminus of two great bridges spanning the Mississippi, the Merchants' and the McKinley, over which St. Louis people and the traveling public gain easy access to Venice.

The population of Venice township in 1880 was 1,120; in 1890, 1,463; in 1900, 6,335, in 1910, 14,421. Of these 3,178 were in Venice city. The vast increase in the last two decades is owing to the marvelous growth of the Tri-cities, Granite City, Madison and Venice, which, though separate municipalities have a common destiny.

#### VENICE VILLAGE

The village of Venice was platted in 1841 by Dr. Cornelius Campbell and Charles F. Stamps. Its subsequent misfortunes by floods have been detailed. Its recovery was slow but with the advent of the Venice Elevator in 1871, under the auspices of John J. Mitchell and R. P. Tasey, its industrial development went forward. The settlement was incorporated in 1873, the date in the secretary of state's office being July 7 of that year. The first board of trustees was composed of Henry Robinson, President; Joseph Froehly, Theodore Selb, Francis McCambridge, William Roberts, and John Kaseberg, Clerk, Thomas W. Kinder, nearly all well known names in the subsequent history of the township. Venice was incorporated as a city February 5, 1897. Following are the names of the presidents of the village board and mayors from 1873 to the present time: Henry Robinson (first president), from June 24, 1873, to April 16, 1884; T. P. McFee (second president), from April 1884, to May, 1890; Theodore Selb (third president), from May, 1890, to May, 1891; T. P. McFee (fourth president), from May, 1891, to May, 1892; J. A. Brammell (fifth president), from May, 1892, to May, 1894; T. P. McFee (sixth president), from May, 1894, to May, 1895; J. A. Brammell (seventh president), from May, 1895, to May, 1896; William Weyhr (eighth president), from May, 1896, to May, 1897; J. A. Brammell (first mayor), from May, 1897, to May, 1899; J. W. Scott (second mayor), from May, 1899, to May, 1911; J. E. Lee (third

mayor), from May, 1911, to May, 1913, (expiration of term). James McGee is the present efficient and popular city clerk.

Following the incorporation in 1873 improvements set in rapidly. The Union Stockyards were established in 1874 and various industrial enterprises were inaugurated. The town started on the great upward trend which still continues. Venice is abreast with the times in matters of education and has a splendid high school building and a spacious modern Catholic parochial school.

Many industrial interests have already taken advantage of the excellent advantages offered by Venice city and include the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Gibson Asphalt Company, the Inter-State Cooperage Company and others. The car barns of the Alton, Granite & St. Louis and The Illinois Traction Companies are located here. Also the terminal yards of a large number of roads, while the net work of railroad tracks give facilities for industrial development that are unsurpassed.

The flood of 1844 almost swept the infant village of Venice off the map. Only two or three brick buildings remained standing. It revived after the flood but in 1851 was again overwhelmed by the raging waters of the Mississippi, but one building being left standing. The original village was named Venice by Dr. Cornelius Campbell, a gentleman interested in the ferry. No one disputed the aptness of the name, even when it was extended to include the township in 1876.

#### THE VILLAGE OF MADISON

The village of Madison, lying mainly in Venice but partly in Nameoki township, claims a somewhat greater antiquity than its neighbor Granite City, but is an infant compared with its other competitor, Venice. It was incorporated Nov. 2, 1891, when its population was 1,979. In 1910 it boasted 5,046, and has increased rapidly since then. It is

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the third village of that name located in Madison county. The first was laid out in 1820 in Marine settlement by Curtis Blakeman, R. P. Allen, George C. Allen and others. A sale of 100 lots was advertised to take place there on November 20, of that year, but the new town either died of inanition or was absorbed by Marine. The second Madison was located on the Mississippi in Chouteau township. For a time it was a flourishing village. Steamboats landed there to receive and discharge freight, and it did a thriving business. Hon. Z. B. Job once conducted a store there and carried a thirty thousand dollar stock of goods. But the remorseless encroachments of the river long since swept it away and the land where it stood now reposes in the Gulf of Mexico.

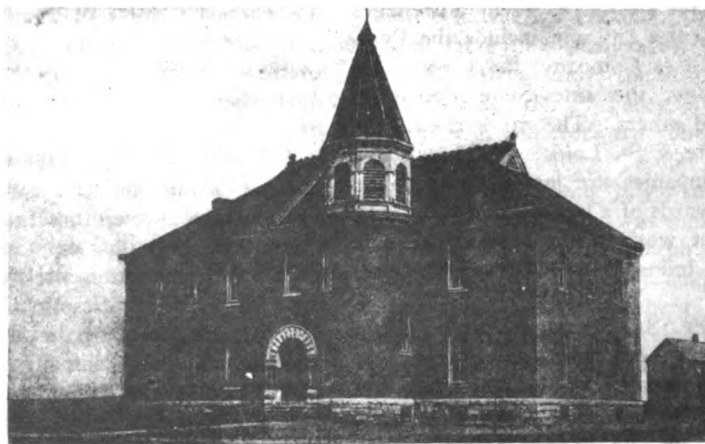
The third Madison is the outgrowth of industrial advantages and rare transportation facilities and is therefore founded on a solid basis. The beginning of Madison as a manufacturing center dates back to the establishment there of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, followed by the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company. These two gigantic plants employ an immense force of workmen and disburse a pay roll of \$2,500,000 annually. The incorporation of the village having been completed the election of a village board of trustees followed in November, 1891, and Charles C. Skeen was elected the first president. He was followed by Charles F. Youree, Patrick Coyle and Warren Champion. The records of the village from 1891 to 1903 were lost in the flood of the last named year, when the water rose to the height of the ceiling of the office in which they were kept. Patrick Coyle was president at the time of the flood and also in 1904 and 1905. He was followed by F. A. Garesche, who filled out Coyle's unexpired term and has been regularly re-elected ever since and now holds the position. He is an enterprising citizen and is one of the Democratic nominees

for the legislature at the coming election in November, 1912.

Madison has made rapid strides in municipal improvement of late years. Its main streets are paved with brick and it has some ten miles of granitoid sidewalks. It has a complete water and fire protection system, sewerage, electric lights, street car service and all the public utilities of a modern city. It has many handsome business blocks and fine private residences. The city hall is an imposing structure erected at a cost of \$35,000. It

facilities afforded by the trunk lines passing through the place and direct connection with all lines centering in East St. Louis cannot be excelled. It is linked with St. Louis by the Merchants' bridge and also by the new bridge of the McKinley electric lines. The street car service rendered by the latter company and the East St. Louis & Suburban brings all parts of the city in close contact.

Madison is well provided with churches and has two modern public school buildings, thus adding the advantages of religious culture



HIGH SCHOOL, MADISON

contains the village offices and also the headquarters of the police and fire departments. An illuminating fact in connection with it is that it was built without special taxation out of the surplus funds of the village, a fact which speaks highly of the efficient financial administration of the municipality.

Madison is not only a busy industrial city but does a thriving mercantile business and has a flourishing trade with the fertile surrounding country. It boasts many fine business blocks built by men who have faith in the future of the city. The transportation

and education to the material attractions of the village as a place of residence.

There is a large foreign element in Madison drawn there by the Car Works and the Forge and Rolling Mill Company, and the citizens have serious social and civic problems to solve in the way of amalgamating the heterogeneous population. It is an alembic of nations and the outcome will be watched with interest by sociologists.

Madison has fine banking facilities afforded by two reliable financial institutions, the First National Bank of which Fred Troecklen is

president, and L. A. Cook, cashier; and The Tri-City Bank, with Charles R. Kiser as president and R. B. Studebaker, cashier

The two papers of Madison have lately combined their establishments and are now laboring for the upbuilding of Madison under a hyphenated head.

GRANITE CITY ("PITTSBURGH OF THE WEST")

*By J. W. Cassidy*

Granite City, which is rightly termed the "Pittsburg of the West" and whose marvelous growth has amazed the country, did not go through the preliminary organization of a village, but was born a city full fledged. It was incorporated March 9, 1896, and its charter issued by the Secretary of State June 8th of the same year. The city lies partly in Venice and partly in Nameoki townships. Its first Mayor was John G. Roberts, 1896-7; its second, Mark Henson, 1897-8; Julius Rosenberg, 1899-1902; John Edwards was elected in 1903. After serving a few weeks he met death in an accident. John B. Judd succeeded to vacancy, 1903-4; Morgan LeMasters, 1905-8; Charles A. Uzzell, 1909-10; Geo. W. Kennedy, elected by council to fill vacancy; Marshall E. Kirkpatrick, 1911-12.

The city was laid out by two industrial magnates of St. Louis, Messrs. F. G. and Wm. F. Neidringhaus. These far-sighted gentlemen, recognizing the advantages of the location for manufacturing purposes, established thereon two of the largest plants of their specialties in the world, the National Enameling and Stamping Co. and the Granite City Steel Works, which employ an army of nearly 3,000 men and they were instrumental in building the large casting plants of the American Steel Fdys. Co. and Commonwealth Steel Co. In the management of their large properties they were aided by their sons Thos. K. and George W. Neidringhaus who were associated with them in the trusteeship by which the land is

held and managed. Where only a decade ago was heard only the rustling of the wind through the corn blades now resounds the clangor of steel manipulated by the sons of Vulcan. Where lately were fields of grain and green pastures are now well-paved streets and boulevards, public buildings, schools and churches; a tribute to the wonderful executive genius of the founders.

Among the railroads entering Granite City are the Wabash, Chicago & Alton, Big Four, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Clover Leaf, St. Louis, Troy and Eastern, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. and Terminal Railway Association. In addition to the above the Granite City Belt R. R. or St. Louis Bridge Terminal Ry. and Terminal Railroad Association connect with the railroad systems of St. Louis via the Merchants' and Eads bridges. In addition the electric lines of the Illinois Traction Co. and the East St. Louis & Suburban systems connect the city not only with St. Louis and East St. Louis, but with Collinsville, Edwardsville, and Alton within the county. In addition to these splendid transportation facilities Granite City is in close proximity to the coal fields and, consequently, secures low rates of fuel. In addition it has a complete water works and sewerage system, electric lights and power and a reasonable rate of taxation. The electric light is furnished by the huge plant of the McKinley Syndicate at Venice and the gas from a local company, whose plant has a capacity of 75,000,000 cubic feet a year. The municipal water supply is derived from the Mississippi river which runs just west of the city, and aggregates 10,000,000 gallons a day. Granite City has more than five miles of brick paving, four miles of macadam streets and ten miles of granitoid sidewalks, and its avenues are well shaded or will be, as 14,000 young trees have been planted along its sidewalks. One of the main thoroughfares is Neidringhaus Boulevard so-named in honor of





McKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL, GRANITE CITY



GRANITE CITY POST OFFICE

the founders of the city. As an illustration of the city's marvelous growth we have but to compare the present population of 14,000 with that of 1900 when it was only 3,122. There is not a negro on the census roll. Other members of the Neidringhaus connection, other than those named above, are Albert W. Neidringhaus, Superintendent of the Granite City Steel Works; Oliver B. Neidringhaus, Asst. Superintendent of the National Enameling and Stamping Co., and Lee I. Neidringhaus, Asst. Superintendent of the Steel Works. This family certainly presents a remarkable galaxy of captains of industry.

To give an adequate idea of the extent of the industrial establishments of Granite City is difficult in our limited space, and the following condensed enumeration must suffice: National Enameling and Stamping Co., 25 acres; American Steel Foundries Co., 20 acres; Granite City Steel Works, 40 acres; Commonwealth Steel Co., 20 acres; Hoyt Metal Co., 31 acres; The Corn Products Refining Co., 32 acres. To this establishment the company has recently added a can factory. Another new enterprise is the Metal Keg Factory, a branch of the Hoyt Metal Co. Other leading industries are the Wagner Brewing Co., the Granite City Grain Elevator; Granite City Box Co.; the Morris-Halton Building Block Co.; the Western Fire Brick Co.; the Granite City Lime and Cement Co.

The value of the product of these immense industrial enterprises runs far into the millions annually. That such great plants have been located in Granite City, by far-sighted men, at an expense of many millions, is all the recommendation Granite City needs as an inducement for other industries to follow.

Among the prominent business buildings may be noted the Neidringhaus block; the Priest block, the Henson block and others. The Priest building was erected by Mrs. Lucia I. Priest of Alton, at an expense of \$50,000. She also built a row of six modern flats which are

an ornament to the city. Her brother, H. S. Bishop, is also largely interested in Granite City real estate. The Neidringhaus family have also shown their confidence in the city's future by the erection of hundreds of modern dwellings.

Granite City's banking facilities are ample. She has three substantial financial institutions, as below: The First National Bank, M. Henson, president; W. J. Biel, cashier; paid up capital, \$60,000.

Granite City National Bank, G. W. Neidringhaus, president; D. J. Murphy, cashier; capital, \$50,000.

Granite City Trust and Savings Bank, Fred. Kohl, president; Chas. F. Stelzel, cashier; capital \$100,000. Mr. Stelzel is also asst. manager of the Granite City Realty Co., of which Geo. W. Neidringhaus is manager; and F. G., Geo. W., W. F., and T. K. Neidringhaus, trustees. All these great financial institutions are located in spacious modern buildings provided with substantial equipments of steel and burglar proof vaults.

Granite has many handsome church buildings among which the Neidringhaus Memorial Church is one of the most imposing. It also has a complete system of graded public schools. There are four spacious modern school buildings with an enrollment of 2,000 pupils. When Granite City was incorporated, in 1896, it had one small school house with an attendance of 20 pupils. When the project of the town was under way Messrs. Neidringhaus were as quick to provide a school as other facilities. They had known Prof. L. P. Frohardt in Warrenton, Missouri, and deemed him the right man to organize the schools of the town. They sent for him, he took charge and has been head of the schools ever since, a period of eighteen years, a most remarkable record. The High School building is a splendid edifice, probably the largest in the county. The Catholics and Lutherans also maintain large schools located in spacious edifices.

The Granite City Hospital is another public institution worthy of note. The building cost \$50,000 and is finely equipped for the care and relief of suffering humanity. It was founded by the Lutherans but is now operated by Catholic Sisters under the management of Rev. Peter Kaenders of Venice. Of course in this review the writer has dwelt mainly on the public and industrial features of the city as they are what have made all other things possible, but its wide-awake enterprising merchants, doing business in spacious store buildings, must not be overlooked as important factors in the City's onward march.

Granite City's hotels and restaurants are ample to accommodate the traveling public. The city, although so young in years, has a corps of professional men unexcelled in their several callings. It has reason to be proud of its skilled physicians, its eloquent lawyers and its devoted and faithful educators and clergy-

men all of whom reflect honor on their professions. The marvelous advance of Granite City is well shown in the fact that its postal business has so increased that the government has found it necessary to erect a public building for its accommodation, the building and grounds costing \$93,000. Postmaster Thompson is in charge. Journalism in Granite City is most prominently represented by the *Press and Record*, a semi-weekly paper, which is profoundly influential in moulding public opinion. It is published by a stock company, of which W. J. Lynch is president, and is edited by J. W. Cassidy.

Granite City has no long record of history behind it. There is nothing mildewed or musty about it, but it is making history with wonderful rapidity which, perhaps, is more desirable, as Tennyson says:

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

## CHAPTER LXIX

### NEW DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP

THE PIONEERS—THE TORNADO OF 1876—NEW DOUGLAS VILLAGE—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—A STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING COUNTRY—NOTED NATIVES.

New Douglas, township 6, range 5, is one of the smallest townships in the county, Alton and Venice, only, having less territory. It was robbed of its heritage in 1843 when the legislature clipped twelve sections from its eastern side and attached them to Bond county, denuding Leef township, at the same time, of six sections. This left New Douglas with an area of only 15,967 acres. The topography of the township is a level plain, slightly undulating. New Douglas was settled a little later in the century than the majority of the townships and increased less rapidly in population, but it secured a sterling and upright citizenship that any community might be proud of.

#### THE PIONEERS

Brink's History says: "The first settler of New Douglas was David Funderburk, who located in section 7 in 1819. He taught school there in 1823 the children coming from adjacent townships. Other early settlers were Robert Greening, who came in 1839; Cornelius Wood, Amos Holbrook, John L. Carlock, 1831; Abram Allen, Samuel Sutton, Nelson Sparks, Jackson Allen, 1837; John P. Lindley, 1840; William Embrey, 1845; M. R. Early, 1848; John A. Early, 1854; John Kelly, 1856. The first birth was that of John Funderburk, son of David Funderburk, September 3, 1822; first death that of Mary Funderburk, May 7,

1838; first marriage that of Aaron Voyles and Sarah Funderburk, 1834; the first sermon was preached in 1827 at the house of David Funderburk, by a Baptist missionary; the first Methodist church was organized in 1832 at the house of John Carlock."

Oliver Foster and his son Alonzo came to the county in 1819. They settled in what is now Fosterburg township and the family gave it their name. In 1857 Alonzo Foster moved into township 6, range 5 and laid out the town of New Douglas in section 16. The settlement was not incorporated until Dec. 16, 1874, as recorded by the secretary of state, but the local record gives Jan 18, 1875, as the date. The charter was issued September 18, 1901. The first store was erected in 1860 by Costen Sawyer and the second in 1863 by Dr. W. F. Rubottom. A post office was established in 1863. The village was named New Douglas by the founder, A. Foster, in honor of Senator S. A. Douglas, of whom he was a devoted adherent. The village is well provided with ecclesiastical privileges having six churches: Methodist South, erected in 1867, Baptist in 1869, Catholic in 1870, Lutheran in 1874, Methodist North in 1877 and Christian in 1878.

#### THE TORNADO OF 1876

The most exciting and tragic incident in the history of New Douglas was the frightful

tornado of Feb. 27, 1876. It swept through the township from southwest to northeast. It passed through the west part of the village destroying eleven dwellings, two churches, a school house and Masonic hall. The churches destroyed were the M. E. church South and the Lutheran. Services were in progress when the M. E. church was demolished. Many persons were injured and a local preacher, Henry C. Young, was killed. Five persons in Masonic hall were injured, Robert Alsop most severely. The storm struck a funeral cortege overturning and scattering the vehicles. Several women saw the storm approaching and hastened into an adjacent house. The dwelling was blown down and all the inmates injured. One woman had a babe killed in her arms. In the spring of 1912 another tornado passed over New Douglas but did little damage except clipping the roof and part of the upper story from the flouring mill and demolishing a school house in Hickory Grove three miles south of the village.

The Toledo, St. L. & W. railroad traverses New Douglas township and the Illinois Central passes through Olive township within a mile of the western boundary of New Douglas. The population of the township in 1890 was 1,024; in 1900, 931; in 1910, 948.

#### NEW DOUGLAS VILLAGE

New Douglas village had 555 inhabitants in 1890; 469 in 1900 and 499 in 1910. It is now over 500. The village is pleasantly located in the midst of a broad prairie and is so embowered in trees that it appears like an oasis in a desert. The early settlers of New Douglas were tree planters and the fruitage of their labors is seen today in well-shaded streets, groves, parks and private grounds. The main street of the village is a broad boulevard, a mile or more long, shaded with giant maples. The avenue extends from the station to the northern limits of the village. A fine concrete sidewalk is laid the entire

length and the residence streets are also provided with good pavements. The village has a beautiful park, equipped with a band stand, and there is another splendid grove of maple trees which was donated to the "Old Settlers' Picnic and Reunion Association," at a nominal price by the late John Voluntine, who set out the grove thirty years ago.

#### OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

The Association is composed of old settlers, of Madison, Bond, Macoupin and Montgomery counties. It was organized some seventeen years ago for the purpose of preserving the memories of old times. It was incorporated in 1900 and holds annual reunions in its beautiful grove. The present president is Edward W. Jones who is the grandson of Rev. William Jones, who came to Madison county in 1806 and was a member of the first territorial legislature in 1812. The secretary and treasurer is Prof. L. T. Kennedy, a veteran educator, who taught school for forty years, thirty-four of them in Madison county. He taught five years in Olive, fourteen in New Douglas, one in Saline, one in Godfrey and thirteen in Venice, a longer period of service than that of any other teacher in the county unless, perhaps, that of Prof. R. A. Haight of Alton. Prof. Kennedy's record is that of a noble and useful life. The directors of the association for Madison county are E. W. Jones and J. T. Lowry. John Voluntine, a distinguished old resident, was the first president. He died in 1902. Others who have filled the chair since then are Dr. B. H. McKinney, Rodo Lotasky, John Gehrig and Abram Allen. Dr. McKinney is an eminent physician, now retired from active practice. He is the oldest citizen, in continuous residence, in the village. He was born in Kentucky in 1841. Among those from Madison county who were members of the association in 1900 were, W. R. Bunn, Wesley Reaves, Wm. McMullen, Franklin Jones, Aug. Over-

beck, Rudolph Kaufmann, George and Perry Baxter, W. P. Binney, Thos. Kelly, Katherine Bilyeu (who was then 93 years old), Jacob Gehrig, C. C. Buckley, and D. M. Bishop. Some of these have passed over; others are still living.

Among the members in 1911 were: D. W. Ferris, Daniel Ferguson, B. H. McKinney, Henry Ferguson, Dr. P. S. Weideman, J. F. Long, I. A. Olive, R. L. Lowry, M. B. Pearce, E. W. Jones, Henry Fangenroth, J. T. Lowry, J. W. Miller, Edwin Wood, James Pack, J. W. Rockwell, Henry Schraff, F. Oswald, Ben. Bassett, N. G. Flagg, Carol Coalson, R. P. Owens, T. W. Isaacs.

I. A. Olive, the leading hardware merchant and a most estimable citizen is a member of the prominent family of that name in Olive township from whence he removed to New Douglas. His grandfather Abel Olive, came to Madison county in 1818. Among Mr. I. A. Olive's family heirlooms is a copy of Cruden's Concordance, printed in London 130 years ago, which belonged to his great grandfather.

J. W. Foster, another valued citizen, still resides in the old homestead, erected by his father the founder of the village. His residence is one of the finest in the town. Willis McGilvery a venerable gentleman, who has passed his four score years, is still living on the land he originally entered—perhaps the only such instance in the county. He holds what the old settlers called a "buckskin" title thereto (parchment) direct from the government.

#### A STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING COUNTRY

Although New Douglas township raises all the leading agricultural staples it is essentially a stock raising and dairying country. An average of 500 cans, 4,000 gallons, of milk are shipped every morning from the station. From six to ten o'clock the streets of New Douglas are crowded with teams from the

country bringing in the lacteal fluid. After shipping their milk the farmers do their trading and that is when the merchants transact the bulk of their business. During the remainder of the day they can indulge in a siesta if they choose. New Douglas has a bank, several large stores and a flouring mill with a capacity of 300 barrels per day. New Douglas village is proud of its educational facilities. It has a handsome two-story brick school house employing four teachers.

E. W. Bunn, a native of the township, and a genial gentleman, is the present president of the village board. He conducts a drug store. He discharges the duties of his civic office with efficiency and to the best interests of the community. He is the son of W. R. Bunn, who came to New Douglas in 1856, and, at the age of 77, still conducts a mercantile business. The trustees of the village, in addition to Mr. Bunn, are William Krah, E. A. Hoyer, John Trauernicht, Louis Shallenberg, Henry Rosenthal and V. Bassett. Henry Ullrich is clerk. Robert Livingston is the popular postmaster. His brother holds the corresponding position at Livingston in Olive township.

#### NOTED NATIVES

Among the native born citizens of New Douglas, who have gone abroad and reflect fame on the township, is Hon. William P. Early, a leading lawyer of Edwardsville, who has served two terms as judge of the county court with eminent ability.

Following is the list of supervisors of the township from the establishment of township organization to the present time.

Andrew Jackson 1876-7; Abram Allen, 1878; Martin Jones, 1879; Jos. F. Long, 1880-83; D. A. Quick, 1884; A. Trauernicht, 1885; Franklin Jones, 1886; A. J. Trauernicht, 1887; Jos. F. Long, 1888-91; James McMullen, 1892; Jos. F. Long, 1892-96; R. F. Livesey, 1896-7; Jos. F. Long, 1898-9; John

Camp, 1900-1904; R. W. Livingston, 1906-08; H. E. Deck, 1910-12.

Supervisor Deck the present able incumbent, is descended from one of the old and honored families of the township. The township clerk is Harry McNeely.

John Camp, who served the township faithfully in this capacity for three terms, was formerly the editor of the *New Douglas*

*World*. After doing good service for the village and township he removed his office to Staunton and has no successor in New Douglas. Jos. F. Long, it will be noticed by the above list, served longer as supervisor than any other citizen of the township. He also served as a member of the State Board of Equalization from 1892 to 1900.

## CHAPTER LXX.

### OLIVE TOWNSHIP

#### SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—MINING DEVELOPMENT—LIVINGSTON—WILLIAMSON

Olive is one of the north tier of townships of the county. It is bounded on the north by Macoupin county, on the east by New Douglas, on the south by Alhambra and west by Omph-Ghent. For three fourths of a century it was strictly an agricultural community without an incorporated village in the township. Its inhabitants led a simple pastoral existence, content with raising bountiful crops of staple products unmindful of the fact that beneath their rich soil lay mines of limitless mineral wealth, far exceeding in value the returns awaiting the husbandman on the surface. But the era of mining operations, within the last decade, is a later story in the township's development.

#### SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

According to Brink's history, among the early settlers of the township were the following: "Abram Carlock, John Hoxsey and John Herrington, 1817; Samuel W. Voyles, David Hendershott, James Street, James S. Breath, 1818; James Keown, Thomas Kimmett, Samuel McKittrick, Wiley Smart, 1819; Isham Vincent, 1820; Thomas Keown, W. H. Keown, 1824; John and Andrew Keown, Thomas Porter Keown, 1825; Tobias Reeves, Joel H. Olive, 1828; Robert Keown, Joel Ricks, 1829; John A. Wall, 1830; Robert Y. Voyles, 1831; Jarrett Cudd, 1832; Abel Olive, 1833; James Olive, John Coleson, 1834; Rev. Peter Long and Elisha Sackett were other early settlers."

William Jones, James Street and Thos. Ray were pioneer preachers in the township. The first school, in section 34, was taught by Matilda Thompson. The first cemetery was located on the William Olive place in section 34, and the first interment was that of Geo. W. Olive, son of Abel Olive. A church of the Christian denomination was erected in section 34 in 1862 and a Lutheran church in section 18 in 1870. There are at present three churches in the township, Lutheran, German Evangelical and Methodist. A glance at a late map of the township shows the disappearance of the names of many of the old families as the original land owners and the substitution of other names mainly those of Germans. Prior to the adoption of township organization in 1876 the east part of the present township was known as Silver Creek precinct and the west part as Worden. These were political divisions. With the adoption of township organization the name given to the congressional township was Olive, in compliment to the old and honored family of that name. The first supervisor was James Olive who held office from 1876 to 1882. He was chairman of the county board in 1881-2. He was succeeded on the board by James McKittrick. The present supervisor is A. E. Kroeger; Harry Gilbert is clerk. Olive has sent at least two of her citizens to the state legislature, Lewis Ricks in 1856-8 and William McKittrick in 1898.



Olive has increased rapidly in population since the inauguration of the mining industry. In 1890 the population was 697; in 1900, 773; in 1910, 2,627, and is now in 1912 not less than 3,000. Three-fourths of it is grouped in the villages of Livingston and Williamson. The transportation facilities of the township are good. The Wabash and Litchfield & Madison railroads pass through the northwest corner of the township, and the "Big Four Cut Off" and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, on joint tracks, through the central part.\* The topography of the township is that of a level plain, broken by occasional patches of timber skirting the banks of Silver Creek and its affluents.

#### MINING DEVELOPMENT

The mining development of Olive, on an extended scale, began with the completion, in 1903, of the "Big Four Cut Off" extending from Mitchell northeast through Madison county. The line is jointly operated by the C. C. C. & St. L. and the C. & E. I. A shaft was sunk in section 16, on the land of the John Livingston estate by the New Staunton Coal Company in 1904, and a railroad station established near by, and christened Livingston. The company struck a six foot vein of coal at a depth of 270 feet. Mining operations began with a complete modern equipment for digging and hoisting the coal, and under wise supervision developed into the largest coal-producing mine in the county. The manager is J. E. Rutledge with T. G. Hebenstreit as superintendent; Chas. Gilbert, secretary; C. E. House, purchasing agent. The average capacity is 3,600 tons daily, or 90 carloads. It has a hoisting record of 4,395 tons in eight hours, the highest record in the county and next to the highest in the state. The mine employs 650 men. Its output in 1910 was 613,962 tons, valued at \$582,432.

\* The Illinois Central passes through the east part of township and crosses the Big Four at Binney.

The DeCamp Coal & Mining Company, some two miles west of Livingston mined 163,795 tons in 1910, valued at \$188,364. It then employed 366 hands.

The Mt. Olive and Staunton Coal Company Mine No. 1, located on the L. & M., mined 282,715 tons in 1910 valued at \$258,226. It employed 299 hands.

The Mt. Olive and Staunton Company, mine No. 2, at Williamson, on a spur of the Litchfield & Madison, has a daily capacity of 2,750 tons and employs 550 hands. Thos J. Brewster, manager; John Westwood, Sr. superintendent. Its output in 1910 was 548,220 tons, valued at \$507,826. This is an annual coal product for the township of 1,608,692 tons, valued at \$1,536,848. This is one half the total coal product of the county.

#### LIVINGSTON

As soon as the station was established and the mine opened a settlement sprang up. The first five houses were built in 1904, two of which are still standing, the others having been burned. A town was laid out on section 15 and 16, by the heirs of John Livingston on the lands bequeathed them by their father. It was incorporated as a village in 1905. The first president of the village board was David G. Livingston, son of John Livingston, who served from 1805 to 1911. The present village government is constituted as follows: Joseph Healey, president; John M. Arkabauer, clerk; Joseph Hebenstreit, treasurer. Board members: Harry Gilbert, Thomas McCallister, Joseph C. Spencer, Ernst Zamboni, George Kreuter and Mat Bertulis.

A schoolhouse was erected in 1907 and enlarged in 1912. It now contains six rooms. The board of education elected in 1912 consists of Thos. McAllister, president; John M. Arkebauer, clerk; E. A. Hill, D. E. Aylward, W. S. Horton, B. Finer, Joseph Hebenstreit.

The population of Livingston, in 1910,

when the village was five years old, was 1,092. It is now over 1,200. It is provided with concrete sidewalks on all the principal avenues and one walk extending to the coal shaft in Williamson is two miles long in a straight line. The Bank of Livingston occupies a neat two story brick building. It was established September 15, 1911, by D. E. Aylward & Company, P. J. Aylward is president; D. E. Aylward, cashier; J. V. Mullen, assistant cashier. Capital stock \$10,000, responsibility \$40,000.

Livingston has one church, of the Methodist denomination, erected in the fall of 1911. It is near the line of Williamson village and supplies the spiritual wants of both communities. Livingston has thirteen saloons and the usual complement of stores. The population is largely foreign. The village has many inviting little homes and a good hotel. The railroad depot and grounds are much more attractive than the usual run of country railway stations.

D. G. Livingston, the leading man of the village and for whom it was named, president of the board of trustees for six years, is also postmaster. His brother, Robert Livingston occupies the same Federal position at New Douglas. Their father, the late John Livingston, was born in Ireland December 25, 1830, and came to this county with his mother in 1846. He at first supported himself by working as a day laborer. He was upright and industrious, saved his money, and in 1861 was able to buy a fine farm in sections 15 and 16, and was eventually the owner of 300 acres of highly improved land. He was married in 1857 to Mary A. J. Brown. He and his wife were members of the Staunton Presbyterian church. Mr. Livingston was a Republican in politics and filled various

local offices with credit. He left a large family all of whom reflect the virtues of their parents and are filling honorable positions in life. Three of the daughters are, or have been, school teachers.

#### WILLIAMSON

The village of Williamson lies immediately north of Livingston in sections 9 and 10. It was laid out by the Mt. Olive and Staunton Coal Company on land purchased from Henry Liche. The village is entirely dependent on the coal industry. Mine No. 2 of the company is located here and ranks next to the Livingston mine in tons hoisted and hence is second in the county. The great proportion of dwellings in the village are owned by the coal company and are characterized by simplicity of architectural design and finish. The majority of miners in these villages are Slavs or Italians. The village has a neat school house. Morgan E. Reece, who recently took the school census, found 350 children of school age. He says the children of the foreigners are bright and eager to learn, and their parents anxious to have them in school. Williamson takes its name from the family of John and Mathew Williamson whose farm land is included in the village site. The village was incorporated in 1907. The first board of trustees consisted of John Commit, president; J. Crassen, M. Krupp, George Dyzorus, R. T. McAllister, Joseph Farrimond and H. Gray.

The present village board is constituted as follows: Joseph Farrimond, Jr., president; John Westwood, Sr., George Dyzours, Sr., Wm. Herbert, Sr., Joseph Runner and Edgar Neal. Joseph Farrimond, Sr., is treasurer; John Westwood, Jr., clerk; J. E. Dixon, police magistrate.

## CHAPTER LXXI

### OMPH-GHENT TOWNSHIP

FIRST EVENTS AND SETTLERS—WORDEN VILLAGE—COAL MINING INTERESTS—PRAIRIE CITY—  
GENERAL TOWNSHIP MATTERS.

Omph-Ghent is one of the north tier of townships in Madison county. Geographically it is township 6, range 7, bounded on the north by Macoupin county, east by Olive, south by Hamel and west by Moro. The surface is an undulating prairie with timber along the streams. It is watered by Cahokia and Swett creeks. It is named for a church that stood near the home of David Swett, the first permanent settler, who located there in 1820 and built the first cabin. Among other pioneers were Samuel Walker, Sanford Dove, Captain Samuel Jackson, Robert and James Rosby.

#### FIRST EVENTS AND SETTLERS

The first death in the township was that of the wife of a squatter. The next that of the wife of Samuel Walker. The first birth was that of Mary Swett, daughter of David Swett. The first marriage that between James Best and Mary Tatum. The first church was built on the west side of the township in 1848. The first minister was Charles Howard. The first school is said to date back to 1825. David Swett was the first justice of the peace. He came to Edwardsville in 1817 and in 1820 located on a quarter section in Omph-Ghent. Matias Handlon entering eighty acres on the same date. Swett married a niece of Thos. Tindall who came to Madison county from North Carolina in 1817. Other early settlers

prior to 1830, were Charles Tindall, Ezekiel Davis and Samuel H. Denton. Denton's widow lived to be the oldest of the early settlers in the township. Parham Wall, William Hill, Benjamin Bond, Stephen Wilcox, Geo. W. Beaird, Robert Page, also came prior to 1830. Thos. Grant, Sr., came in 1831. His son Thomas, Jr., married a daughter of Colonel Samuel Judy. She was born in the county in 1809. Captain Samuel Jackson located on section 14 at an early date. Edward Butler and Darius Spruwell came in 1833. William Kell came to the county in 1829 and entered 320 acres near where Worden now stands. One of the main avenues of Worden is named after him. Robert Roseberry came in 1836 and Richard Sandbach from England in 1839. Fred. Handshey was the first German settler, coming in 1833. Other early German settlers were Adam Hohe, Frank Peters, C. and J. Kuhlenberg, Fred Klein, H. Weisman, Rev. L. Blume, F. and H. Durstman, J. C. Schæfer, Fred. Hildebrand, Fred. Leseman and H. C. Nobbe.

Jonathan McManus built a saw and grist mill on the creek west of Worden at an early day and ran it for some years in connection with a blacksmith shop. In 1879 a destructive cyclone swept through Omph-Ghent township. Houses and barns were blown down and scattered, forest trees uprooted and orchards wiped off the earth. Edward Mc-

Donald was killed on his farm during the storm. The first Sunday school was held in the barn of David Swett by Joseph Gordon in 1833. Mr. Gordon became known later as a prominent Presbyterian minister. He also taught the first Sunday school on Liberty Prairie, the third established in the county.

While nearly all of the early settlers reared large families few of their descendants remain in the county. They have died off or

Wall, who was the son-in-law of Mr. Roseberry. In 1860 Mr. Wall laid out a town in section 35 and called it New Hampton. He established a store there. In 1854 John C. Worden, an Englishman, came to the county and engaged in business. In 1867 he purchased the store of Mr. Wall and his real estate holdings, and then laid out an addition north of the New Hampton plat. In 1870 the Decatur and East St. Louis railroad later



WORDEN SCHOOL HOUSE

moved away and their places have been taken by Germans.

#### WORDEN VILLAGE

The village of Worden is the commercial center of Omph-Ghent township. The story of its rise is told briefly below. John Lamb, a native of Tennessee, settled in section 25 at an early day. Some of his descendants still reside in the township. A saw mill was built southwest of Lamb's improvement and a post office established called Lamb's Point. During the Civil war it was a recruiting station for the Union army. William Burley was the first postmaster at Lamb's Point and was succeeded by David Burley. In 1857 the office was moved to the home of Hampton

the Wabash was built through the place and the name Worden was given the station in recognition of Mr. Worden's activity in furthering the interests of the company. He was a man of enterprise and ability. He was railroad agent, postmaster, deputy sheriff, by turns, and held other positions of trust. His wife was a daughter of G. S. Weaver. Some of their children still survive. The old homestead is occupied by Edward Sandbach, an opulent resident, who married a daughter of Mr. Worden.

#### COAL MINING INTERESTS

The opening of a coal shaft by the Worden Mining Company in 1876 was the beginning of the town's material prosperity and has

aided materially in developing it from a cross-roads settlement to a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. The country about is underlaid with a vein of coal some six to eight feet thick. The mining interests are now controlled by two great companies, the Kerens-Donnawald Company and the DeCamp Company. The village has an elevator owned by Keiser Brothers, a creamery and other industries, also the usual number of mercantile houses for a place of its size. Worden has several miles of graniteoid sidewalks and its streets are well-improved thoroughfares. While the village is largely dependent on its mining interests it enjoys a flourishing trade with the fertile country roundabout. It has a handsome two-story city hall, built of brick, which is an ornament to the place. On the first floor is located the private bank of Wall & Company, established in 1902. The president is William P. Wall, son of Hampton Wall who laid out New Hampton. The cashier is J. T. McGaughey, a genial and popular gentleman, a descendant of one of the leading old families. Another successful financial institution which is doing much to advance the prosperity of the town, is the Worden B. and L. Association, of which Louis Dornseif is president; Wm. Schliepsich, vice president; and Edward Pearce, secretary. The present postmaster, who is an efficient official, is Mr. M. E. Berry. Joseph Lamb, son of John Lamb, now eighty years old, has lived in the township seventy-seven years. The first physician to locate in Worden was Dr. H. R. Dorr. He was succeeded in practice by his son who has just completed an unique and handsome residence. The educational interests of Worden are well-provided for. It has a large two-story school house surrounded by pleasant grounds. This is a reminder that the first school treasurer of the district was Hampton Wall, a gentleman prominent in the business life of Madison and

Macoupin counties for a generation. There are four churches in Worden, Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and Christian. The Baptist church building is the oldest. It was built about 1850 and stood originally in the cemetery, a half mile north of town. It was later moved into the village to its present site, a case of the church coming to the people instead of the reverse.

Worden has good transportation facilities furnished by the Wabash and the Litchfield & Madison railroads. The Big Four passes east of town but has no station. Worden is also an important point on the Illinois Traction line which furnishes it direct connection with the county seat.

The administration of civic affairs in Worden is in the hands of a village board of which C. W. Piper is president. The trustees, in addition, are A. Z. Rice, W. H. Sharp, Edward Pearce, Jesse Spurgeon, Charles Schuette and F. W. Quade. Other officers are J. T. McGaughey, treasurer; H. H. Emerich, clerk; Thos. Williamson, attorney.

Hon. Henry Picker, a leading German business man of Worden was a member of the legislature 1890-1892.

The population of the village in 1890 was 522; in 1900, 544; in 1910, 1,082.

#### PRAIRIE CITY

Prairie City is a pleasant settlement in section 18, on the line of Moro township, and at the crossing of two main county roads. The first settler was Maurice Hartnett. It was platted in 1858 by L. L. Dorsey. A Lutheran church was built in 1863 followed by a more pretentious one in 1874, costing \$11,000. The village has a beautiful location, a good country trade, and is surrounded by fertile farms tilled by an industrious and progressive people.

## GENERAL TOWNSHIP MATTERS

Omph-Ghent is almost entirely an agricultural township save for its mining interests. It has many fine farms and attractive suburban homesteads evolved from the wilderness. It has, in addition to the churches named, Mt. Zion Methodist church, South. The township is represented on the county board by supervisor William Zerges. The first supervisor

was James Kell, 1876-8. He was succeeded by W. F. Kell. James Kell was the son of William Kell who came to Madison county from North Carolina in 1829.

The population of Omph-Ghent in 1890 was 1,472; in 1900, 1,499; in 1910, 2,062. The gain in the last decade was almost entirely in Worden village.

## CHAPTER LXXII

### PIN OAK TOWNSHIP.

#### PIONEER CITIZENS—NOTABLE SETTLEMENT OF FREED SLAVES—GENERAL ITEMS.

Pin Oak township, taking its name from a grove of Pin Oaks in section sixteen, a former militia training ground, comprises all of congressional township T. 4, R. 7. It is bounded on the north by Hamel, east by Marine, south by Jarvis and west by Edwardsville. Although one of the earliest settled townships in the county, and near the city of Edwardsville, it is the least populous. In 1890 it had a population of 1,119; in 1900, 1,026; in 1910, 933. Its surface is an undulating plain dotted with groves of timber. In early days about half the land was timbered and all would have been but for the frequent prairie fires. With the increase of settlers, and the consequent checking of the fires, new groves of timber sprang up and flourished. The township is watered by Silver creek and its branches. It is strictly an agricultural township covered with fertile farms and with little waste land. It is a beautiful country to look upon in summer with its broad acres of waving grain shimmering in the sunshine. It is adapted to all the staple crops and to stock raising, dairying being an important industry. The main county roads from Edwardsville to Highland and Marine pass through Pin Oak.

#### PIONEER CITIZENS

Joseph Bartlett and pioneers Lockhart and Taylor were the reputed first settlers in the township. They came in 1808 and began improvements in 1809. Descendants of Joseph

Bartlett still reside in the township. Thomas Barnett, who came to the county in 1815, settled in section 5. Two of his grandsons, Edward Barnett, a prosperous lumber dealer of Edwardsville, and J. A. Barnett, the genial circuit clerk, are among the most popular residents of the county. Col. Thos. Judy was an early settler in section 4. Sylvanus Gaskill was a pioneer, and the first sermon in the township is said to have been delivered at his house by Rev. Knowland, in 1808. The first school was taught the same year by Mr. Atwater in a log cabin on a farm later owned by Jubilee Posey. Joseph Bartlett became a prominent citizen and was the first assessor and treasurer of the county. He served in the war of 1812 and also in the Black Hawk war. Service in these two wars, however, was general among the pioneers. They had to defend their new homes or lose them. Paul Beck located on section 5 prior to 1812 and built a block house and established a horse mill. This improvement was later purchased by George Coventry, an Englishman, who came from Kentucky in 1813. This place and other lands adjacent were subsequently purchased by Gov. Edward Coles. The site of an old block house is now occupied by a flourishing apple orchard. Gov. Coles retained this property during his lifetime. He died in 1868 and willed it to his daughter, Miss Mary Coles of Philadelphia, who still survives. In 1870 she sent an agent to the county, in the person of

former Mayor Prince, of Boston, who, on her authority, sold the lands to Wheeler & Prickett of Edwardsville. They, in turn, disposed of the lands to others. The eighty acre tract in section 4 on which Gov. Coles had improved was purchased by K. T. Barnett. The eighty acre tract south of the main road is now owned by Mrs. Mary Miller and the north tract in section 4, by M. M. Buchta. Another tract of the governor's land, in section 5 was also purchased by K. T. Barnett, father of Edward and uncle of J. A. Barnett of Edwardsville. A second tract in section 5, understood to have been once the property of the Governor, is owned by R. Buckley. The tract in section 4 purchased by Mr. Barnett was subsequently sold by him to F. W. Tunnell. Gov. Coles in his autobiography says that his buildings and improvements, including a young orchard, were destroyed by prairie fire shortly before his removal to Philadelphia in 1833, but, in the memory of persons still living, a gigantic apple tree stood in the yard surrounding the present tenant house on the premises and was probably one that survived the fire spoken of by the Governor. An old well, doubtless sunk by Gov. Coles' direction, was also near the present tenant house. In later years it became choked up by the sides caving in, and a new well was dug fifteen feet distant, and the earth taken therefrom was used in filling up the old well.

Jubilee Posey, a native of Georgia, came to the county in 1811, when a youth, and became a prominent citizen. He lived to an advanced age. Other early citizens who came in territorial days or soon after, were George Hutton, Laban Smart, James Tunnell, James Pearce, Alvis Hauskins, John Minter, Jacob Gonterman, Matthias and George Handlon, Samuel McKittrick, Edmund Fruit, Robert McKee, James Keown, Thos. J. Barnsback, Col. Thos. Judy and others. Reference to many members of these old families will be found in the biographical volume of this work.

#### NOTABLE SETTLEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

In a certain aspect Pin Oak is one of the most interesting townships in the State as the scene of a historical incident. It will be remembered that in 1819 Edward Coles of Virginia, having freed his slaves, brought them to Madison county and settled them on lands he purchased in Pin Oak township, from three to four miles from Edwardsville. He gave each adult male a quarter section. The colony of freed slaves thus established prospered and, as time passed on, other colored settlers joined them and the original holdings were subdivided. The settlement at one time numbered about 300, but subsequently diminished, a number of families moving to Montgomery county. The settlement is in the centre of the township, mainly in sections 14, 15 and 16. Two main county roads run through it and it is bisected by Silver creek. Among the early settlers were Robert Crawford, Michael Lee, Samuel Vanderberg, Henry Daugherty and Thos. Sexton.

There were several preachers among the colored people in different decades. They supported two churches, Baptist and Methodist. The original colony was a success in establishing the ability of the emancipated slaves to support themselves when afforded the opportunity and vindicated the judgment as well as the philanthropy of Gov. Coles. One of the churches referred to seems to have died out as Supervisor Fred Tegtmeyer informs the writer that there is now but one church in the township, the colored Baptist.

The most notable colored man in the township, but not connected with the original colony, was Henry Blair. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1816. After his master's death he was set free by his mistress and made his way to the fertile land of Illinois. He engaged in farming in Pin Oak township. By industry, perseverance and native intelligence he made rapid progress in securing a competence, and



eventually became the owner of nearly a thousand acres of choice land which he farmed at a profit. The homestead of the family, in section 9, stands on a slightly knoll and is visible from a long distance.

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

Pin Oak township is well supplied with means of transportation, both the Clover Leaf and the Illinois Central passing through it. Fruit, a station and post-office on the Clover Leaf, is on the line between Hamel and Pin Oak townships. It takes its name from the pioneer family of that name. The writer recalls a volunteer soldier of the Civil war, by the name of Fruit, from this neighborhood, who was very fleshy. The officials sent him home from Camp Butler because on drill his breadth covered any two men in his company and spoiled "the count." However, he was a good man and a patriot.

The population of Pin Oak is now largely German or of German descent, many of the descendants of the original American settlers having moved away. They are frugal and industrious, and have made the township a garden of productiveness.

The first supervisor of Pin Oak, after the adoption of township organization, was James B. McKee, in 1876. Since then a long line of prominent citizens have filled the position.

#### THE COLES PLANTATION

The *Edwardsville Democrat* of August 1, 1912, has contained the following article by its editor, Captain A. L. Brown, than whom no one is better posted on the history of Madison county:

"Last Tuesday W. T. Norton, inspected the site of Gov. Coles' farm homestead, where the latter lived in the '20s. The 80-acre tract where the house stood is in Pin Oak township, S½ SW. of Section 4, now owned by Mrs. Frank Tunnell, and lies on the north of the road running directly east from Edwardsville through north part of Town 4, Range 7.

"The Coles plantation originally embraced nearly 400 acres. It was in that vicinity that Gov. Coles planted his colony of freed slaves that he brought from Virginia and which caused him so much legal persecution afterward. Among those slaves was 'Uncle Bobby' Crawford, who was an able preacher, renowned as a Christian among whites as well as blacks. There are a very few people now living in Edwardsville who recall 'Uncle Bobby' and his wife. They moved to Montgomery county in the '50s and died there many years ago.

"In the days of camp-meetings at Silver Creek, on the Edwardsville Marine road, 'Uncle Bobby' was a foremost figure thereof. Days when it was announced that he would preach, scores of white people were there from neighboring towns."

## CHAPTER LXXIII

### ST. JACOB TOWNSHIP.

#### FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST BIRTH WITHIN THE FORT—DR. GERKE, PIONEER GERMAN—THE TOWN OF ST. JACOB—AS A VILLAGE.

Settlement of this township began at about the same time as the eastern part of Helvetia township, and almost as early as in any other part of Madison county. Being a part of the extensive Looking Glass prairie region, the description of Helvetia and Saline townships regarding the beautiful parklike landscape, fertility of soil, and consequent attraction for settlers, applies to it as well, and need not be repeated here.

##### FIRST SETTLERS.

Like in the adjacent townships, the first settlements were made along the timber's edge, on the east side of Silver Creek, by hardy pioneers from Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1810. The first were the families of John Lindley; of Augustus, William and Cyrus Chilton, and the Harrison and Schmeltzer families. They lived in peace until the Indians in 1812 became hostile, when the settlers built for their protection a fort or stockade (described elsewhere), where eleven families from this and adjoining townships found shelter. The fort (in the n.w. corner of section 17) was commanded by Major Isaac Ferguson and Captain Abraham Howard. It was never attacked. During the winter of 1814 Jesse J. Renfro, a ranger during the war of 1812, and a dozen other rangers, were on guard there under the command of Samuel Whiteside. It is related that during the early Indian troubles

an Indian committed an overt act near the fort. Captain Howard daringly pursued him alone and after a chase of ninety miles in the wilderness and among savages, succeeded in killing the Indian and bringing his scalp back to the fort.

##### FIRST BIRTH WITHIN THE FORT

Within the fort occurred the first birth, that of Thomas Chilton, also the first marriage, of Joseph Ferguson, brother of the Major, and Virginia Schmeltzer. The first death, that of Augustus Chilton, also occurred in the fort. He died of old age and was buried near the fort. The first school was taught in this fort by David Schmeltzer, and in 1818 the first school house, a log cabin, was built near the fort. Alexander Truesdale and John Kyle (who later settled in Helvetia township) were also among the first teachers. The first church was built by Methodists about 1852, a brick building, called the Augusta church, near the site of the old log school house. Prior to the building of the church services were held at the residence of John C. Dugger.

John Giger (Geiger), a Pennsylvania German, entered land in section 5, Nov. 8, 1816, where he improved a farm. Gilmore Anderson, from Kentucky, settled in section 17, in 1816. His son James G. Anderson, was the first blacksmith of the township, who, with Wm. Faires (a woodworker), made wagons

and the wooden mould-board plow for the early settlers. He had served as major of a regiment in the Black Hawk war, was a respected citizen and a member of the County Commissioners Board at the time of his death in September, 1847. John Herrin settled Herrin's Grove, section 16, in 1816. His son, G. W. Herrin, improved a farm in section 11, and died in 1880. Phil. Searcy came from Tennessee in 1817, and improved a farm adjoining Giger's. George W. Searcy was constable and justice, and had a store in town up to his death years ago. Wesley Dugger came from Tennessee and settled in section 3 in 1817. John C. Dugger improved a good farm, and Jerrett Dugger started an ox-mill about 1828, which he, after several years, sold to A. Zwilchenbart, a Swiss settler, who ran it for a long time. Henry Burton Thorp came from Connecticut in 1819, having previously (1817) entered 150 acres on which he started an improvement. His brothers, Samuel and Nathan Thorp, also came to the township some years later. Henry Burton and Samuel ran a distillery for years. David Thorp and Albert Judd also built a distillery on the Silver Creek ford. John Howard, son of the widow Howard of Saline township, settled near the Augusta church. He was a ranger during the Indian troubles, member of the Legislature of 1818, and the first justice of the township. Nicholas Kyle (son of Adam Kyle, one of the first settlers of Marine township) located at the edge of timber northwest of St. Jacob, where he improved a large farm and built one of the first brick houses in this part of the county. He was the first constable of the township. Wm. Parkinson came from Tennessee in 1816, lived on the original Chilton place, and entered his first land in 1817. Many years later he moved to Wisconsin, where he died. His brother, Washington Parkinson, entered 80 acres in 1816, but came here two years later. His son, Alfred J. Parkinson, born in Tennessee 1816, became one of the most prom-

inent farmers of the township, on the well known beautiful location in the eastern part of the township. He was a member of the Senate in the state legislature in 1882. He and his wife died many years ago. One of his sons, Prof. Daniel B. Parkinson, is president of the Southern Illinois State Normal University. Several of his children died, the others moved away, leaving only one grandson as farmer in this township. Among the other prominent early settlers were. Elam Faires, E. Ellif, N. Burnham, E. Traver, F. S. Pike, G. W. Herrin, E. Ellis, E. C. and G. W. Searcy, W. M. Giger (Geiger), the Andersons, Jeff. Virgin, the Pyles, and others.

#### DR. GERKE, PIONEER GERMAN.

Dr. Henry C. Gerke, of Hessen Cassel, Germany, was one of the first Germans coming to this county in 1824. Having left his family behind, but after visiting Germany several times, he finally located with his family (which he had brought over at that time), on the Herrin place in 1834. He had previously traveled for years extensively throughout North America for observation and study of the institutions and conditions of the country, gathering material for his books on the history and conditions of North America and especially the Mississippi valley, several volumes, published at Hamburg in 1833, and widely circulated in Germany, influencing in a large measure the German immigration to this part of the state. His eldest son, Wm. H. Gerke, settled in Marine township in 1831. The late Judge Hy. C. Gerke, of Marine, who later lived and died in Edwardsville, was a grandson of the old doctor. Dr. Gerke was a classical scholar and able lawyer, who studied the political and other conditions of the United States so thoroughly that his works on the new world were rightfully held as authentic. John P. Gerke, his other son, who came over with the family in 1834, was an artist of considerable fame, who died in St. Louis in 1847.

The influx of other German settlers, who became prominent farmers, began about 1835, when Theodore and Joseph Miller arrived. The others, who followed from year to year, were: Henry, Samuel and Valentin Frey, A. Zwilchenbart, Jacob Leder, Peter Frutiger, J. A. Kirri, Henry Ritter, Rudolph Baer, Chr. Hirni, Jacob Leutwiler, John Schmidt, E. Pahmeyer, Martin and Chr. Branger, M. and F. Noll, G. Gaffner, Jacob Widicus, Conrad Meyer, F. Sohler, G. W. Schoeck, P. Zuckweiler, Jacob Zobrist, E. Pahmeyer, F. Becker, Phil and Louis Wasem, Chr. Reusser, Henry Laengle (farmer and hotelkeeper), and others. Most of these pioneer settlers have passed away, but the names of nearly all of them are perpetuated here by descendants.

The township is bounded on the east by Helvetia, north by Marine, west by Jarvis, and south by St. Clair county. Silver creek is the principal stream flowing through the north-west part in a southerly direction, with considerable timber along the stream, but otherwise the township is substantially prairie, the landscape being similar to that of Helvetia township, the description of which also applies here. The old Oak Grove school house, half way between Highland and St. Jacob, was completely destroyed by cyclone in 1903 and rebuilt the same year.

#### THE TOWN OF ST. JACOB

Was started as a crossroads place when Jacob Schutz built the first house, where he sold whiskey by the gallon. In 1849 Jacob Schroth bought several acres of land off the corner of Schutz's farm in section 16 and built a small house, which he afterwards enlarged and operated therein a store, saloon and tavern (called the St. Jacob House). In June, 1851, a post office was established, and because his name and that of the original owner of the land and the blacksmith's was also Jacob, they agreed to name the place St. Jacob. When Mr. Schroth died in 1860 his wife was ap-

pointed postmistress and continued so for many years. Jacob Willi (deceased), one of the leading men of the township and owner of a fine farm just north of town (now in possession of his son, Supervisor Ed. Willi) started a blacksmith shop in 1850. Louis Schiele, who built the third house, laid out the town of St. Jacob in 1866, at which time there were about twenty houses in the village, mostly near the Schroth place on the St. Louis wagon road. At that time Joseph Somm, one of the most corpulent men to be seen, also conducted a tavern opposite to Schroth's. Dr. Buck was the first physician, and Isaac Anderson started the first drug store.

When the Vandalia railroad was completed in 1868, passing the old place a distance of about six blocks on the north side, the town grew rapidly in that direction, and has since developed to a progressive village of about 550 inhabitants, with the various lines of human endeavor well represented, the surrounding country, being one of the most fertile agricultural regions, settled by prosperous farmers, securing for the town a good trade.

Louis Karges, for very many years a prominent merchant of the town, died in 1905. F. Sohler, another old time successful storekeeper and grain dealer, died about five years ago. E. N. Peterson, who started the first lumber yard in 1866, and was a leading man of the town, also died about 11 years ago. G. W. Searcy, the old time constable, justice and storekeeper, passed away some years ago.

#### AS A VILLAGE.

St. Jacob was formally organized as a village on November 2d, 1875, the first board being composed of G. W. Hays, president; Louis Schiele, clerk; John Schaefer, treasurer; and Christopher Moore, Jacob Schrodt and Melchior Fischer as members. The present members of the board and officers are: Fred. Sohn, president; Fred. Spies, John Weidner, E. N. Michael, J. L. Noll, and Jacob Kirri,

members; F. J. Buehlmann, clerk; John Hochuli, treasurer; W. P. Sweeney, justice of the peace.

The school building is a two-story brick of four rooms. The Lutheran Church, a neat brick structure, was built in 1869, destroyed by cyclone in 1905 and rebuilt the same year. The Methodist church is a frame building, erected in 1879. A Catholic congregation was organized in 1893, and a frame church built in 1894. A Turnverein was organized Sept. 1, 1875, and a fine hall built in 1884. The lodges are: Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Court of Honor, Eastern Star, Royal Neighbors, and Rebbecca's.

Present business—General Stores: Hochuli & Co., Widicus & Co., and Chas. Grueneberg. Hotels: Commercial (Oscar Appel), Rail Road Hotel (Fred. Schmidt), Alpine, formerly Pfaelzer Hof (Walter Sackett). Lumber, Hardware and Implements: Val. Liebler, and Schwarz & Blumer. Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers: Becker Bros., Fred. Spies, and F. Maurer. Tin Shop: L. Schaefer. Furniture:

Wm. Baer & Co. Drug Store: John Gaffner. Also a branch of the St. Louis Dairy Co.

The State Bank of St. Jacob was organized in 1903, with a paid up capital of \$25,000. Its resources are \$200,000, surplus and undivided profits \$10,500, and deposits \$184,600. The directors are: Charles Valier, L. A. Valier, Daniel Widicus, L. W. Adler, and Robert Valier. Frank Pike, cashier:

In 1866 Ed. Dee and Wm. C. McAllily erected a saw mill a short distance north of town and sawed the timbers for a small grist mill which they built and put in operation in 1869. Chas. Valier, a practical miller, became a partner. After it had been improved and run for a number of years under several different owners it burned down. Rudolph Baer & Sons then erected a large new mill on the south side of the railroad in 1882. In 1889 it burned down entirely, but was rebuilt on a larger scale by the Valier & Spies Milling Co., and is now one of the best modern flouring mills of large capacity, still owned and operated by the firm that built it.

## CHAPTER LXXIV

### SALINE TOWNSHIP

FIRST TRACES OF SETTLEMENT—THE McALLILY FAMILY—MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHARACTER—JAMES REYNOLDS—NEW SWITZERLAND—INDUSTRIES—EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL—TOWN OF SALINE (GRANTFORK P. O.)—PIERRON.

*By J. S. Hoerner*

Saline township, evidently so named on account of a salt well in the southwestern part, contains all of town four, range five, bounded on the north by Leef township, on the east by Bond county, south by Helvetia and west by Marine township, Silver creek running through the northwestern and Sugar creek through the southeastern part. The township contains, according to first surveys, 22,562 58-100 acres. Originally the township was about equally divided between timber and prairie land, but now comparatively little timber remains standing, nearly all along the creeks. The township is noted for its attractive, romantic scenery.

#### FIRST TRACES OF SETTLEMENT

The first traces of settlement are found in the southwestern part in 1809, in which year the first house was built by a widow Howard, who had come from Tennessee. Her family consisted of several sons and daughters, the two eldest sons being Joseph and Abraham Howard. She selected a ridge at the edge of timber, affording a fine and extensive view of the surrounding country—Looking Glass prairie. Later this became the Rilliet place and was named "Sonnenberg" (sun hill.)

The next year, 1810, Abraham Huser, of

German descent, a son-in-law of widow Howard, settled about three quarters of a mile north of her place, about in the center of section 29, where twenty years later James Reynolds located, the place now owned by Simon Bargaetzi. About 1815 Huser moved to within a few miles south of Troy, where he founded the Huser settlement. Previous to 1810 there were no settlers within many miles in either direction, and no white persons north, according to known records. Only after that time settlements began and increased from year to year, usually at the edges of timber or in the woods. Among the first were the Geiger and Chilton families, who located in section 17. Geiger was of German descent, but later changed his name to Giger. On account of Indian troubles he soon removed with his family several miles northwest into Marine township. The first birth in Saline township was that of William Geiger in 1810, and the first death of Polly Geiger about 1811.

Thomas Chilton was the first magistrate, but not having acquainted himself sufficiently with the law, his decisions as justice of the peace did not show the desired knowledge and judgment.

Archibald Coulter was the first settler in

the northern part of the township in 1816, coming from Kentucky, locating upon the present Mudge place. About ten years later he removed to the northern part of the state.

#### THE McALLILY FAMILY

About 1818 the Samuel McAllily family, also from Kentucky, settled between the Howards and Huser at the timber heights on the Marine road (site of the present cemetery), but finding no water at that place, they removed some distance south, starting the farm that later became the property of Frank Lorenz and is now owned by his son Edward Lorenz, where the Koepflis first stopped (with McAllily) upon their arrival in 1831.

Father McAllily was an active man. He planted the first fruit trees in this section, which was then called the McAllily settlement. He was of Scotch descent, born in South Carolina, and is well spoken of in old records. One night he shot and killed one of the largest panthers in the settlement, measuring nine feet from tip to tip. The animal had been in a tree upon the present Ambuehl farm. At that time deer were also seen daily, trooping over the prairie in droves from ten to fifty, and other game of all kinds was also plentiful. Even an elk was killed, while there were bears, and wolves very numerous.

#### MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHARACTER

In 1823 William Briggs, who came from Kentucky, finding a salt brine in section 19 near Silver creek, sunk a salt well to a depth of 440 feet and started salt works, which, however, did not pay sufficiently, so that the project was soon abandoned. Mr. Briggs had a military and political record. He was a subordinate officer under General Clark in the conquest of Illinois, 1778 and 1779, and in 1790 was appointed sheriff of St. Clair county, holding the office many years, having

also been a member of the first legislative body of the territory which convened in 1812.

Most of the earliest settlers of this and adjacent townships came from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. After they had completed their improvement on Congressional land, they took life easy, hunting, trapping, and planting only what they needed for themselves, their necessities otherwise being most moderate. Solomon Koepfli, describing these settlers as he met them upon arrival, says in his history of Highland: "It is true that our eyes were often offended when we met men whose naked knees and elbows were exposed through their tattered clothes, looking miserable. These indolent and aimless people composed at that time the greater part of the inhabitants of Illinois, probably causing the origination of the nickname 'Suckers.'" And yet he speaks of these sturdy pioneers in the rough and rude surroundings as being honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations with the neighbors, always ready with alacrity to help in case of need without even being asked to do so.

#### JAMES REYNOLDS

Among those who settled in the township in 1830, James Reynolds was, in great contrast with the other settlers, the most prominent and influential, honored for his energy, enterprise, perseverance and sterling character. He came to Illinois in 1818, and in 1830 bought the Huser farm, which is now the Bargaetzi property. Unlike most other native American settlers, who took things easy and were satisfied with the simplest necessities of life, he began systematic farming and stock raising on a large scale, according to best methods and with the best implements obtainable, so that he was considered an expert and model for other farmers. In 1840 he was elected to the state legislature, and also served many years as justice of the peace.

He had four children, Reuben, William, Nancy and Sarah. Nancy married Samuel Thorp, and after his death became the wife of his brother David. Sarah married Curtis Blakeman Jr.

Thos. Johnson Jr. settled, 1817, a short distance south of the village of Saline (Grantfork). He planted an orchard, which was considered the best in that section.

Solomon H. Mudge, father of E. W. Mudge (now of Edwardsville), one of the prominent early settlers, coming from Portland, Maine, engaged in banking in St. Louis, and in the spring of 1836 bought 1,800 acres of land, building a fine summer residence on the heights in section 3, a short distance southeast of the village of Saline, affording a grand and distant view of the landscape south and east. The grounds around the residence were laid out and improved in beautiful park-like style, admired by all who had the pleasure of seeing it. Several years after building the residence he engaged in the hotel business in New Orleans, but spent the summer months at his country home, where he was buried after his death in 1860.

Other first settlers were: Robert Coulter in 1817, James East in 1816, H. Carson 1829, Ben. Reimer 1818, McCullum 1822, James Pierce 1817, H. Lisenbee about 1822, and John Carter about 1835.

The first preaching was at the cabin of mother Howard by the Rev. Jones, then by John Barber (who also taught school), his son Joel, and John Knight.

#### NEW SWITZERLAND

With the year 1831 began a new era for the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of this and adjacent townships, upon the arrival of the Koepfli family, two Suppiger brothers, and others, who started the Swiss colony, naming it "New Switzerland." The party was headed by Dr. Caspar Koepfli, Sr., the other members being his wife,

his sons Solomon, Bernhard and Joseph, a hired girl, Joseph and Anthony Suppiger, and Alois Kappeler (a carpenter), all from Sursee, Switzerland, together with four other men from other towns in Switzerland—Joseph Vonarx, Sebastian Keller, Caspar Helfenstein and Moritz Geissshuesler. These were followed in 1833 by the families of Joseph Suppiger, Sr. and his brother Johann Suppiger, each succeeding year bringing an increased number from Switzerland, as well as many from different parts of Germany and some from France.

Joseph Suppiger, Sr., died a few months after his arrival and was the first person buried in the present Highland cemetery in section 30. His sons were Joseph, Anton and Melchior. The sons of Johann Suppiger were Xavier, John and Bernard, besides two daughters. Among the other immigrants from Switzerland in 1833 were the Blattner brothers (Johann and Rudolph), Wm. Hagnauer, Jacob Eggen, and the Buchmann family. In 1834 five daughters of John Suppiger, Sr., and his son David arrived, also Moritz Huegy, who was the first of the Swiss settlers to marry here. In consequence of the increasing number of new immigrants the monotonous life was broken more and more. Among the arrivals up to 1840 were the Nagel, Ambuehl and Staffebach families. On the 22nd of August, 1840, another party of sixty-eight persons arrived from Switzerland being the families Bardill, Marcut (Marcoot), Ruedy, Branger, Florin, Ulmer, etc.

In March, 1841, ten years after their arrival, all of the Koepfli family returned to Switzerland, after selling most of their land. Solomon and Joseph, however, returned again after two and a half years, father Koepfli also returning later, after seven and a half years.

Among the immigrants of 1841 were many from Baden and Wuertemberg, Germany, the families Trautner, Hotz, Spengel, Bader,



Bender, Zopf, Hammer, Plocher and others. These, like the others from the old country, were industrious, frugal and contented people, who, with but few exceptions, readily adapted themselves to the trying conditions and circumstances of those times, striving with courage and energy to overcome the hardships. They knew how to help themselves. For instance, regularly made wagons were too expensive and hard to get, consequently they constructed them primitively without any iron as best they could, making so-called "roll wagons" with wheels out of the trunks of large trees, thus gaining advantage over the natives, who used sleds when they could not purchase a wagon. They gradually bought up all the public lands (at \$1.25 per acre) as long as it was to be had—up to the latter part of the fifties.

At the incitation of the settlers of this and Helvetia townships, a state or national road was laid out from Pocahtontas to Troy, as part of the national post road, and to see the passing of the four-horse mail coaches was an event each time until the O. & M. railroad was built. The project of a railroad to run through this section in 1836 and 1854 (Brough road) were abandoned for want of funds although considerable grading had been done. In 1864, however, the agitation for a railroad finally resulted in the building and completion to Highland in 1868 of the Vandalia Line, entering this township near Highland and passing out eastward at Pierron. The city and citizens of Highland contributed \$15,200 for building this road.

There is no village or town wholly in the township. About one-sixth of the northern part of Highland is in Saline township, all built up since the advent of the railroad. The village of Saline (Grantfork postoffice), lies on the township line in about equal parts in Saline and Leef townships. The same being the case in Pierron, which is partly in the township and Bond county.

#### INDUSTRIES

The township is an agricultural section, raising mostly corn, wheat, oats, and hay, but is largely devoted to dairying. Grape culture was also considerably developed, but the area now taken up for this branch is not as large as formerly. The first vineyard was laid out by Joseph and Solomon Koepfli on the so-called Koepfli hill, just north of Highland, comprising five acres, being kept up until about twenty years ago, when the vines were taken out. Vineyards were also planted by Dr. Ryhiner, A. E. Bandelier, Nic. Ambuehl, Constant Rilliet, R. von Graffenried, Peter Gisler and others.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL

There are three country schools in the township, district 14 in section 35, district 12 in section 14, and district 13 in section 17. Parts of the township are also connected with other school districts of adjoining townships and Bond county. Up to 1831 there had been neither a school house nor church in the township.

For many years up to 1856 Saline and Helvetia townships formed one election precinct, elections being held at Justice Joseph Duncan's on Sugar creek up to 1838, and from thereon up to and including the presidential election of 1856 at the school house in Highland. Then Saline township was made an election precinct of its own, except the southern border sections, elections being held in the school house in section 8 near Silver creek, and after this building burned down the Kaufmann school house was made the voting place.

Township organization having carried at the fall election of 1875, to supersede the commissioner system, the following first officers of the township were elected on April 4, 1876: Supervisor, Jones Tontz; assessor, Geo. Hotz; collector, Martin Ruch; street commissioners, John Plocher, Chr. Tontz, and P. D. Mervin;

school trustees, David Rinderer; town clerk. A. A. Suppiger. Anthony Suppiger, father of A. A. Suppiger, one of the pioneer Swiss settlers, was an associate judge of the county court from 1865 to 1869. He had the reputation of being an uncompromising opponent to extravagant and inequitable expenditures.

#### TOWN OF SALINE (GRANTFORK P. O.)

Saline is a little village of about seventy-five inhabitants, though at one time it may have had at least one hundred and fifty. The main street divides the two townships, Saline and Leef. It was laid out in 1840 by Hy. K. Lathy, James Carpenter, and others. Previous to that time it was known as a cross-road place called Fitz James. The first house was built by Thomas Johnson, and the first death was that of Mrs. James Pierce, about 1839. John Duncan opened a store on the north side in 1840, and in addition kept a sort of tavern, calling it the Fitz James Hotel. After his death his buildings burned down. A few years later R. D. Legitt put up the second store, also on the north side, but soon sold out to Wm. Schum, who in 1858 sold to Bardill Brothers, John, Conrad and Stephen. John afterwards became sole owner, and having succeeded in getting a post office for the place, then called Grantfork, was its first postmaster, as well as the most active promoter of the town. He closed his store in 1874, retiring from business, and moved to Los Angeles, Cal., in 1910. Stephen, in 1862, opened a stone quarry and lime kiln on the Leef township side, and Conrad, after having become a physician, moved to Colorado in the late sixties. Martin Buch started the second store on the south side, which later, after his death, became the property of Hitz Bros., Arnold Hitz now being sole owner. The first blacksmith shop was started by a Mr. Herrin.

The village now has one good store, several saloons, blacksmith shop, etc. A fine Catholic church with a school in connection, was built

in 1872 on the Leef side, and the same year a two-room brick building was erected on the same side for the public school. The Lutheran church, a neat brick building on the south side, was also built in 1872. In the industrial line the town has a prosperous creamery. A sharpshooters society was started in 1866. Anton Beck ("old Tony Beck") was its organizer and first and continual president up to his death in 1875. The society still exists with regular practice, and its annual fall festival is usually largely attended. They own a nice park and rifle range just east of town.

The Diamond Mineral Spring, an attraction of the town, is described in the Leef township history.

#### PIERRON

is the other small village in the township, i. e. the western part of it, the eastern part lying in Bond county, the main street being the dividing line. It is a station on the Vandalia railroad and was laid out by Jacques Pierron in 1871. Upon completion of the railroad to the place August Pierron, son of Jacques, had erected a building used as barroom and grocery store by A. Pierron & Company. The postoffice was established in February, 1870, August Pierron being appointed postmaster. Pierron & Rinderer started the first general merchandise business, but after four years J. D. Rinderer became sole owner, then erecting a commodious two-story brick store building on the Bond county side of the main street. He died about eight years later, however, but the business was continued by different successive firms to this day, the present owners being Mewes & Schrupf.

The first grain warehouse was built in 1870 by J. Pierron and Leopold Knebel. In 1880 Leopold Knebel, then sole proprietor, built an elevator now owned by Philip Essenpreis. J. Weindel started the first blacksmith shop, and Charles Britsch opened the first hotel in

1870, removing to Highland, however, after a few years, where he died.

The village now has nearly three hundred inhabitants, a fine large Catholic church, a public school house, two general stores, the

Pierron Mercantile Company, and Mewes & Schrumpf, blacksmith and wagon maker, three saloons, a builder, concrete works, lumber yard, grain elevator, hardware store, and such other business enterprises as are required.

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## CHAPTER LXXV

### WOOD RIVER TOWNSHIP

FIRST SETTLERS—WOOD RIVER MASSACRE MONUMENT—FIRST SCHOOLS—UPPER ALTON—  
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS—BETHALTO—EAST AL-  
TON—WOOD RIVER AND BENBOW CITY—THE ASSASSINATION OF HON. D. B. GILLHAM.

Wood River township, township 5, range 9, so-called from the stream which flows through it, is one of the most important in Madison county agriculturally, industrially and socially. It is one of the oldest in the county in the way of permanent settlement, and the one in which higher education had its inception and has flowered into most pronounced development. Between the forks of Wood river lies the most beautiful stretch of country imaginable. All heavily timbered originally, but now a broad expanse of fertile farms that have yielded, for over a century, all the staple crops in profusion, and justified its selection by the argonauts as the most desirable section of the new land they had entered to possess it. The township is most favorably located for commerce, agriculture and the varied industries which form so important a factor in its life. It is bounded on the north by Foster, on the east by Fort Russell, on the south by Chouteau and the Mississippi and on the west by the river and Alton township. So much of its history is involved in previous chapters that this sketch must be brief.

#### FIRST SETTLERS

Just who were the first settlers of Wood River is a matter of some doubt. Thomas Rattan located in section 13, south of Bethalto, in 1804, on what was afterwards known

as Rattan's Prairie. It is doubtful whether he was the first settler for this reason: In 1806 there was a settlement at the mouth of Wood river, afterwards called Chippewa. George Catlin, the intrepid Indian portrait painter and explorer, speaks in his works of this settlement as being "directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri," which was then six miles above its present confluence with the Mississippi, and mentions the narrow escape which Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, the great explorer, had from being massacred there with the inhabitants, by hostile Indians. This incident occurred in 1806, so this settlement must have been prior to that date, how long before there is no record to tell as Chippewa was long since swept away by the encroaching rivers. This spot was also the camping place of the Lewis and Clark expedition, in the winter of 1804-5, prior to moving up the Missouri. So it may be that Chippewa antedates the settlement on Rattan's Prairie. Chippewa existed long enough to have the distinction of erecting the first steam mill in the county. Other settlements, long since extinct, in that neighborhood were Gibraltar, a mile up the river from Chippewa which had a post office in 1819; St. Mary's, near the mouth of Wood river. Rev. Thomas Lippincott says that "Dr. Tiffin had a fine two-story residence there in 1814 and that was about all there was of St.

Mary's." Milton was the most important of the extinct towns of Wood river township. It was located in section 17, where the river breaks through the bluffs and where the Edwardsville and Alton road crosses the stream. It was founded about 1800 by John Wallace and Walter J. Seeley. It became a flourishing village and in 1818 boasted a grist mill, two sawmills, a distillery, a store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern. Power for the mills was obtained by a dam across Wood river. The dead water back of the dam caused sickness. Many of the inhabitants died of malarial fevers and were buried on the adjacent hillside. The remaining settlers sought other locations and the houses were torn down or moved away. The tavern was moved to Upper Alton. A pioneer named Tolman Wright, of Virginia, settled near the mouth of Wood river in 1800 with his family. They later removed to the settlement between the forks of Wood river. Abel Moore came with his family from North Carolina in 1808 and settled between the forks of Wood river where some of his descendants still reside. He was joined a year latter by his brothers George and William Moore and their families. The two last named brothers were gunsmiths and one of them established a crude powder mill. It is a marvelous evolution that now the Equitable Powder Company and the Western Cartridge Company, two of the largest industries of their kind in the west are located two miles lower down on the banks of Wood river. Think of the contrast between the rude powder mill of over a century ago and its modern successors.

Reason Reagen and his family came, it is supposed, about the same time or a little later than the Moores. Reagen's wife and two children, two children of Abel Moore's and two of William Moore's were victims of the Indian massacre of July 10, 1814, as narrated elsewhere. William Montgomery, of Kentucky, settled in Fort Russell in 1814 and

three years later located in Wood River in section 13, and married Sarah Rattan. They raised a family of twelve children. William Montgomery became a wealthy land holder, owning over 2,000 acres at his death. The large family he left became one of the most distinguished in the county. One of his daughters married Hon. Z. B. Job and their children have increased the prominence of the family in a later generation.

Two brothers, George and Thomas Davidson, with their families, from South Carolina, were early settlers near Wanda and became prominent. The Collet family settled at Milton in 1817. Two of their descendants, Daniel W. and John W., later located in Upper Alton. To continue mentioning other early settlers of the township would exceed the limits allowed me. Following those mentioned came many others and laid the foundations of civilization, built churches, established schools, erected factories and made possible by their endeavors the high plane of life enjoyed at the present day. The hardships, the trials, the sacrifices of the path finders of the wilderness can never be adequately told. Life was a continued struggle with nature and the elements, and of continuous conflict with savage foes. There were two or more forts in the township for protection against the Indians. One was between the forks of Wood river, in section 10, to which the settlers fled after the massacre of 1814. It was a stockade of logs enclosing quite a large space, with block houses at diagonal corners, a log house within the enclosure and a well in the center. The site was on the farm of William Moore, later the Gill farm. Another fort was near the mouth of Wood river, built in 1811, and was one of a chain extending across the territory. Brink's History says: "It was known as Benen's fort and was about a mile south of Milton on land owned by Hon. A. E. Benbow. Jacob Pruitt, son of Solomon Pruitt, was born in this fort. This birth and that of

Isaac Cox, in 1812, were among the first in the township."

#### WOOD RIVER MASSACRE MONUMENT

The Vaughn cemetery, in section 24, where the victims of the Wood River massacre were buried, was the first regular place of interment. It antedates the year 1809. Here the first church in the township, Baptist, was built as related elsewhere. Rev. William Jones, eminent as a legislator as well as a minister, was the first preacher. His descendants, or some of them, still live in the county and are worthy of their distinguished ancestry. In this primitive cemetery the inscriptions on various tombstones can still be deciphered. Among others appear the names of members of the Ogle, Odell and Rattan families.

Facing the main road between Upper Alton and Fosterburg, and near the scene of the massacre, the descendants of Abel Moore have erected a monument in memory of the victims of Indian vengeance. The monument is described in chapter XLII. The descendants of the Moore families are widely scattered but a number still remain on the old homesteads in the forks of Wood river. Several of them such as Major Franklin Moore, Irby Williams and John S. Culp, particularly distinguished themselves in the Civil war.

#### FIRST SCHOOLS

Wood River township was a pioneer in education as well as in religion. The first school house was located in section 4 and was built of logs. It was taught by a man named Peter Flynn. Within two miles of this first school house are now located the classic halls of Shurtleff College and the stately towers of the Western Military Academy, and also the spacious high school of Upper Alton. The milestone of progress between these two extremes are many and the roadway is marked with struggle and sacrifice, but the end crowns the

work, or, as Shurtleff would phrase it, "Finis coronat opus." For sketches of Upper Alton's literary institutions see chapter XIV this volume.

#### UPPER ALTON

The first village in Wood River which has survived to the present time is Upper Alton, now a part of Alton. It was laid out in 1816 by Joseph Meacham and met with the usual vicissitudes of pioneer settlements, prosperity alternating with adversity. Meacham proposed to dispose of the lots by lottery. How many were disposed of in this way is not known but many were sold in some way. Trouble soon arose about titles, Meacham, who pre-empted the land, having made only the first payment thereon for which he received a certificate of entry but no patent. Brink's History says: "He became involved financially and assigned his certificate to James W. Whitney, Erastus Brown, John Allen and Ebenezer Hodges who paid the balance due the land office and obtained a patent. Meanwhile Ninian Edwards and Chas. W. Hunter had obtained judgment against Meacham and sold lots for which he had given deeds while holding the certificate of entry." A compromise was finally effected by which the parties named divided the lots between them crowding out the purchasers under Meacham's certificate. This litigation, which was protracted, paralyzed the growth of the town, and from which it recovered slowly. It was on account of this tangle of titles that the town of Salu was laid out in 1820, north of Upper Alton and beyond the line of Meacham's entry, where good titles could be given. The advantages of the new plat were portrayed in the *Edwardsville Spectator*, signed by the owners of the new site, Bennett Maxey, Erastus Brown, Isaac Waters and Zachariah Allen. Salu flourished for a time and was eventually incorporated with Upper Alton.

In 1818 Upper Alton was a village of log cabins. There was a store kept by Shad. Brown in the south part of town, and a double log house, part of which was a tavern kept by William Morris. The first frame building was erected by Benjamin Spencer.

Among the early settlers were Dr. Augustus Langworthy, Dr. Erastus Brown, brother-in-law of Colonel Rufus Easton; Robert Sinclair, Benjamin Spencer, David Smith, George Smith, John A. Maxey, Ephraim Marsh, Henry H. Snow, Enoch Long, James W. Whitney, Dr. B. F. Long, and a little later, Rev. Hubbel Loomis, John Russell, Washington and Warren Leverett, Dr. John James and Dr. H. K. Lathy, Rev. T. B. Hurlbut. Whitney was a lawyer who had come to the country in 1800. He had penetrated 2,500 miles up the Missouri river and had been a prisoner among the Indians. He was one of the incorporators of Alton in 1821. His death occurred in Adams county at the age of 85 years. The first school house in Upper Alton was a log cabin. It was succeeded by a larger one on the road to Milton, and that by a brick building which was also used as a church. The present high school building is on or near the same site. The residence of Dr. Erastus Brown was on what is now the corner of Edwards street and Washington avenue, immediately opposite the residence of Dr. T. P. Yerkes. Brown street is named after this pioneer physician. Ansel L. Brown, the present brilliant editor of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, is a grandson of Dr. Erastus Brown.

Rev. Nathaniel Pinckard, his son, William G. Pinckard, William Heath and Daniel Crume came from Ohio in 1818-19 and settled in Upper Alton, as did Nathaniel and Oliver Brown. Thomas S. Pinckard, grandson of Nathaniel, died in Springfield some two years ago. He was a printer and editor. His brother, Capt. Pinckard, was killed during the Civil war. Dr. Augustus Langworthy was

the first postmaster. A list of his successors will be found in the sketch of Alton.

Edmund Flagg, writing in 1838, says of Upper Alton: "The place is well situated on an elevated prairie and, to my taste, is preferable for private residences to any spot within the precincts of its namesake. The society is polished and a fine-toned morality is said to characterize its inhabitants. The town was originally incorporated many years since and was then a place of more note than it has ever since been." All trace of this early incorporation, if there was one, seems to have been lost. The secretary of state gives February 18, 1837, as the date of its incorporation as a village. It was re-incorporated under the general law, March 4, 1887.

A Methodist class was formed in 1817 and was the nucleus of the present organization spoken of in chapter XLV. It is the oldest church society in the Altons.

The *Edwardsville Spectator* of July, 1820, gives a glowing account of a Fourth of July celebration in Upper Alton of which Hezekiah H. Gear was marshal of the day, J. W. Whitney read the Declaration of Independence and William Jenks delivered the oration. Dr. Langworthy served an excellent banquet. James Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, presided, and K. P. Day was vice president. Benjamin Spencer, Dr. Hueston and Robert Sinclair responded to toasts.

#### LITERARY, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The reputation of Upper Alton as a literary and religious centre is well known. Its educational institution and churches have been spoken of in previous chapters, save to say, that, as a stepping stone to higher institutions, it has long maintained a splendid system of graded public schools.

Among the old residences of note, still standing, is the frame dwelling house, on Washington avenue built by Rev. Bennett

Maxey, some ninety years ago. Also the stone building on College avenue, which was an early residence of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut and is the place where the first Anti-Slavery Society in Illinois was organized immediately preceding the Pro-Slavery riot in Alton in 1837. The building is now owned by Dr. Isaac Moore, of Alton. This stone building was erected in 1835 by John Higham and a Mr. Caswell, both pioneer residents. It was, and is now, a double dwelling house, Mr. Higham occupied the east tenement as a residence. Mrs. John Bostwick, a daughter of John Higham, still resides in Upper Alton at the hale old age of 92, with physical strength but little impaired and mental strength unabated. Her father's family landed at Alton in 1829, at "Hunter's spring," as it was then known. They occupied a log house on the river bank, between what is now Market and Alby streets. There were but five other families in Alton proper, at that time those of T. G. Hawley, Charles and Beall Howard, the Seeleys and a Frenchman. Upper Alton was far more populous. The Howards occupied a house on the site of the present Illinois Corrugated Paper Company. Mrs. Bostwick, when a young girl, met Elijah P. Lovejoy, as she was returning from school at Jacksonville in a stage coach. On the journey Mr. Lovejoy produced a cigar and said to Miss Higham, as she then was, "Do you object to tobacco smoke?" She said she did, "decidedly." To this the future martyr replied, "Some people do," and proceeded to smoke his cigar. Mrs. Bostwick relates this incident and it seems to somewhat tarnish the halo which encircles the name of the man who died for the liberty of the press. Mrs. Bostwick was married to John Bostwick in 1840. He was one of the most stirring, enterprising and capable of the early pioneers. He accumulated a large estate and in 1836 built the most elegant and costly residence west of the Alleghanies. It was the

family residence for sixteen years. It occupied the site on which the Western Military Academy now stands. The panic of 1837 caused Mr. Bostwick heavy losses, as it did all other men of that day who were engaged in extensive enterprises, and other misfortunes followed. He died in 1855. A large estate in Chicago was lost to the family, it is believed, through the machinations and manipulations of tricky lawyers. Mrs. Bostwick's maiden name was Mary M. Higham. She is a descendant of Sir John Higham, of England. The family estate in that country is entailed. If she were living there she would be known as "Lady Higham," a position she is capable of filling with grace and dignity. The venerable lady, still retaining the attractions of youth, is a delightful conversationalist and her reminiscences of old times are of rare interest. She resides with her son, John H. Bostwick, a veteran soldier of the 10th Illinois cavalry.

Of the early educators of Upper Alton none are held in more loving remembrance than Rev. Hubbel Loomis and the twin brothers Washington and Warren Leverett of Shurtleff College. Rev. Hubbel Loomis, the first president, gave the institution life and vitality. Closely allied with them, as trustee and benefactor, was Hon. Cyrus Edwards, son-in-law of Father Loomis, and B. F. Edwards so closely associated in planting the institution in Upper Alton. These great and good men made an impress on the community which time cannot efface. And there were others like them, such as Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, who, in that early day, laid the foundations of religion and education, and whose work is still advancing. It is pleasant to know that they have left descendants worthy of their sires who have added lustre to the names they bear in professional life, in patriotic service in the realm of industry and in the upbuilding of the social and civic fabric.



## INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS

An early industry in Upper Alton was a pottery established in 1820 by Nathaniel Pinckard and William Heath. They manufactured all kinds of earthenware for household use. This business was later carried on still more extensively by another firm that moved from Edwardsville and was continued, later on, in more varied lines, by Merrill & Son. The shale for the pottery was obtained from the vein near North Alton. Upper Alton was, some forty years ago, extensively engaged in cooperage, but that industry gradually declined being absorbed by larger shops in lower Alton more favorably located.

The Lowe family of Upper Alton was very prominent and influential in early days. M. A. Lowe, a pioneer settler, was an eye witness of the Pro-Slavery riot. He died in 1909, at an advanced age, probably the last survivor of those who witnessed the tragedy. Capt. William R. Wright, who settled in Upper Alton in 1829, and served in both the Mexican and Civil wars, survived until 1910.

Upper Alton has only such business houses as are necessary to supply the wants of its people, but maintains several fine stores carrying large and varied stocks of goods. Its ambition is to remain what it has been for many years an attractive and desirable place of residence. Prior to its annexation to Alton in 1911, it had several miles of paved streets, two street railroads, a water works system, extended from Alton, electric lights and other metropolitan utilities. It has now, in addition, ample fire protection, and a comprehensive sewerage system is now being planned by the city. No saloons existed in Upper Alton, prior to annexation, owing to a provision in the charter of Shurtleff College forbidding the sale of liquor within one mile of the college. This wholesome provision is not altered by annexation and it remains a beautiful and ideal residence district.

The population of Upper Alton in 1880 was 1,535; in 1890, 1,803; in 1900, 2,273; in 1910, 2,918, and about an even 3,000 at the time of merging its political identity with Alton.

The members of the town board, at the time of annexation were: Hon. S. G. B. Crawford, president; Prof. J. D. Pace, John Marshall, George Fielden, Arthur Wightman, Dr. L. I. Yerkes. Theodore Scovell, also a member of this board, died in office.

## BETHALTO

This flourishing town was established soon after the building of the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. It lies partly in Wood River and partly in Fort Russell townships. Its original site is in section 1, but with additions the plat now lies in sections 1 and 12 in Wood river and 6 and 7 in Fort Russell. It was laid out by Joel U. Starkey and the town plat recorded June 23d, 1854. It was incorporated as a village April 19, 1869, and reorganized under the general law, April 23, 1873. The first president of the board of trustees was Jacob Huppert. Capt. John A. Miller was the first justice of the peace. Under the general law the first president of the board was S. A. Albro. It was originally called Bethel, after the first church located in that section, but when the first post office was established it was necessary to change the name. Brink's History claims that the name Bethalto was created from two names Bethel and Alton—Bethalto. But an old friend of the writer, Eugene Day, claimed that the name was formed from two words, Bethel, meaning place of worship and the Latin word altus, high, and that the combination means, "place of high worship."

The principal industry of Bethalto for many years was milling. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country which marketed its grain in that village. The President Mill and Elevator was established in 1859 by James Neimrich. The capacity of the mill was 100 bar-

rels of flour per day. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1877, by Meyer & Guye, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day. In 1881 it was purchased by John W. Kaufman who increased its capacity to 600 barrels. After a prosperous career it was destroyed by fire in March, 1896. As it employed a large force of hands its destruction was a great disaster to the village. The effect was shown by the shrinkage in population. In 1890 the village had a population of 879; in 1900 it was 477, and in 1910, 447. After the President mill burned John Weidmer, who owned it at that time, did not rebuild it but started in the grain business, as his elevator had been saved. Shortly after Jacob and John Kauffman bought him out and operated the elevator under the name of the Kauffman Milling Company. The Farmers' Elevator Company was formed next. This company bought out the Kauffmans but later sold out to B. C. Munday, in June, 1911, who now owns the elevator.

Another mill, the Bethalto Custom and Merchants Mill, was established by J. E. Ewan, in 1872. C. H. Flick was at one time a partner, the firm being Ewan & Flick. Mr. Ewan died in 1906. The mill was then purchased by Tobias Brothers who still conduct it. Bethalto has several stores and minor industries, including coal mining, and a bank with a capital of \$25,000. It was founded by B. C. Munday in 1903 and later reorganized as a State bank. The officers are: B. C. Munday, president; George Richards, vice president; Ed. Starkey, cashier, and Herb Starkey, assistant cashier.

#### EAST ALTON.

East Alton, originally known as Alton Junction, then as Wann Station, and now East Alton, had a population of 454 in 1910. It has since grown rapidly. It is the junction of the main line of the Big Four with the Alton branch, and the southern terminus of the Il-

linois division of the C. B. & Q. It is connected with Alton by the Alton, Granite City & East St. Louis traction line. Its transportation facilities are excellent. It has become an important industrial center and its outlook for the future is most promising.

Adjacent to the town, on the line of the Big Four, is the plant of the Stoneware Pipe Company, manufacturers of sewer and culvert pipe, flue lining, chimney pipe, drain tile, etc. The product is made from the vast deposits of fire brick clay there available. This plant is an Alton enterprise which has flourished for many years and won a wide reputation. J. W. Koch is president and treasurer; M. H. Boals, vice president, and George E. Foster, secretary. Jas. D. Lehmer, is manager.

The plant of the Equitable Powder Company, located here is one of the most extensive in the country. It was established here by Eastern capitalists. The plant is modern in all respects and its many buildings are isolated over a large acreage. The extent of its activities may be judged from the fact that its annual product amounts to \$500,000. The officers of the company are F. W. Olin, president; Richard Stout, secretary and treasurer.

The Western Cartridge Company's plant is located adjoining the Equitable Powder Company. It, also, is a mammoth concern and the ammunition it turns out wins first prizes all over the country and has been awarded orders from the United States government. In the tests for accuracy recently conducted by the war department the ammunition manufactured at Western proved to be superior to that of all other makes and was adopted as the "official ammunition for the national revolver matches." The demand for the products of this industry has so increased of late that a branch plant has been opened at Alton on an extended scale. F. W. Olin is president of the Western Cartridge Company and A. J. Norcum is secretary.

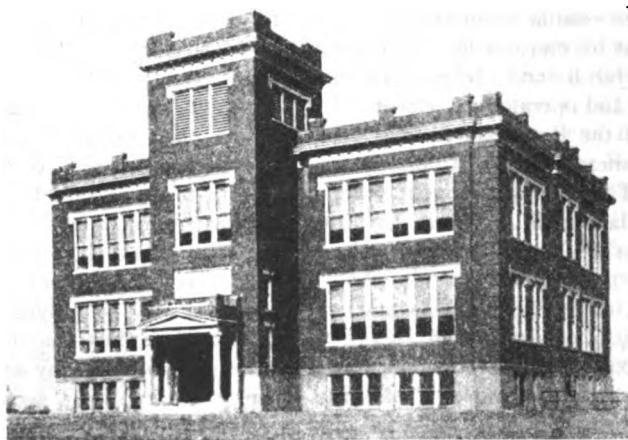
East Alton was incorporated as a village

May 4, 1894, according to the record of the Secretary of State, but on Sept. 19, 1893, according to the village record, D. G. Tomlinson was the first president of the board of trustees, and James Luddike, clerk. The present president of the board is Ben Picker, and Ray McMillen, clerk. Charles J. Ferguson is the present efficient postmaster. He has two assistants under him and three rural route carriers. The first postmaster was William Evergum who was also station agent. The office was a small affair and there be those

day, president; J. G. Munday, vice president and W. M. Carey, secretary.

The village is also now installing a system of electric lights and also water works and sewerage.

A drawback to the still greater expansion of East Alton has been the periodical overflow of Wood river, caused, it is claimed by some, at least in part, by embankments of the Big Four, north of town. This has caused the Equitable Powder Company to bring suit against the railroad company for \$50,000 dam-



WOOD RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOL

who say that the postmaster then carried the office in his pocket.

East Alton has two churches, Baptist and Methodist, and a handsome public school building. Adjoining East Alton are the suburbs of Blinn and Niagara, established by H. J. Bowman, and Silver Ridge, platted by Z. Silver. Niagara is directly opposite the old town of Milton, now extinct, on the east side of the river.

East Alton has arrived at the distinction of sustaining a banking institution known as the People's Bank. Its officers are: C. B. Mun-

ages, a case now pending. A great drainage project is now before the County court for ratification involving the straightening of the channel of Wood river, which has more windings than the ancient Meander, between East Alton and the Mississippi. The project is a gigantic one but will be of incalculable value, although its cost will be several hundred thousand dollars.

#### WOOD RIVER AND BENBOW CITY

Two new villages of the township are Wood River and Benbow City. The former com-

prises the recently consolidated corporations of Wood River and East Wood River. It is now a flourishing community boasting a bank, several long stretches of graniteoid sidewalks and a splendid modern school house costing \$40,000, of which Pfeifferberger & Son of Alton were the architects. It illustrates the wonderful progress of the community. The village has also a neat Union church. The village is growing rapidly. In 1910 it had a population of 484 which is now twice as large. Wood River is the seat of the immense refinery of the Standard Oil Company, the largest business corporation in the world. This plant, costing several million dollars is a stupendous enterprise. The tract it occupies includes some 800 acres with a mile of river front. In addition to the numerous refinery buildings where the different grades of oil are turned out, together with the various by-products, are some 150 immense storage tanks with a network of underground pipes connecting them with the refinery buildings. Whole train loads of oil, in tank cars, are shipped from the refinery daily all over the country. In addition a pipe line has been extended to the river and oil is shipped in bulk, in barges, to any point desired on the western rivers. The crude oil is brought from the wells near the Wabash river by means of a pipe line 150 miles long.

Wood River, although young in years, is already supplied with banking facilities by the establishment of the First State and Savings Bank, with E. M. Clark as president; H. K. Whitlaw, vice president, and H. E. Bartlett, cashier.

The village is lighted with electricity and has just let the contract for a complete water works and sewerage system.

Benbow City adjoins Wood River and shares in its prosperity and expansion. It was founded by Hon. A. E. Benbow who is President of its board of trustees. Mr. Benbow has represented this county in the Legis-

lature. He is the son of one of the earliest pioneers of Upper Alton. Benbow City has appropriated \$5,000 for expenses of the current fiscal year.

Other great industries of Wood River township are the Federal Lead Works and the Alton Box Board and Paper Company.

The Federal Lead Works is a part of the Guggenheim system and is the largest reduction plant of that great corporation. Its plant covers several acres of buildings filled with costly and intricate machinery. Its output in pig lead is immense. The crude ore is brought here from the company's mines at Flat River, Mo. Rudolph Porter is the efficient manager. The Box Board Company, lately established as a new industry in this field, is likewise on a gigantic scale. The mill is equipped with all the latest appliances known in the business, and is one of the largest and finest in the country. It is provided with a machine which is the largest in the world. It is over 400 feet long and turns out a sheet eleven feet wide. The machine is equipped with 83 drivers. Located in the center of the winter wheat belt, this plant is a great boon to the farmers of this and adjoining counties. It takes all of their wheat straw, formerly almost a waste product, and pays therefor from \$5.00 a ton up, according to quality. Crawford Fairbanks brother of the former Vice President of the United States, is President of the company. The capacity of the mill equals one hundred tons of its product per day or five carloads. The great Fairbanks organization includes five large plants, in other places, besides that at Alton.

Factory No. 3 of Beall Bros Company manufacturers of miners' tools and miners' supplies, is located in East Alton, the other two factories being in Alton. The East Alton factory makes a specialty of heavy hammers, railroad track tools, etc. The officers are J. W. Beall, President; A. M. Beall, Vice Presi-

dent; E. H. Beall, Treasurer; Charles L. Beall, Secretary and Manager of East Alton factory; Edmund Beall, chairman board of directors. This company is spoken of further in the sketch of Alton. The product of the three factories equals a million dollars in value annually.

All the factories in Wood River township have connection with the C. & A.; the Big Four; the C. B. & Q.; the C. P. & St. Louis; the Illinois Terminal (Wabash), and connection, via the Alton bridge with the M. K. & T., and the Burlington Western. The advantages of Wood River township, in the way of transportation facilities by river and rail, cheap and abundant fuel supply and topographical fitness have drawn into the township, without bonus, five or six plants of the greatest industries of the United States. Its hundred years of history is a remarkable record of manufacturing expansion.

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF HON. D. B. GILLHAM

The most sensational tragedy that ever took place in Upper Alton was the assassination of Hon. Daniel B. Gillham which took place on March 17, 1890. He was shot down at his home, in the middle of the night when confronting a burglar who had entered his apartment for the purpose of robbery. The bullet entered his body, below the lungs, but he lingered with surprising vitality until the evening of April 6th when he died from internal hemorrhage. The burglar fled on firing the fatal shot. He had two accomplices on the outside. The alarm was at once given by the aroused family and a physician hastily summoned. As he entered the room Mr. Gillham exclaimed, "It is a death wound, Doctor!" and so it proved. He was attended through his illness by Dr. T. P. Yerkes and Dr. E. Guelich, both old army surgeons, skilled in treating gunshot wounds.

The tragedy caused the wildest excitement in the Altons, the prominence of the victim,

the esteem in which he was held and the cold-blooded character of the murder, added fuel to the flame of popular indignation and horror at the revolting crime. The authorities were baffled, but the perpetrators were at length discovered through the persistent efforts of Willard L. Gillham and Warren W. Lowe, son and son-in-law, respectively, of Mr. Gillham. The murderers proved to be George Starkey, of Bethalto, John Brown and a sewing machine agent named James R. Wyatt, of Alton. They were tried, found guilty and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, each, in the penitentiary. Starkey died in prison. Brown was subsequently released on parole and was killed soon after by being run over by a railroad train. Wyatt committed suicide in prison.

Daniel Brown Gillham was born at Wanda, Madison county, April 29, 1826. He was the son of Rev. John Gillham, of South Carolina, and Phoebe Dunnagan Gillham. During his boyhood he worked on a farm and attended the district schools, and later spent two terms at McKendree college. He adopted farming as an occupation and developed into one of the most advanced agriculturists in the state. His model stock farm, known as Valley Ridge, became famous. In 1866 he was elected a member of the State Agricultural Society; was president thereof from 1874 to 1878, and vice president from his congressional district until his untimely death.

He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1870 and served as state senator from 1882 to 1886. In politics he was affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1872 he removed from his farm and made his home in Upper Alton. He was a member of the Baptist church of that place and a trustee of Shurtleff College. His funeral on April 9th, 1890, was a day of mourning in Upper Alton. All stores were closed and business suspended. The faculty, trustees and students of Shurtleff attended in a body. Governor Fifer was present as well as many other state officials.

The directors of the State Board of Agriculture were the honorary pall bearers. The services took place at the Baptist church and were attended by an immense throng of sincere mourners. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. A. A. Kendrick, president of Shurtleff, and Rev. Thomas Young, son-in-law of the decedent, took part in the services.

Mr. Gillham was thrice married. His first wife died early leaving one child; his second wife left six children. His third wife survives and resides in Upper Alton.

#### A KNIGHTLY SOLDIER

No knightlier figure fared forth to the war from Illinois than Captain Wilberforce Lovejoy Hurlbut of Upper Alton. He was the only son of Rev. T. B. Hurlbut. He was a young man of brilliant talents. He entered the army

in February, 1862, as senior aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General Richardson. His General said of him, "a braver man never lived." He participated in over twenty battles of the army of the Potomac. He commanded the Fifth Michigan regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville and lay for three days wounded on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He laid down his life in the dread battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, while leading on his men, though for some time his fate was uncertain.

Captain Hurlbut was born in Upper Alton, July 20, 1841, and was nearing the close of his senior year at Shurtleff when he went to the front. He was tall, soldierly and commanding, genial, gentle and chivalrous, "a man without fear and without reproach." The civil war claimed no nobler victim.

## ADDENDUM

### MINING VILLAGES NOT OTHERWISE MENTIONED

#### NORTH ALTON

North Alton, originally known as Greenwood, was platted by James C. Tibbett in 1853. Across the township line, in T 6, R 10, stood the Buck Inn, built in 1837. Nearby a post office had been established in 1868 with P. J. Melling as postmaster. The office was known as "Buck Inn." William Hall succeeded him and the office was removed to his store within the present limits of North Alton. Hall was succeeded by George F. Long, a veteran soldier, and he by George F. Barth. In December, 1875, the original plat of Greenwood and additional territory was incorporated and given the name of North Alton. In 1908 the village was annexed to the city of Alton. Fifty years ago Buck Inn and Coal Branch constituted an important coal mining district, the residence of pioneer operators of the county, as detailed in chapter XXIV. The vein, however, was thin, only 28 inches, and when thicker veins were discovered in the central and eastern parts of the county the industry declined, and in 1910 only two small mines were in operation.

#### GLEN CARBON

Another coal mining village of later date is Glen Carbon in Edwardsville township. It is a picturesque village situated on the bluffs and

on the sides of a valley which opens onto the American Bottom. The location is a beautiful one and the outlook from its heights one of the finest in the county. Two railroads pass through Glen Carbon, the Toledo, St. L. & Western and the Illinois Central. The Madison Coal Corporation operates two mines here. The coal report for 1910 shows that mine No. 2 hoisted the previous year 195,218 tons and employed 234 hands. Mine No. 4 produced 187,983 tons and employed 250 hands. The population of Glen Carbon in 1900 was 1,348, and in 1910, 1,220. It was incorporated as a village in 1892, on June 6th.

A mile distant is the railroad station of Peters, where is still standing the old residence of Col. Judy. It is the oldest brick house in the county. It was built in 1807 of brick made on the premises. It is still in good preservation and is occupied as a farm dwelling.

#### MARYVILLE

Maryville in Collinsville township is another flourishing coal mining centre. It is located on the Illinois Central railroad. Mine No. 2 of the Bonk Bros. C. and C. Co. is located here. The coal report for 1910 gives its output for the previous year as 373,900 tons, employing 467 hands. Value of product \$323,885. It had a population in 1910 of 729. It was incorporated as a village June 4, 1902.







*Wm R. Prickett*

Centennial History  
OF  
Madison County, Illinois  
and Its People  
1812 to 1912

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# History of Madison County

MAJOR WILLIAM RUSSELL PRICKETT was born in Edwardsville, September 21, 1836. He is of Southern ancestry. His mother was a Kentuckian, having been born in Hopkinsville, August 6, 1806, and his father, Colonel Isaac Prickett, a native of Georgia, was born in Savannah, December 22, 1790, but at an early date migrated to Illinois and was prominently identified with its history, both as a territory and as a state. He embarked in merchandising at Edwardsville in 1818, and continued in the business until his death, in 1844, in the meantime filling numerous offices of public trust, viz: quartermaster general of the Illinois militia, paymaster of militia, inspector of the penitentiary, public administrator, coroner and postmaster. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren to the responsible position of receiver of public moneys for the United States land office, and was reappointed to the office by President Tyler in 1842, which position he held at the time of his death. The mother of Major Prickett, whose maiden name was Nancy A. Lamkins, was daughter of Captain William Lamkins, of Christian county, Kentucky, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her marriage to Colonel Isaac Prickett took place in Edwardsville, Illinois, on February 22, 1821.

The eldest son in the family, Nathaniel Pope Prickett, was an officer in the United States navy, and died of yellow fever on board the United States storeship Lexington, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, South America, in 1850.

The youngest son, Major W. R. Prickett, has spent his life in his native town with the exception of the years that he was a student at the Western Military Institute in Kentucky and afterward at the Illinois College at Jacksonville. He entered the latter institution in 1855, and there, through application and industry, laid the foundation for a business life

of activity and usefulness. Major Prickett became identified with the Masonic order at the age of twenty-one years, joining Edwardsville lodge, No. 99. Afterwards, at Lagrange, Georgia, he was made a chapter Mason. His affiliation is now with his home lodge. He is also a member of the Army of the Cumberland, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion of the United States. Although he had always been a Democrat, he followed the example of the great Douglas in being loyal to the state and country, and entered the Union army as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. Before leaving Camp Butler he was made major of the regiment. On May 1, 1865, Major Prickett was assigned by Major General James B. Steadman to Brevet Brigadier General Salm-Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2d of May moved to Dalton, Georgia. He had command of the forces between Bridgeport, Alabama, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was in command of the left wing of the regiment while it was stationed at Spring Place, Georgia. In July he was appointed judge advocate of the court martial which convened in Augusta, Georgia, by order of General Steadman. After his return from Augusta to Atlanta he was made provost marshal, which office he filled until the regiment left Atlanta, August 14th, when he had command of companies C, F, G, H and K, with his headquarters at Lagrange, Georgia. He was honorably mustered out of the service in 1866, at Springfield, Illinois.

In 1868 Major Prickett engaged in the banking business at Edwardsville. He incorporated his banking interests into the Bank of Edwardsville on January 1, 1896, and at the same time assumed its presidency. He continued in it successfully until the year 1899 when he retired, selling out his interest in this bank. As an illustration of his finan-

cial standing during the panic of 1873, when so many hundreds of the banks in the country suspended payment, the banking house of West & Prickett continued to pay and discount as usual during the stringency. As evidence of the confidence still reposed in him by the people, it may be mentioned that during the panic of 1893 his deposits increased rather than decreased, many withdrawing their deposits from other banks and placing them with him. Not only did he stand his own ground, but rendered assistance to several other institutions at the same time, while continuing to loan money to all responsible persons who applied.

Prior to 1896 he had been an influential factor in the Democratic political affairs of the county, serving with signal ability for over twenty years as chairman of the executive committee. In February, 1885, he was appointed one of the United States commissioners for Illinois by Judge Samuel H. Treat, and has had the honor of representing his native town and county twice in the Illinois general assembly. During one session he was made chairman of the committee on banks and banking, a committee composed of the ablest and best men in the legislature. His career in the legislature was characterized by soundest discretion and by faithful and honest representation of the best interests of his constituents and the people of the state. During the senatorial contest of 1885, when General John A. Logan was re-elected senator, Major Prickett received at different times several votes for that office as an expression on the part of his friends of their high regard for him as a representative of the great commonwealth of Illinois. He again received a mark of favor from his political friends in being selected for his district as presidential elector on the national Democratic ticket for 1892. In 1895 he was elected mayor of the city of Edwardsville, continuing in the office for two years.

Major Prickett has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1859 and who died in 1874, was Virginia Frances, daughter of Hon. Edward M. West, who until his death in 1887 was engaged in the banking business with Major Prickett. Three children born of this marriage are living. The son, Edward Isaac, is a resident of Pasadena, California. The elder daughter, Virginia Russell, is the wife of Henry Clay Pierce, of New York city. The younger daughter, Mary West, is the wife of Harrison I. Drummond,

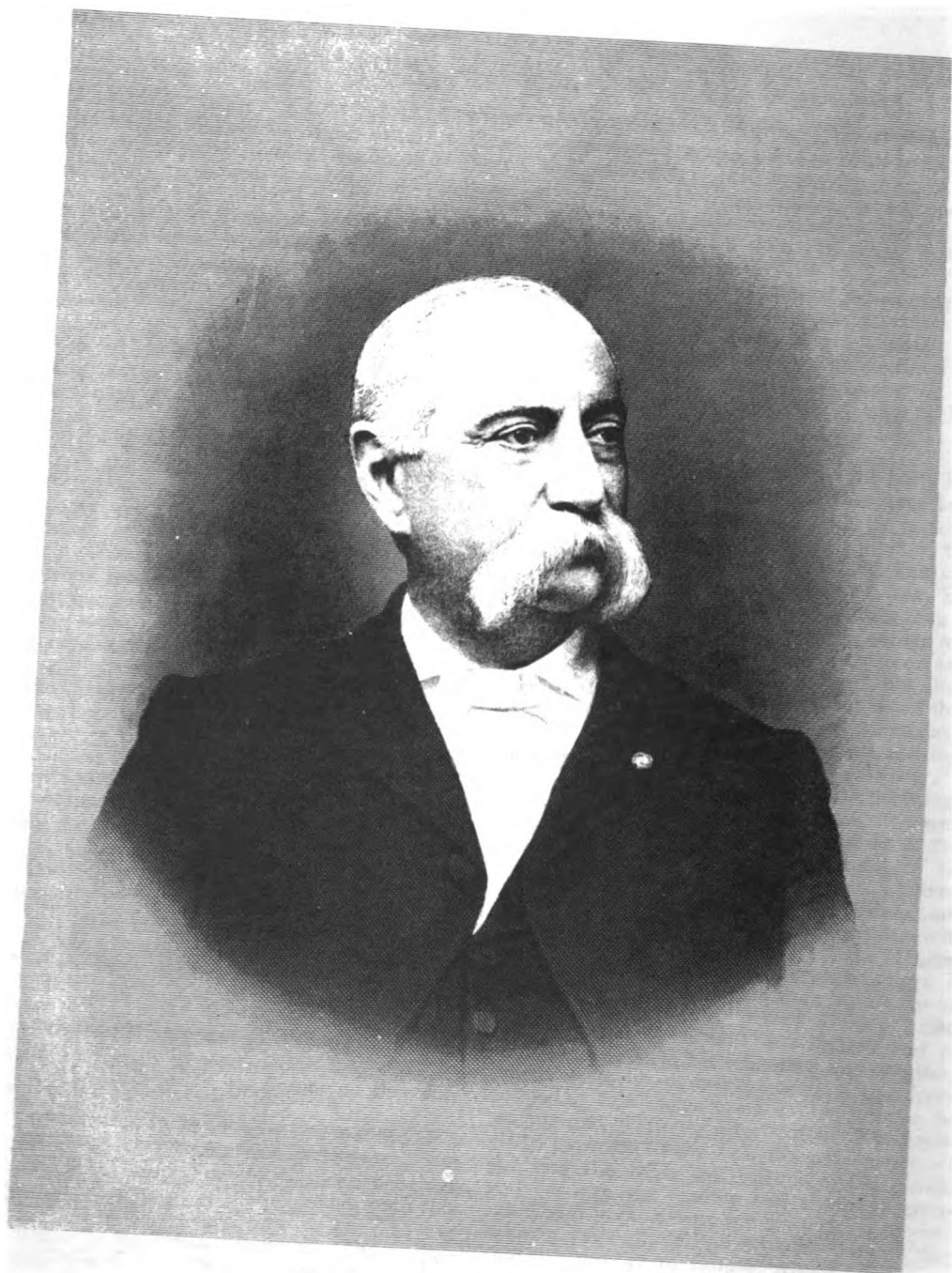
of Pasadena, California. Major Prickett's second marriage took place in 1888, and united him with Mary Josephine, daughter of the late Judge Joseph Gillespie, who was one of the pioneers of Illinois history in politics and statesmanship and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history.

Major Prickett is a man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life. He has gained and retained the confidence of his fellow men and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the thriving city of Edwardsville with whose interests he has always been identified.

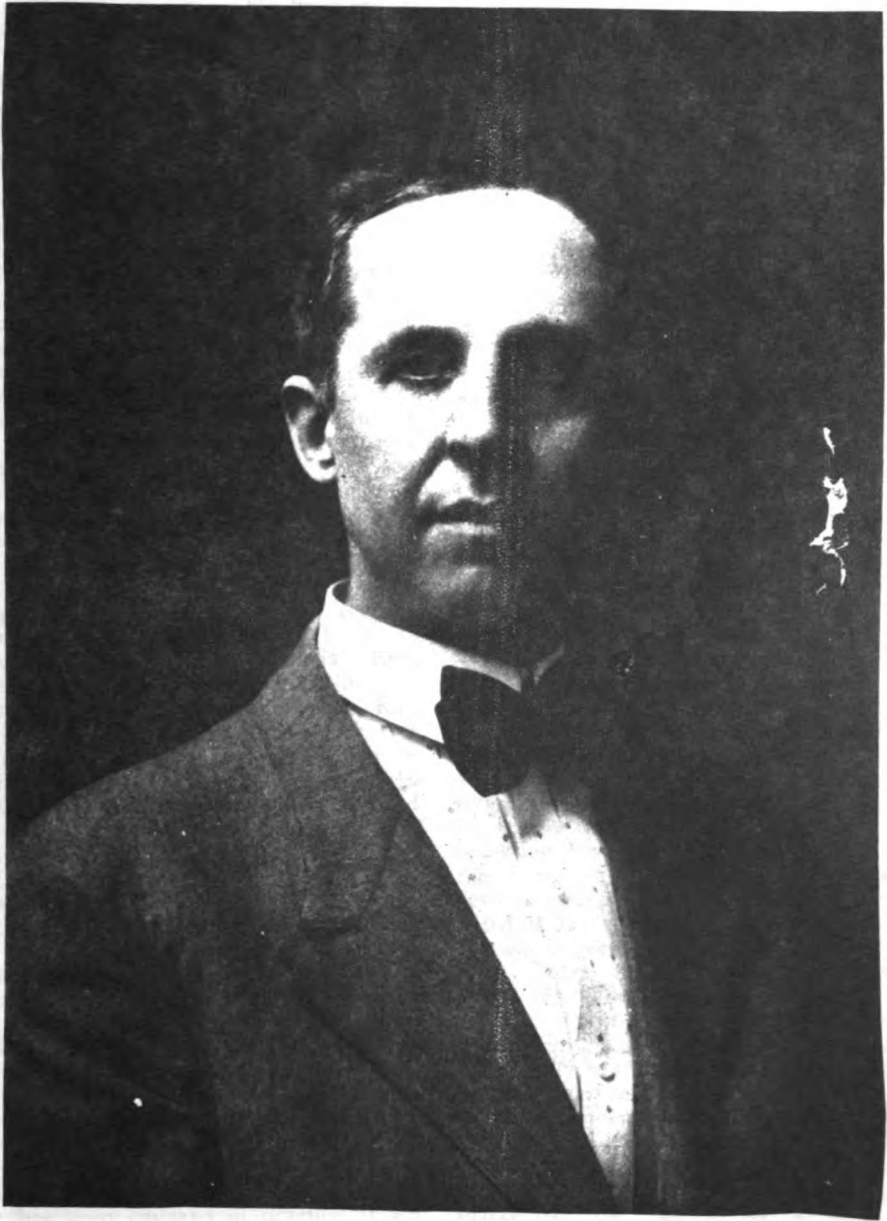
HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE. In the early history of the State of Illinois none have been more prominently identified with its personal and political histories than the subject of this sketch. As the Hon. E. B. Washburne said of him in dedicating his "Life of Gov. Edward Coles" to him, "Joseph Gillespie, one of the connecting links between the earlier and the later Illinois, and who in his career as a lawyer, a magistrate and a citizen, has illustrated the history of our State for more than half a Century, this paper is dedicated, as a slight token of the profound respect and high esteem in which he is held by The Writer."

Mr. Gillespie was of Scotch-Irish parentage, the son of David and Sara Gillespie, who were born and raised and were married in county Monaghan, Ireland, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Being ardent admirers of America and her system of government, they soon decided to cast their fortunes with this country. They landed in the United States in 1807. Their son Joseph was born in 1809, in New York city, in their residence on what is now the street called Maiden Lane. His education in schools was limited and as he frequently said, his schooling was obtained mostly from his mother's teachings and from following her instructions in his course of reading and obtaining information. She especially impressed upon him the importance of studying the Bible and history of all kinds, and his love for reading and study compensated to a great extent for his lack of opportunities. About the year 1819 his parents decided to remove to Illinois, where his father engaged in farming near Edwardsville. Young Gillespie having to depend upon his own resources at an early age chose law for a profession and gladly accepted an invitation from the Hon. Cyrus Edwards, a prominent jurist, to read law with him at his residence on Wood





*Le Pogus*



*Dent E. Burroughs.*





River in Madison county. He lived in Mr. Edward's home for two years under the direction and tuition of his generous benefactor. At that time the Black Hawk war commenced, and Mr. Gillespie volunteered and served through 1831 and 1832. It was during this Indian campaign that he first met and formed a warm intimate friendship with Abraham Lincoln which continued unchanged and unbroken. After his return from the war he was elected probate judge of Madison county and held the office for two years. After this he resumed his profession and began to travel the circuit, where he took rank with the foremost men of the state. His friends and contemporaries were Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, Trumbull and the host of other names that are conspicuous in state and national history. In 1840 he was elected on the Whig ticket to represent Madison county in the Legislature. In 1847 he was elected a member of the State Senate, in which office he continued until 1857. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit and held the office for twelve years.

Joseph Gillespie was married in 1845, at Greenville, Illinois, to Miss Mary E. Smith, a native of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are living: Charles S. Gillespie, of Topeka, Kansas; Frank K. Gillespie, of New York city; and Josephine, wife of Major William R. Prickett, of Edwardsville. The death of Joseph Gillespie occurred at his home in Edwardsville on January 7, 1885, at the age of seventy-five years. Thus passed away a typical self-made man.

JOSEPH POGUE, M. D., one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Madison county, is one of the few doctors of the county whose professional careers began before the Civil war and who are still actively engaged in the work of healing among a second and third generation of patients. To the discoveries and improvements of the modern age of medicine these men have brought the traditions and kindly qualities of the old-time doctor and are men deserving of permanent record in the history of the last century.

With only one important interruption Dr. Pogue has been engaged in practice at Edwardsville since 1858. He was born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1835, a son of Joseph and Jane Knox (Cooper) Pogue. His father, prompt and decided, was a thorough business man of Philadelphia, where he attained to prominence as a merchant broker on the board

of exchange, in his connection with cotton manufacturing and as president of Wilmington (Delaware) Print Works. He was a native of county Cavan, Ireland, where his family was well known, and received his papers as a citizen of the United States, July 6, 1817. Mrs. Pogue, the mother of our subject, a highly cultured woman, belonged to an old Quaker family of Philadelphia and was directly descended from John Knox, famous among the covenanters, and by intermarriage was connected with the Lewises and Coopers, early settlers of Pennsylvania. Joseph, the son, acquired his early education in the public schools and under private instructors at home. Entering Pennsylvania College, he pursued his medical studies there, and after his graduation came west and was for one year in practice in Alton. His experience and excellent equipment quickly brought him success when he located at Edwardsville in 1858 and was enjoying a large practice when the war of the rebellion broke out.

He entered the service, like a number of Madison county soldiers, with a Missouri regiment and became chief surgeon of the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, known as the Western Sharpshooters. This regiment was later transferred and became the Sixty-sixth Illinois, his commission with the rank of major, thus coming from both states. Dr. Pogue served as regimental surgeon, brigade surgeon of cavalry, battalion surgeon of artillery, and brigade surgeon of infantry, serving as member and finally as chief of the operating board of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. In his professional capacity he was one of the most noted of Madison county's soldiers in the war. He was mustered out in August, 1865.

Dr. Pogue then resumed practice in Edwardsville. For many years his service in civil life was almost as arduous as that performed in the army. Like many of the doctors of thirty or forty years ago, his practice covered a large scope of territory and had to be attended to before the modern aids of good roads, telephones and automobiles came into existence. Half a dozen or more horses were in his stables and day or night his carriage was driven over the roads about Edwardsville to the home of sickness. A veteran of both Mars and Esculapius, Dr. Pogue is still active in a quieter age and his skill and experience in therapeutics and surgery, his specialty, are often required for counsel and practice.

Dr. Pogue's residence on Commercial street,

in the midst of a beautiful landscape garden of trees and turf and flowers, is one of the charming places of Edwardsville. He was the owner of a fine professional library and equipment of surgical instruments and the destruction or injury of those by fire, which ruined his office in March, 1911, is a loss to be deplored by the entire profession.

Dr. Pogue is surgeon for the Litchfield & Madison, the Wabash and the Illinois Terminal Railways and the Illinois Traction Company. He is a member of the Madison County, the District and the Illinois State Medical Societies; also of the Illinois Army and Navy Medical Associations; the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Association of Wabash Surgeons and the American Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the old Madison County Medical Society, and acted as secretary in 1857. He was at one time president of the present Madison County Medical Society. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

In February, 1860, Dr. Pogue married Miss Sarah Whiteside, of Edwardsville, whose death occurred in 1862. His second wife, whom he married in March, 1866, and whose name was Elizabeth Hoaglan, passed away in 1894. Of this marriage there are three daughters: Katharine Barry; Jane Cooper, who is the wife of Leland T. Milnor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manager of the Western Electric Company; and Ann Ayres, who married Charles F. Ford, Edwardsville, superintendent of schools. His present wife was Miss Mary Littleton, daughter of George and Sarah Littleton, of Edwardsville.

Dr. Pogue has been a Mason since 1860 and belongs to the Blue lodge. Other affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Druids, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Legion and other prominent societies. He is wonderfully public-spirited and no matter how exclusively taken up with his profession he has been he has always taken a definite part in civic reform and municipal work.

THOMAS M. CROSSMAN, who has been the Edwardsville postmaster for nearly seventeen years, belongs to one of the oldest Madison county families and represents a name that for over half a century has been identified with the newspaper history of the county.

His father, Samuel V. Crossman, who was born in London, England, September 29, 1828, and died at Edwardsville, June 17, 1875. He came with his parents to this country in 1834, and when little more than eight years of age

was sent to Cincinnati and bound out to learn the printer's trade. In 1854, having learned his trade, he came to Alton and was made foreman of the Alton *Courier*. He later became superintendent of the *Courier* office, and in 1860, with L. A. Parks, revived the Alton *Telegraph*. In 1864 he engaged in job printing, and in 1869 removed his plant to Edwardsville, where he founded the Edwardsville *Republican*. He was publisher of this journal up to the time of his death. For many years he took an active part in the Methodist churches of the two cities, and was one of the prominent members of Masonry in this county. On February 27, 1849, he married Miss Ellen A. Morgan, of Cincinnati. Her death occurred in 1873, and she was the mother of eight children.

Thomas M. Crossman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 3, 1852. After being educated in the Alton public schools and two years in McKendree College at Lebanon, he began his practical career in 1869 as printer's devil on his father's paper in Edwardsville. He learned the trade and in 1875 became associated with his brother William R., in the management of the *Republican*. His first appointment as postmaster was given by President Harrison in 1888, when he served a four year term. Beginning with the administration of President McKinley, he has served continuously to the present time. He also continued his connection with the editorial and business management of the principal newspaper on the Republican side in the county until 1907. Samuel V. Crossman, the father, died in 1875, and for several years the subject and his brother, William, carried on their father's business, continuing to publish the *Republican* here. The brother, William Crossman, is still with the paper, *The Republican*, being its editor and proprietor.

As a publisher and public official Thomas M. Crossman is one of the influential men at this period of Madison county's history. Besides his present office he served for several years as assessor for the city and township of Edwardsville. He is a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and has been secretary of this lodge twenty-four years, and has been a member of Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M. for ten years.

Mr. Crossman was married in 1872, to Miss Mary E. Stinchcombe, who was born and reared in Edwardsville. They are the parents of seven children: Thomas, Nellie, Marie, Wilbur, Rothberry, Ray and Lottie.

HON. JOHN A. PRICKETT, whose death on February 18, 1897, took away one of the most notable citizens in Madison county during the last century, was born at Edwardsville, May 4, 1822. The Prickett family were among the founders of Edwardsville, and to the achievements and character through which that early generation of citizens influenced the history of Illinois the Pricketts contributed an honorable part. For more than a century the name has been identified with the best civic and social ideals of this community, and in the promotion of these ideals the late John A. Prickett lived a life that deserves a permanent record in this history.

The Pricketts were originally from England and on coming to America located in Maryland. Some of them served in the Revolutionary war. George and Jacob Prickett married sisters by the name of Anderson, and after residing successively in the Carolinas, Georgia and Kentucky came to Illinois in 1808. George Prickett was the father of Abraham Prickett, the founder in Edwardsville of the branch of the family now being considered. The first child born in Edwardsville was George W. Prickett.

Abraham Prickett was one of the first board of trustees named in an act of the legislature in 1819 to govern the town of Edwardsville. Previous to this he had been a member of the convention which framed the constitution by which Illinois became a state in 1818. He was a strong Jackson Democrat and later was nominated for Congress. Abraham Prickett was also proprietor of the first store in Edwardsville, and in many ways was closely identified with the early history of the town. He married Martha Harris, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and who died in 1823. Her family was likewise originally from England, and articles of furniture brought with them from the old country nearly two hundred years ago are still preserved in the family.

John A. Prickett was the son of Abraham and Martha Prickett. He learned his alphabet in a log schoolhouse and later gained a partial knowledge of algebra, physics, chemistry and Latin. His fondness for study remained a lifelong characteristic, and he preferred the companionship of books to that of persons. On the death of his father he was taken to the home of an uncle, whose intention was to prepare him for the practice of law. But domestic tyranny drove him from this home, and he was about to engage as a cabin-boy on a steamboat when he was persuaded by an older

brother to live in the latter's home and thus continue his education. He made rapid progress in his studies, but influenced by the belief that he was a burden to others, he closed his books and learned a trade, which he followed closely for six years.

At the opening of the war with Mexico, influenced by Governor Ford and other friends, he assisted in raising a company of volunteers, known as Company E, Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel Bissell, and was elected first lieutenant. This campaign brought him acquaintance and association with General Wool, General Taylor, Major Bliss and other officers who gained national fame in that war. At the battle of Buena Vista a bullet shattered his left shoulder, in consequence of which he was sent home in advance of the army.

The returned soldier was elected recorder of deeds of Madison county for two years, and afterwards for twelve successive years was elected clerk of the county court. From the cares of office he determined to engage in farming, but not being physically able he conducted a flour-mill for ten years with good success, until it burned down. In the meantime he had become interested in banking, and for many years thereafter was one of the county's financiers.

Outside of ordinary business, Mr. Prickett interested himself in all civic movements for the fundamental welfare of society. His desire to promote education among all the people led him to serve on the school board for many years, and his services in that capacity should not be forgotten. When Edwardsville was organized as a city, he was the first citizen chosen to the office of mayor. An independent thinker, with broad experience and balance of judgment, he was a man whose usefulness to the community was not to be measured by material work alone, for his influence during his life was a constant factor in favor of community welfare.

Mr. Prickett married, in 1847, Miss Elizabeth M. Barnsback, daughter of Julius L. and Mary (Gonterman) Barnsback, of the prominent family of that name mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Prickett died July 12, 1909, the mother of the following children: Julius L.; Minnie P., wife of Cyrus Happy, of Spokane, Washington; Clara P., wife of William H. Jones; Harris E.; and Jessie E., wife of W. W. Greenwood, of Seattle, Washington.

The old Prickett homestead where Mr. Prickett lived over fifty years is now occupied

by Mrs. Clara Prickett Jones. It is one of the most attractive places in Edwardsville, many of the native forest trees stand on the grounds, and about is the atmosphere of comfort and solid worth which is a fitting expression of the character of its original owner.

JOHN U. UZZELL, county superintendent of schools, has for nearly thirty years been engaged in educational work, chiefly in Madison county. Known as a man of progressive ideas, of proven executive ability, and with high rank among his professional associates, his choice as the official head of the county's schools was strongly endorsed by the people, and after his first term he was readily elected again.

Professor Uzzell was born in Bond county, Illinois, March 13, 1866, though properly he represents a family which has been identified with Madison county ever since Illinois became a state. The first of the name to come to America were of French stock. The great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution under General Marion, and later moved across the mountains into the middle west. Jordan Uzzell, the grandfather, was a Tennessean who came to Illinois and settled at St. Jacobs in Madison county in the year 1815. His wife was Mary Dugger.

George C. Uzzell, a son of this pioneer and father of the county superintendent, was a farmer most of his active life, and died at Bethalto, October 20, 1908. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry and served to the close of the war, spending thirteen months of that time in the Confederate prison at Tyler, Texas. His widow is still living, her home being at Bethalto.

Professor Uzzell accepted good educational advantages and in 1883, at the age of seventeen, taught his first term of school at Fosterburg. His subsequent professional career has been connected with the schools of Bethalto, New Douglas, Alton and elsewhere, and he was actively engaged until his first election to the office of county superintendent in 1906, and was re-elected in 1911.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Alton, in which city he has his residence. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Veterans.

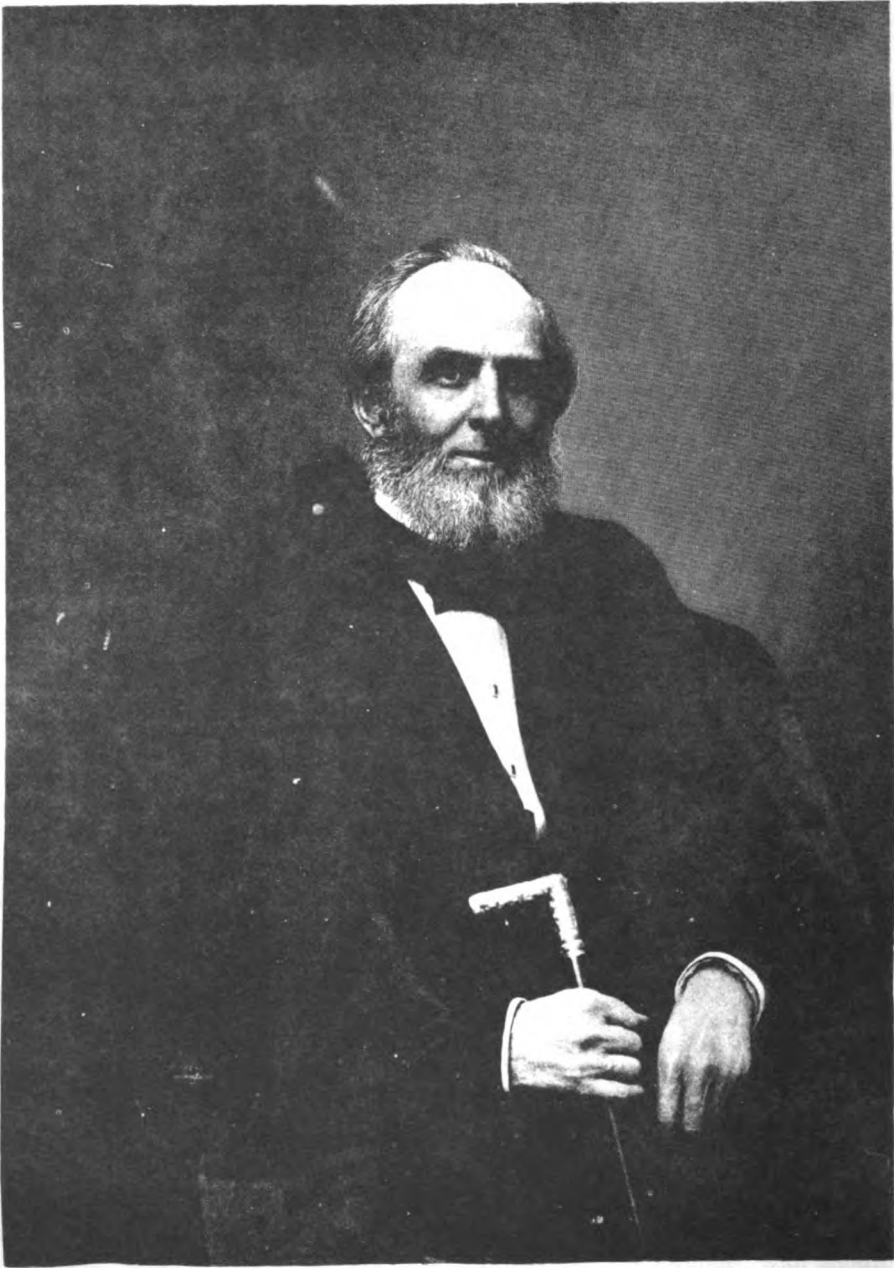
In August, 1888, Professor Uzzell married Miss Malinda L. Neuhaus, daughter of Phelps and Mary (Isch) Neuhaus. Of their four

children, two are living: Mabel E., who has been assistant county superintendent since her graduation from Shurtleff College in 1911, and Robert K., aged thirteen.

EBENEZER RODGERS, secretary and treasurer of the Alton Brick Company, is one of the aggressive and enterprising business men who are aiding in the upbuilding of the city, and as such is well entitled to representation in this volume devoted to the sterling citizenship of Madison county. The concern with which he is so prominently identified is one which contributes materially to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the community and Mr. Rodgers has by his executive ability and sound judgment in no small measure built up its fortunes. He is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred August 12, 1873, on the home farm east of Upper Alton. He is the son of Edward and Ella (Hewit) Rodgers, prominent and honorable citizens. More extended mention is made of the former on other pages of this work.

Ebenezer Rodgers received his preliminary education in the common and high school of Upper Alton and in 1887, when fourteen years of age, he entered Bingham's Military School, in North Carolina, where he pursued a three years' preparatory course and then spent one year in the University of North Carolina, situated at Chapel Hill, Orange county. Upon returning to the scenes of his boyhood after finishing his education he spent the years 1891 and 1892 upon the farm, but, although fitted by training for what Daniel Webster has designated as the most important labor of man, it did not prove sufficiently congenial to warrant his adopting it as his life work. At the beginning of the year 1893 he first entered the world of business, in the employ of the Alton Brick Company, of which his father, Edward Rodgers, is the main owner. He began in the capacity of a bookkeeper and served as such until 1895, becoming incidentally acquainted with the business in all its details. In the year mentioned he was elected secretary and treasurer of the concern and now owns a part interest in the same. In addition, Mr. Rodgers is identified with another enterprise of wide scope and importance, being president of the Fernholtz Brick Machinery Company, of St. Louis. His connection with this prosperous concern is of ten years' duration. He is president of the Alton Board of Trade and is ever ready to give his support to all measures likely to result in a benefit to the community. He is, in truth, an able exponent





*E. M. Kirby*

of the progressive spirit and strong initiative ability that have caused Alton to forge forward so rapidly within the past few years.

Mr. Rodgers was happily married in 1893, his chosen lady being Annetta Schweppe, daughter of H. M. and Angie (Rand) Schweppe, the former a retired clothier and merchant of prominence in Alton. They share their delightful home with three children,—Charlotte, Ebenezer and Hewit Rand. Mr. Rodgers is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his wife is a valued member of the Unitarian church.

HON. E. M. WEST. In the consideration of matters relating to the formative period in Edwardsville's history few things of real import can be touched upon without recalling the late Edward M. West, for he left the impress of his personality in almost every division of civic interest. Social, religious, business, financial and political circles knew him to their advantage, and to each he added something desirable and of lasting effect.

Edward Mitchell West, was of historic stock, a native of Virginia. He was a son of Tilghman H. West and Mary A. (Mitchell) West. His ancestors came from England to Maryland before the Revolutionary war. His father's grandfather held a patent from the British government, and when war was declared returned to England, but his grandfather, Benjamin West, and his mother's father, Edward Mitchell, entered the service under General Washington and continued until the close of the war. In his youth Edward M. West, who was born on May 2, 1814, liked nothing better than to listen to the stories of the war related by these patriots.

Almost half a century before President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation Mr. West's father, becoming convinced that the institution of slavery was a wrongful restraint of human beings, voluntarily manumitted his slaves. In 1818, the year that Illinois was admitted to the Union, he removed with his family to this state, and settled four miles west of the city of Belleville, which at that time contained six houses.

Romantic indeed was the inception of the career of Edward M. West. Like Cincinnatus he was working in the fields at the time, but no delegation of august citizens waited upon him to invite him to a place of power. Instead, a barefoot boy of twelve, he was hoeing corn in a field when there passed down the road near him Governor Ninian Edwards, engaged in conversation with two other gentlemen, one a

lawyer and the other a Federal official. They were talking of General Jackson and Henry Clay as having risen from farmers to men of the highest standing and influence in the nation. The boy heard, and then and there determined that he would bend every effort toward attaining a position that should be dignified, useful and desirable. From that day until he had passed middle age he never swerved from that purpose, and his success might well serve as an inspiration to the younger generations.

Leaving home the next year, he went to Springfield, where at first a multiplicity of duties claimed his time. For two years he worked in the recorder's office, entering all the deeds from Sangamon county, working at odd hours in the postoffice and cultivating the garden of his employer. In 1833 he obtained a place in the United States land office in Edwardsville as clerk. There he worked fourteen hours each day for a wage of twelve dollars a month. Of this amount he rigidly set aside one-third as a savings fund, and in 1835 was enabled to open a small store, although his principal capital was industry, honesty and reliability. As the years rolled by his business increased and finally became the largest in the place.

There had been no bank in Edwardsville since 1824, and the need of such an institution was keenly felt. In 1867 Mr. West, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Major William R. Prickett, erected a large building and opened therein the banking house of West & Prickett. It is flourishing today, and is prominent today as one of Madison county's largest banking institutions, Mr. West's grandson, W. Lester Hadley, being vice-president of the institution, now known as the Bank of Edwardsville. The bank has a splendid record, having passed unscathed through every national crisis. In 1873, one of the most trying times for financial institutions, when banks were failing on every side, the bank of West & Prickett continued to pay and to discount as usual, and at the close of the panic period had larger deposits than at the beginning, due to the assured public confidence in its managers.

Mr. West felt a keen interest in political matters. He was in the early days a Whig and when that party vanished, became a Democrat. He was a delegate to state conventions and enjoyed participating in the debates, where his forensic ability commanded attention and admiration. In the State Constitutional Convention of 1848 he personally drafted many of the



articles. He served for a time as commanding officer of the Fifteenth Battalion of Illinois National Guard. In the Methodist church he was a life-long figure, and his activity in Sunday-school work extended over a period of fifty years. He could and did preach excellent sermons, and for many, many years performed practically all of the protestant marriages celebrated in the vicinity. People came for miles to have him officiate, so earnest, sincere and inspiring was his employment of the marriage ceremony. He employed his leisure hours in well-selected reading or conversing with men of letters. On the shelves of his well-chosen library were found the best authors. In recognition of his literary attainments the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by McKendree, the oldest college in the state.

Mr. West was married in 1835 to Miss Julia A. Atwater, in whom he found a worthy companion and wife for fifty-two years. Three of their children arrived at maturity, Virginia, wife of Major William R. Prickett, deceased; Mary, widow of the late W. F. L. Hadley; and Nora, wife of Oscar L. Taylor, of St. Paul. Some years after the death of his wife Mr. West was married to Martha K. Mitchell, who survives him. His own death occurred October 31, 1887.

It is not for his material attainments nor for his exceptional culture, however, that his friends love to dwell upon the memory of Edward M. West, but upon the thought of his human side. It seems like a platitude to refer to him as a gentleman of the old school, and yet no other phrase conveys the proper expression. Erect, dignified in bearing, there was no austerity in his manner. The courtliness of hundreds of years of nobility gave grace to his salutations, the kindness of a warm heart breathed in his every word. With a charm of deference toward womanhood, an ineffable courtesy to all mankind, he was the embodiment of the polished savant, the cosmopolitan citizen of the world. There was no gathering in which he was not at home, no situation of which he was not master. The purity of his thoughts and life created an atmosphere about him that marked his place in the community, and caused those with whom he associated to feel the lasting benefit from his companionship. There are few in the present day like Edward M. West.

HON. W. F. L. HADLEY. Not only the city of Edwardsville and Madison county but a large area of central Illinois felt a sense of distinct loss at the death on April 25, 1901, of

Hon. W. F. L. Hadley, of Edwardsville. A man who was universally beloved and who had everything to live for, still young in years and surrounded by all that contributes to human happiness, it seemed hard that he should be called to solve the unending mystery of the ages before attaining the period commonly accepted as the zenith of human life.

William Flavius Lester Hadley was a native of Madison county, born on a farm in the Mississippi river bottom near Collinsville, on June 15, 1847. He was a son of William and Daidema (McKinney) Hadley, who came to the county from Kentucky in 1817. The senior Hadley was a pioneer in every sense of the word. Owing to the limited educational advantages of the early days and the demands upon his time he received in all but six weeks of schooling, the remainder of his education being acquired in leisure moments. He cleared away the forest, broke the virgin soil and planted his crops upon week-days and on Sundays filled the pulpit of the Methodist church at Collinsville, following preaching for many years. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, November 23, 1806, being a son of John Hadley, who was born in Maryland in 1776. The latter served in the war of 1812. He married a Miss Guthrie in Kentucky and they settled near Collinsville.

Finishing the course in the common schools of the neighborhood at the age of sixteen, W. F. L. Hadley, the subject of this sketch, was sent to McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, where he graduated in June, 1867. He remained on his father's farm for three years and in the fall of 1870 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating the following year. He opened an office in Edwardsville at once. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Judge William H. Krome, now president of the Bank of Edwardsville, and their association continued until the latter's election to the office of county judge, in 1890. In 1892 Mr. Hadley and Charles H. Burton formed a law partnership, which continued until Mr. Hadley withdrew in 1899, and he later became president of the Bank of Edwardsville.

It was natural that the personality and attainments of W. F. L. Hadley should attract widespread attention outside the channels of business and professional endeavor, and he was called upon to give his time and efforts to the public service. His political career was the rise of one unaided by machine manipulations, but elevated by the honest support of his

constituents. In the fall of 1886 he was the nominee of the Republican party for the office of state senator for what was at that time the Forty-seventh district of Illinois, and he was elected by one of the largest pluralities ever recorded in the district, receiving more than eleven hundred votes over his opponent. During the first session he served on the committees on judiciary, mines and mining, revenue, elections and military, and was made chairman of the penal reforms and militia committees. In the second session he was chairman of the judiciary committee and member of a number of others. Much important legislation came under his scrutiny, and his name is associated with many measures which were wholly to the public interest. Among the latter were bills extending the powers of the railroad and warehouse commission to the investigation of accidents and inspection of bridges, and also for the increasing of powers of the county courts. The health of his family constrained him to decline renomination, but he lost none of his interest in Republican politics, was a delegate to many conventions and in 1888 was delegate-at-large from Illinois to the convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency.

In 1895 Frederick Remann, representative in Congress from the Eighteenth district of Illinois, died. Judge Cyrus L. Cook, of Edwardsville, was nominated by the convention, but died shortly before the election. Mr. Hadley consented to take the vacant place on the ticket, and although but two weeks remained in which to make a campaign he swept the district like a whirlwind, and was elected by a plurality of nearly thirty-three hundred. He was renominated for the succeeding term, but was compelled to go to Colorado by failing health and the election went against him.

Mr. Hadley in his public service presented an unusual figure, a politician "sans peur et sans reproche." He was unsullied by any of the things which are constantly occurring in politics and which few who engage therein entirely escape. His acute sense of honor caused him to weigh carefully all matters whether concerning himself or others, and his record was unblemished.

His life was rounded and made perfect by the loving companionship of his wife, who was in every way a helpmeet. The marriage of W. F. L. Hadley and Miss Mary West occurred on June 15, 1875. She was a daughter of Edward M. West and of Julia (Atwater) West. The West family is of English stock,

and was established in Maryland prior to the Revolution. The fine literary taste of the parents, together with their innate culture and refinement was transmitted to the children, and at every step of his life's journey W. F. L. Hadley found his wife at his shoulder, fully comprehending all the situations which he met, appreciative of his wishes and able to counsel and advise with him with a trained mind, as well as to give him the sustaining joy of her presence. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hadley has kept intact their beautiful home in the West End of Edwardsville and devoted her life to a continuation of the deeds of kindness and beneficence in which she and her husband always found pleasure. They have six children: Julia, wife of R. D. Griffin; W. Lester, Winifred, Edward West, Douglas and Flavia. All of the children have their home in Edwardsville with the exception of Douglas, who is married to Miss Josephine Weir, of Edwardsville, and resides at McAlester, Oklahoma.

In summing up the career of W. F. L. Hadley one is impressed by the depth of his character, the sweetness of his life and the breadth of his sphere of usefulness. His public service was of the pure and self-sacrificing kind that is much sought but seldom attained. His personal contact with citizens was never characterized by an act of injustice or an unkind word. His home life was a thing apart, sacred in its tenderness and nobility, the personification of the ideal husband and father. The scythe of the Grim Reaper cut the flower of his manhood and removed that kindly, courteous presence, but as Aldrich says—

"—His modesty, his scholar's pride,  
His soul serene and clear  
These neither death nor time shall dim."

ADOLPHUS PHILIP WOLF, assistant cashier and a director of the Bank of Edwardsville, has been identified with the business life of his city and the county for over forty years. A native of the county and having spent most of his life here, his success and reputation are based upon the sound foundation of personal integrity and business ability.

Mr. Wolf was born at Edwardsville, June 11, 1841. His father, Frederick A. Wolf (whose father was also named Frederick), was born on the river Rhine in Bavaria, November 30, 1813. In 1832, when eighteen years old, he came to America and his first experience was as clerk in a Pittsburg hotel. He

later moved to Belleville, Illinois, and in 1838 to Edwardsville, with which city the family name has been honorably identified for seventy-five years. The brick house which he bought the year after his arrival was afterwards remodeled into the fine residence of his son Frederick W. and is thought to be one of the oldest houses of Edwardsville. Frederick A. Wolf was a Democrat until 1856, when he joined the Republican party. In religion he was a Lutheran. His death occurred in 1898, when he was eighty-five years of age. He married at Belleville in 1838 Caroline Henrietta Fix, who was born in Bavaria March 17, 1819, and died in Edwardsville, May 18, 1877. Her father, Philip Fix, was an Alsatian by birth, was one of Napoleon's cavalymen and with that general on the Russian campaign, immigrated to America in 1837, locating in 1838 at Edwardsville, where he lived till his death, March 10, 1865. Frederick A. Wolf and his wife were the parents of five children: Frederick W., Adolphus P., Otto E., Dr. Theodore R., and Matilda, wife of James R. Brown.

Adolphus P. Wolf was reared on his father's farm near Edwardsville, and attended the public schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia to learn the trade of coach making. The Civil war broke out while he was there, and April 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company F of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. This regiment was quartered at Baltimore to take the place of the Sixth Massachusetts, and after four months returned and was mustered out. After this experience he returned to Illinois, and on August 11, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. He aided in recruiting this regiment. He was color guard of his company at the engagements of Fort Ripley, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Nashville and Mobile, and was in many other minor conflicts. His army service continued to August 5, 1865, when he was mustered out at Camp Butler. His long and arduous life as a soldier incapacitated him for hard work for two years, and during that time he studied at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in St. Louis. In March, 1869, he permanently located at Edwardsville.

For many years Mr. Wolf took an active part in the commercial enterprise of this city. He was first identified with Judy, Wolf & Burroughs, hardware and agricultural implements. In 1872 he became sole proprietor of this establishment, but his brother Frederick

was later associated with him, until they sold out in 1881. With his two brothers, Otto and Frederick, he became interested in coal mine development, under the title of the Wolf Coal Mining Company, whose property was sold to the Madison Coal Company in 1891. In March, 1892, Mr. Wolf again engaged in the hardware business, and about the same time became interested in the Madison County State Bank, which was afterwards consolidated with the Bank of Edwardsville. He has been actively connected with the management of this institution to the present time.

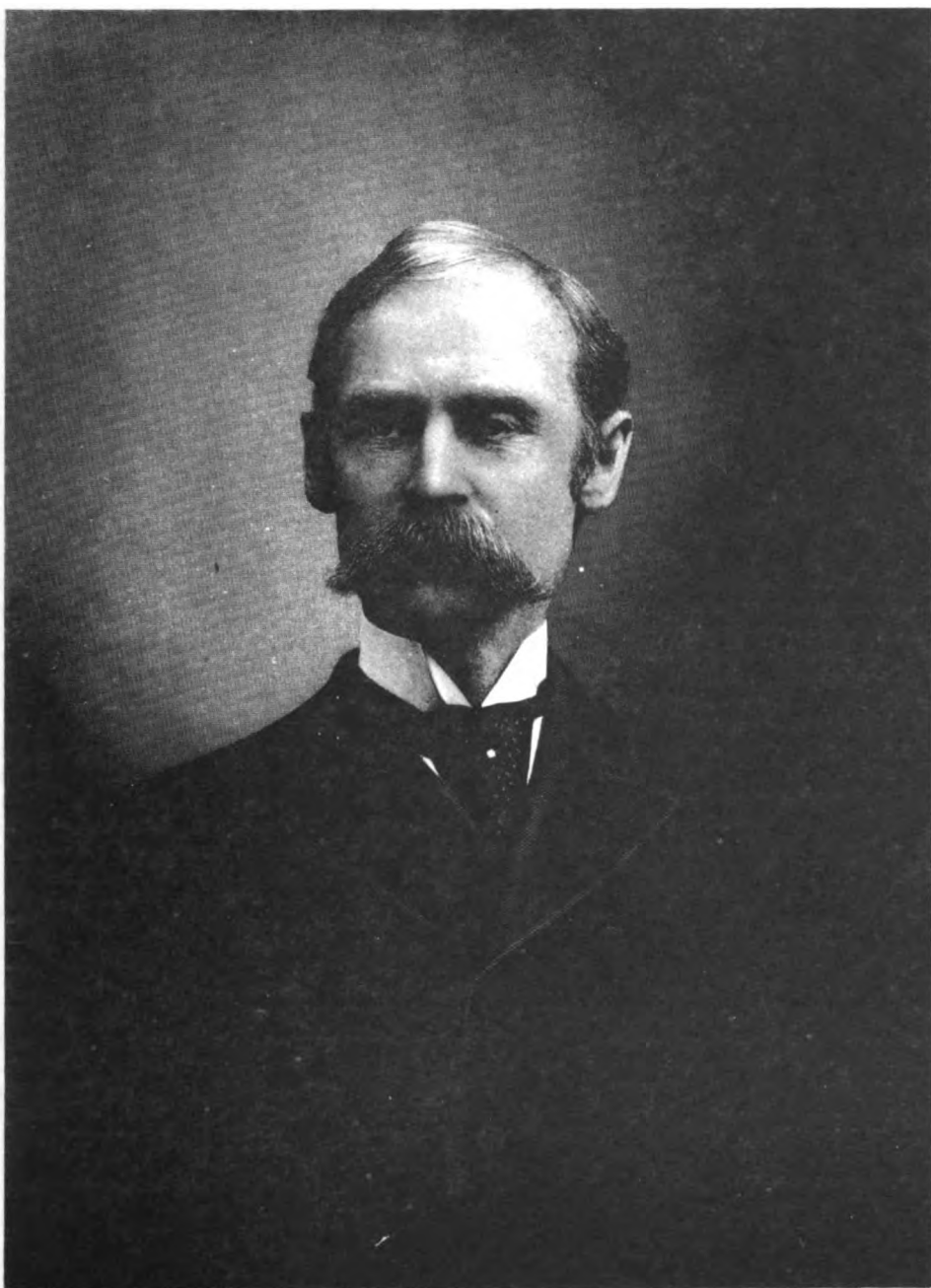
In a career of engrossing business duties Mr. Wolf has been a public-spirited citizen. He has served several terms in the city council and as a member of the school board. In politics he is a Republican. He affiliates with the local lodge and chapter of Masonry, with the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army Post, Edwardsville, No. 461.

Mr. Wolf was married at Edwardsville, December 23, 1869, to Miss Alvina Kinder, daughter of William and Sarah (Barnett) Kinder. Four children have been born of their union: Charles F., Carrie, William A. and Rudolph.

H. SIMON HENRY, sheriff of Madison county, was the only candidate on the Democratic county ticket in 1910 to win election to office. The county is normally Republican, and to overcome this opposition a Democrat must have great personal popularity and inspire confidence in his special fitness for office. On December 5, 1910, Mr. Henry assumed the duties of office for the term of four years, and his record justifies the choice of the people.

Mr. Henry is a native of Illinois, born at Pittsburg March 8, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Lydia (Jarvis) Henry, who later became residents of St. Clair county. Up to the time he was ten years of age Mr. Henry received some schooling in the country schools, but from that time began making his own way in the world and had little opportunity for advantages, save such as come from meeting the practical difficulties of life. He worked for a number of employers and in different lines of business, and became known as a man who could be relied upon to accomplish what he undertook. He was elected in 1910 to the office of sheriff. Fraternally Mr. Henry affiliates with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Columbus of Edwardsville.

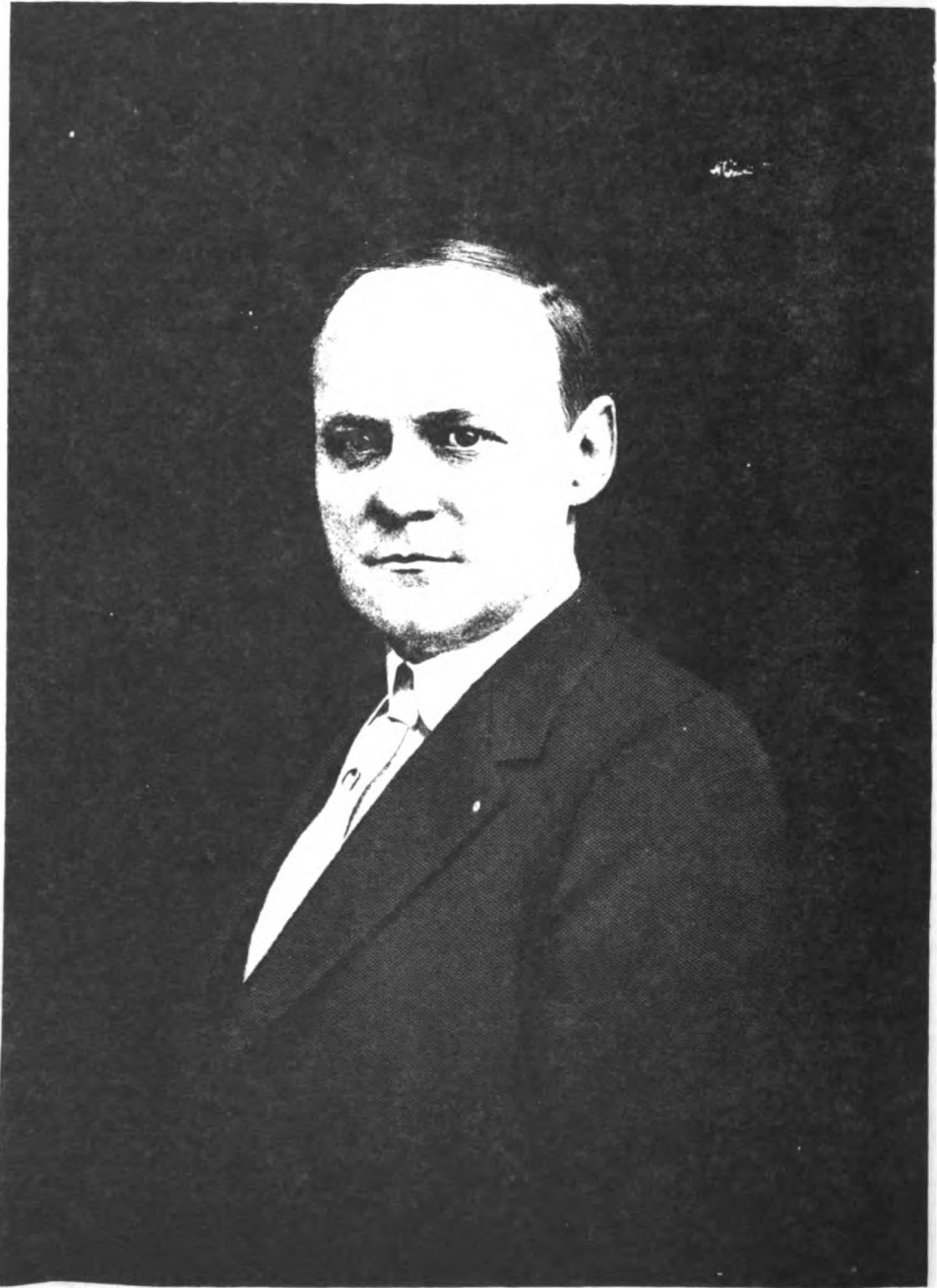
He married Miss Anna Jenkins, a daughter



*W. L. Hadley*







*H. H. H. H.*

of William Jenkins, an old resident of Madison county. They are the parents of four children: Della, Vera, Rosie and Iola.

JOSEPH F. KESHNER, cashier of the First National Bank of Edwardsville, is an experienced banker and has been identified with this line of business since he was a boy in his teens. He has been connected with the First National Bank since 1897.

Mr. Keshner was born at Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, July 18, 1873, a son of Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Dyer) Keshner, his mother being a daughter of Captain J. A. Dyer, a prominent citizen of Missouri.

Educated in the Carlyle public schools, when he was thirteen years old he became office boy for the well known firm of Schlafly Brothers, bankers of Carlyle, and was promoted to larger responsibilities and remained with the firm eleven years. In 1897 he came to Edwardsville as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, and was promoted to cashier in 1901. While a resident of Carlyle he served as city treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics, a member and trustee of St. Mary's Catholic church and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

In 1909 he built a fine home on East Park street, where he and his family reside. He was married in Edwardsville to Miss Edith H. Schwarz. They have three children: Mary M., Helen and Charles Joseph.

ROBERT ALLEN HAIGHT, superintendent of the Alton public schools, has been almost continuously identified with the schools of this city for about forty years, and for about a quarter of a century has been superintendent. The most important history of public education in the city has been made since he taught his first term, and the fine modern school system, with its excellent equipment and facilities, has been developed during his superintendency. His record of service in this city has few parallels in the state.

Professor Haight was born at Warren, Macomb county, Michigan, May 22, 1850. His early education was in the Ypsilanti public schools, and he was then a student in Shurtleff College during 1866-67. After two years' employment in his father's store in Michigan he completed his academic course at the University of Missouri, and in the fall of 1870 re-entered Shurtleff. The next spring he began his life work as a teacher in the State street public school of Alton, and in 1871 he taught the Alton colored school. He then resumed his studies in Shurtleff College and graduated with the class of '75.

In the same year he was elected principal of the Alton high school, which at that time had two teachers, and was conducted in the Lincoln schoolhouse at Tenth and George streets. He was principal five and a half years, and was first elected to the office of city superintendent of schools in January, 1881.

Mr. Haight's parents were Alonzo and Larissa C. (Hopkins) Haight. His father, a son of George W. Haight, was born in Steuben county, New York, May 3, 1809, and died at Ovid, Michigan, in April, 1877. He was a pioneer settler in Michigan in 1831, following farming in Macomb county to 1854, then moved to Royal Oak, Michigan, to Hillsdale in 1857, and in 1858 to a farm near Ypsilanti. In 1866-68 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Ovid, after which he continued farming until his death. He was a Republican from the first organization of the party in Michigan, served as a local official, and was an active member of the Baptist church. His wife was born at Cazenovia, New York, August 16, 1814, and died at Ypsilanti, in August, 1863. Their children were: Salmon; Edward A.; Alfred H.; Loretta, who married Rev. C. A. Hobbs; and Robert A., who with Edward A., are the only ones now living.

Professor Haight was married, August 25, 1875, to Miss Gertrude C. Seward, daughter of Edward D. and Sarah A. (Lewis) Seward. They have four children: Rettie C., Edward A., Lewis Seward and Robert A., Jr.

WILBUR MOORE WARNOCK, at the time of his death senior member of the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs, practiced law in Edwardsville for thirty years and came to the front rank of the profession in Madison county. Among his associates were some of the best known lawyers of the county seat, and the firm which he represented gained a reputation throughout this part of Illinois for ability and success in all departments.

Mr. Warnock was born at Columbia, Illinois, April 23, 1862, and received his early education in the district and high schools of his native town. From 1878 to 1880 he attended the academy at Butler, Missouri, and soon afterward came to Edwardsville and entered the office of Judge Burroughs to study law. In 1881 he went to Chicago and the following year was graduated from the Union College of Law (Northwestern University) of that city. His progress had been so rapid that he was qualified for the practice of law before he had attained his majority. Judge Burroughs received him into partnership August 1, 1882, though the firm style did not



include his name until he was of age. On the election of Judge Burroughs to the circuit bench in February, 1889, the firm was dissolved. R. P. Owen was his associate for a brief time, and later Mr. C. N. Travous. From 1905 the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs was in existence. Mr. Warnock was appointed master in chancery in 1889, and during his career rendered many services of trust and professional importance. He gave his time almost exclusively to the practice of the law.

Politically Mr. Warnock was a Democrat. He was one of the most prominent and enthusiastic of lodge men. In Masonry he stood very high, having attained to the thirty-second degree, and was a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His membership extended to Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, of Alton; to Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Chicago, and to Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Louis. He was also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Edwardsville Lodge, No. 46, of Edwardsville, and with Caractacus Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias. He served in the capacity of vice-president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Mr. Warnock came of a family which has been distinguished in Illinois public life since the territorial period. His grandfather was Judge John Warnock, whose father in turn was Joseph Warnock, a soldier of the Revolution under General Marion. Judge Warnock was born and reared in Charleston, South Carolina, and studied law under Governor Bennett of that state. Through the latter's influence the president appointed John Warnock territorial judge for the western district of Illinois. His service in this capacity continued until Illinois came into the Union in 1818. He presided over, and on November 16, 1818, adjourned the last term of territorial court held in Madison county. When Vandalia became the seat of the state government he served a period as postmaster of that city. About 1828 he moved to St. Clair county and purchased land, and subsequently made his home for a number of years on a farm between Columbia and Waterloo. His last years were spent in Texas, and his death occurred in December, 1858. He was twice married. His first union was with Miss Jane McClure, a daughter of John McClure, a soldier of the Revolution under General Washington. By this union he had nine children, eight of whom grew to mature years.

Lafayette Warnock, son of Judge John and Jane Warnock and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Vandalia, March 14, 1824. His education was obtained in McKendree College at Lebanon. For a time he was a merchant and also for two years postmaster at Jamestown, Wisconsin, and for six years had a store at Waterloo, Illinois. In 1854 he located at Columbia, and was a merchant, a miller and the owner of large real estate interests in that place and elsewhere. He married Mrs. Lucinda Stanley, nee Moore, widow of John W. Stanley. She was the eldest daughter of James B. Moore, who was born in Monroe county, in the year 1804. Her grandfather, Enoch Moore, was also born in Monroe county and enjoyed the distinction of being the first white male child born on Illinois soil. Mrs. Warnock was born in Waterloo, March 12, 1826. They had ten children: James W.; William H.; Joseph; Emma A., wife of Dr. M. G. Nixon; Mary Leonora; Samuel F.; Wilbur M.; Nellie, wife of Z. J. Williams; Minnie M., wife of George W. Dulin; and Lutie, wife of F. H. Specht.

Mr Warnock, the immediate subject of this record, was married, June 24, 1896, at Edwardsville, to Maud Burroughs, who is the eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Benjamin R. Burroughs, of that city. Their only child Donald Burroughs Warnock, was born November 24, 1902.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. HADLEY, judge of the Third judicial circuit, attained success and distinction in his profession at a comparatively early age. He was elected to his present office for the regular six-year term in June, 1909, and has made an excellent record. As a lawyer his office practice was at Collinsville, which is his home town, and at East St. Louis.

He was born at Collinsville, Illinois, January 16, 1873. After graduation from the high school in 1890, he entered McKendree College and studied there until awarded the degree of LL.D. On being admitted to the bar he commenced practice at Collinsville, and several years later also opened an office at East St. Louis, which he conducted for four years. Judge Hadley is a director in the State Bank of Collinsville, director of the Collinsville Electric Company, director of the Collinsville Ice & Refrigerator Company, and director of the Abbott Coal & Mining Company and the Montgomery County Coal Company.

Judge Hadley belongs to one of the oldest Madison county families. His grandfather, Rev. William Hadley, was born in Adair coun-



*Mr. E. Hadley.*



ty, Kentucky, in 1806, and when he was eleven years old the family located on a tract of land three miles north of Collinsville, being in the vanguard of those who developed the county from a wilderness. William Hadley taught himself the alphabet and amid his pioneer surroundings had only six weeks attendance at school. He learned and followed the carpenter's trade for five years, erecting some frame buildings that stood as landmarks in recent years. He began a long career as farmer in 1831, improving a large amount of land from the condition of nature, and was one of the most successful farmers in the southern part of the county. He lived to a venerable age. He was a local minister and one of the prominent Methodists of the county, having been ordained in 1833. His first wife, Diadama McKinney, belonged to one of the very earliest families of the county. She was born in the county in 1809 and died here March 8, 1863. They had a family of six children. William Hadley married, in 1864, Mrs. Mary J. (Wing) Golder, who was born in Maine in 1821.

Wilbur Clay Hadley, father of Judge Hadley, was born in Collinsville township, August 28, 1842. His education was obtained in the district school and the Collinsville high school and at McKendree College, besides a course in a business college. He began his career as a farmer, taught school, for a short time conducted a hotel in St. Louis, and then for several years managed his father's farming property. He became permanently identified with the city of Collinsville in 1869. From 1871 to 1880, and from 1884 to 1891 he had a mercantile business. In 1891 the State Bank of Collinsville was organized by Mr. Hadley and associates, and he was the unanimous choice for first president. His record as a banker, business man and farmer was one of more than ordinary success, and he was also prominent as a citizen. A Republican, he was the first member of that party to be elected supervisor of Collinsville township, and he also filled an unexpired term as county treasurer.

W. C. Hadley married, in 1866, Miss Mary Sophronia Smith, daughter of Sidney and Sina (Davidson) Smith. They had six children, Alice J., Bertha May, Flavia Josephine, William Edwin, Mary Julia, and one that died in infancy.

Judge Hadley, like his father, is prominent in the Masonic order, being affiliated with Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, A. F. & A. M., Unity Chapter No. 182, R. A. M., Tancred Commandery, No. 50, at Belleville, the Oriental

Consistory at Chicago, and the Mystic Shrine temple at St. Louis. He is a member of the East St. Louis Lodge, No. 664, B. P. O. E.; also a member of the Business Men's Club and the Commercial Club of East St. Louis. His vacation periods are usually spent in fishing and hunting among the northern lakes.

Judge Hadley married, in October, 1899, Miss Kate L. Powell, of Collinsville. Her father, Dr. A. M. Powell, was long a prominent physician of that place. Judge Hadley and wife had two children, Louise and Wilbur Powell.

JOHN W. THOMPSON. The large industries of Granite City have brought into this civic community men of ability from all parts of the Union, and these men quickly took the lead in the affairs of the new city, whose civic prosperity largely represents the practical ideals and character of men who a few years ago lived in widely separated localities but are now working together in the development of a new industrial community. One of such citizens, whose name is prominent in Granite City, is John W. Thompson, the present postmaster.

Mr. Thompson is a native of England, born in Staffordshire, October 27, 1867, a son of Gershom and Mary J. (Williams) Thompson. His father died in the old country, and his mother is now living in Granite City. His school advantages ended when he was twelve years old, and he has been dependent on his own resources for his progress in the world. In 1885, at the age of eighteen, he landed at New York and went direct to Canal Dover, Ohio, where he was employed a few months in the rolling mills. Niles, Ohio, was his home for a number of years, and he was connected with the tin-plate and allied industries of that city. In 1904 he came to Granite City and became one of the skilled workmen in the Niedringhaus shops. In the industrial organizations of his department of labor he has taken an active part for a number of years, and was formerly a deputy vice president in nine districts of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He has always been a staunch Republican and a hard worker for the success of his party. In 1908 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to the post-office at Granite City, and has been a popular incumbent of the office since August of that year. Mr. Thompson's fraternal associations are with the Elks' Club of Granite City.

While a resident of Niles, Ohio, he was married to Miss Fannie Gittings of that city. They are the parents of four children: J. W. J., Gershom J., Margaret and Edward C.

LUCAS PFEIFFENBERGER, a resident of Alton since 1857, has for many years been one of the most influential figures in the business and financial affairs of the city. He was the originator of the Building and Loan Association in Alton, became president of the old Alton Building and Loan Association in 1883, and is still president of the Piasa Association. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, and at the present time is chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Pfeifferberger was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 14, 1834. After the gold discoveries in California he went west, then returned to Ohio, and in 1857 set out on a second overland journey to the Pacific. While at Alton on his way west, he was dissuaded from his plan to make his home in California, and in this way became a permanent resident here. He was a carpenter by occupation, and for many years was engaged in building and contracting. The business is still carried on as a firm of architects by Mr. Pfeifferberger and sons.

In 1866 Mr. Pfeifferberger became chief of the Alton fire department. In 1872 he was elected mayor, and served four terms. Besides this period of about fifteen years of stated civic service, he has been active and liberal in behalf of all movements for the public welfare. In politics he has always been a Democrat, has served as a member of the state central committee, and otherwise active in party affairs. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and is a member of the church at Alton.

Mr. Pfeifferberger's parents were John and Elizabeth (Miller) Pfeifferberger, both of whom were natives of Baden-Baden, Germany, and after settling in America the father became a farmer near Dayton, Ohio. The father lived to be more than ninety-one years of age.

Lucas Pfeifferberger married, at Alton in 1867, Miss Elizabeth C. Mather, daughter of Andrew Mather, one of Alton's pioneer citizens and a notable character among the early residents. The children of this marriage were five, three of whom survive, namely: George D., John M. and J. Mather.

**WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY.** For nearly eighty years Upper Alton has been distinguished in Illinois and throughout the middle west as a center of educational influences, and in this way has contributed as much solid worth to citizenship as any town of its size in the state. Though now an integral part of the greater city so far as civil government is

concerned, Upper Alton seems destined for many years to retain its delightful character of a quiet, cultured community, where education, religion and morality are safely secured amid the cosmopolitan standards of a city. During the past two decades one of the institutions that has utilized these advantages of Upper Alton and has in turn added to the fame of the place as a school center has been the Western Military Academy.

Its history recalls another institution which served a previous generation of young students, and from which the present Academy was developed. In 1879 Edward Wyman, LL. D., who had been for many years recognized as a leading educator in the city of St. Louis, purchased the historic estate in Alton known as Bostwick Place, and after making extensive alterations and improvements opened a home school for boys under the name of Wyman. At the death of Mr. Wyman, Albert Wyman, who had been for many years recognized with gratifying success by the founder until his death in 1888. It remained for several years under the ownership of Mrs. Wyman. At the death of Mr. Wyman, Albert M. Jackson, who had been for several years an assistant in the school, was installed as principal.

Early in 1892 a change in ownership occurred, and the institution was given a distinctively military character, both state and national recognition being secured. Handsome new buildings were erected, nearly doubling its capacity, and all its appointments and appliances were modernized. Colonel Albert M. Jackson and Major George D. Eaton were retained in their respective positions of principal and assistant principal. In 1896 the ownership of the property passed to Colonel Jackson and Major Eaton. In February, 1903, the two principal buildings were destroyed by fire, fortunately without personal injury to any of the cadets. The corps was disbanded, and the work of reconstruction on a permanent and enlarged basis was immediately begun. On September 23, 1903, with three buildings complete, and with all of its one hundred and fifteen places filled, the Academy began its twenty-fifth annual session. At the opening of the next year three additional buildings had been completed and excellent accommodations for one hundred and fifty cadets had been provided. During the past seven years these places have all been filled.

The Academy grounds comprise fifty acres, beautifully situated, with landscape features of lawn and grove, a lake, walks and drives, with many stately old elms, oaks and

maples. The buildings, of English style of architecture with a distinctly military character, comprise the Administration building, fifty by one hundred and thirty-six feet, three stories high; the Barracks, "A," "B" and "C"; drill hall and gymnasium; and Science building.

The objects of the Western Military Academy are, 1. to provide a training broad enough to prepare cadets for any American scientific school, college or university; 2. to secure for each cadet a generous and well balanced development, whatever his ultimate course may be; 3. to give its graduates sufficient military instruction to prepare them to become officers of the militia in time of peace, and to organize and discipline volunteers in case of war. As a military school the Academy has satisfied all the requirements of the war department, and has been ranked in "Class —" by the department. An inspection of the Academy was recently made by General O. O. Howard, who wrote: "I have seen no military school outside of West Point which seemed to me so complete and thorough in a military way as yours." In accordance with its recognition of the Academy, the war department has an army officer detailed here as assistant to the faculty in military training.

The faculty comprises a corps of about fifteen instructors, of approved efficiency and scholarship, most of them university graduates and with military training. Some of the instructors have been identified with the Academy for many years. Colonel Jackson, the superintendent, for twenty-six years; Major George D. Eaton, the quartermaster, for twenty-three years; W. D. Armstrong, of the music department, for seventeen years; Major Max Von Binzer, assistant quartermaster, for fifteen years; Major Wilson G. S. Lowe, commandant, for eleven years; and Thomas C. Jackson, adjutant, for fourteen years.

COLONEL ALBERT MATHLEWS JACKSON, superintendent of Western Military Academy, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at West Middlesex, Mercer county, in November, 1860. His parents, William A. and Adelaide (Mathews) Jackson, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively.

His primary education was secured in the schools of West Middlesex, and he then pursued his studies in the Edinboro State Normal School. Later he entered Princeton University and graduated in the classical course in 1884. In 1887 he received the degree of Master of Arts from that university. From 1884

to 1886 he was instructor in mathematics and Latin in the Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown, New Jersey, and in the latter year came to Upper Alton and identified himself with what has proved his life work. During the first two years in Wyman Institute he was instructor in mathematics and Latin, and was principal of the Institute from 1888 to 1892. On the reorganization of the school he became principal of the Western Military Academy, and since 1896 has been superintendent.

The upbuilding of such an institution as the Western Military Academy is a remarkable achievement, from whatever standpoint it is considered, and is a result which would reflect credit on the life work of any man. As the executive head of the institution for twenty-four years, Colonel Jackson has practically made the Academy what it is, and his business judgment and ability as an educator are reflected in every department of the school. As a citizen he has been identified with the community life in many ways, and his influence and co-operation are always sought in any movement for civic or social betterment.

In 1885 Colonel Jackson married Miss Jennie B. Simons, of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Simons. They are parents of two daughters and one son: Florence A., a graduate in the class of '11 from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; Ralph L., a graduate of Princeton University, in the class of '11; and Grace A., a student in Smith College.

JOHN DEIBERT. A man's friends and acquaintances judge him by what he has done. In the old country people want to know who and what a man's father was, but in America it is the man himself who brings things to pass if he would be thought well of. He must either make money or fame. John Deibert has been very successful since he first started out in business for himself and he has become well known in the county.

He was born at Marine, Madison county, Illinois, June 20, 1862, the son of John Deibert and his wife Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Kolb. Mr. and Mrs. Deibert were both born in Germany, where they were educated and married. Mr. Deibert learned the tailoring trade, but prices were so low in his native land that he could not do more than make a bare living for himself and his growing family. They decided to come to the United States and as soon as they could get together the necessary funds they set out, arriving in America in 1859. They came direct to Marine, Illinois, arriving here on the six-

teenth of December, in time to celebrate Christmas in the new country. He lived at Marine until the time of his death, October 11, 1907, his wife having passed away in 1894. They left nine children, as follows: Jacob, Daniel, Valentine, Caroline, Katie, Louise (who became the wife of John G. Weber), John and Louis.

John was brought up in the village of Marine, being educated in the public school until he was eighteen years old. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for several years and then engaged in other vocations in Marine. The whole family, including John, became interested in the manufacture of molasses. In 1892 John and his brother Louis disposed of their share of the molasses business and located in Glen Carbon, where they engaged in the mercantile business; they soon built up a fine trade. In addition to his interests at Glen Carbon Mr. Deibert is a stockholder in the La Salle Street Bank of Chicago.

On the eighteenth of June, 1896, he married Nettie Morgan, of Collinsville, Illinois, where she was educated in the Collinsville schools. She is of Welsh descent her father coming direct from Wales.

Mr. Deibert is a Democrat, but does not take any active interest in politics. He is a Christian Scientist, being a firm believer in the doctrines taught by Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Deibert is prominently connected with the church. The Deibert Brothers are considered by the neighbors to be honest and square in their dealings, these qualities having been instrumental in building up their business to its present prosperous condition. We cannot all think alike, either in regard to religion or anything else, but whether we believe in Christian Science or not, we cannot fail to believe in the lives that the followers of this belief follow, their cheeriness and universal optimism helping to make all the world better. Mr. Deibert is no exception, but has the most hopeful disposition, which overcomes all difficulties and discouragements.

CHRISTIAN H. KUNNEMANN, in the office of recorder of deeds of Madison county, has made a record of official service which has been convincingly approved by the people in his successive re-elections to the office since he first entered it in 1900. He is a native of this county, born in Nameoki township, December 3, 1865, and was educated in the common schools and at a commercial college in St. Louis. He began his business life as a clerk in a store at Venice, and in 1890 engaged in

business for himself at Nameoki, as a dealer in groceries and farm implements. Five years later he sold out, and afterward became a traveling salesman for the wholesale fruit and produce house of Shaw & Richmond, of St. Louis. His business covered fifteen states of the Union. He severed his connection with the firm in 1900 to become the Republican candidate for the office of recorder and has since devoted his attention to the affairs of office. His career from the start has been a steady progress in increasing responsibilities and faithful performance of duties. Besides his present office he has served as assessor of Chouteau township. He is one of the influential Republicans, and has served as central committeeman and as executive committeeman.

Mr. Kunnemann's parents were William and Minnie (Wessel) Kunnemann, both natives of Hanover, Germany. His father was a settler on the American Bottoms in this county in 1854 and for many years was engaged in farming. He was born February 11, 1829, and died October 31, 1899. His wife was born in January, 1831, and died December 5, 1896. They were the parents of nine children: August, who died in 1895; Henry, who died in 1873; William Albert; John; Christian H., Louis; Dena; and Minnie. The survivors are all residents of this county.

Mr. Kunnemann married, October 29, 1891, Miss Ida C. Kahle, daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Habrock) Kahle, who were also natives of Hanover. Mrs. Kunnemann was born in this county in 1871, and is the mother of two children, Ivy and Myrtle. Mr. Kunnemann affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, the Elks and the Eagles, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

HERMAN KABEL, a retired farmer, residing at Bethalto, Madison county, Illinois, has made a record for himself as a thresher, in which branch of the agricultural industry he has been actively engaged for a period of forty years. In this age of specialization the man who becomes proficient in any one part of the calling which he follows is more apt to be successful than the man who indulges in more general efforts.

In the thriving town of Deutsch Krose, in Prussia, Herman Kabel began life on the 14th day of August, 1843. He is a son of Carl and Wilhelmina Kabel, both natives of Prussia, where they passed their youth, later were mar-

ried and became the parents of eight children. In 1847 the father died, leaving to the widow the task of raising the family. For six years after her husband's death she struggled to keep her children together, and in 1853 she determined that she would see if she could not do better by them and for herself in America. Accordingly she bade farewell to her many friends, to her four eldest children, to the grave of her husband, and to her native land, and took passage for the new world, accompanied by her four children,—Robert (now deceased), Minnie (who later married Mr. Witherhalt of Shawneetown), Herman and Bertha (wife of Mr. Manahan, of Streator, Illinois). On their arrival in America the mother and children went to Shawneetown, Gallatin county, and there they lived for the ensuing six years, coming to Madison county in 1859 and locating in Moro township. The widow Kabel was united in marriage in Germany to Nicholas Wagner, who died in 1891; on being bereaved the second time, Mrs. Kabel took up her residence with her son Herman, who filially cared for her during the remaining fifteen years of her life. She died May 13, 1906, at the age of ninety-two.

When Herman Kabel was four years of age his father died, and the little lad was too young to have any recollection of Mr. Kabel, Sr. The boy entered the excellent schools of his native town, receiving the ground work of an excellent education, but when he was ten years of age he accompanied his mother and brother and sisters to America, so that his further schooling was continued in the United States. He lived at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, until he was sixteen years old, when he and the rest of the family moved to Moro township. When he was twenty-six years old he commenced to farm for himself, buying a place of eighty-eight acres in section 31, range 6, township 8, and on this farm he lived until 1908; during the years of his residence he found that the land was underlaid with coal to a depth of five and six feet, so he proceeded to work this mine. As mentioned above, he threshed for forty years, and for about the same period he has also been engaged in mining. In 1908 he rented his farm to a tenant and bought a fine residence property at Bethalto, the commodious dwelling in which he may be found today.

On the 29th day of December, 1868, Mr. Kabel was married to Miss Sarah Henderson, of Catlin, Illinois, where her parents, John and Mary Henderson, were well known and

highly respected residents. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kabel the following children were born,—Minnie, whose birth occurred April 23, 1871, and who is married to Mr. Largent; Charles, born September 8, 1872; May, who began life on the 16th day of July, 1877, and later became the wife of Mr. Mutz; George, the date of whose birth was May 5, 1879, who was a miner and farmer and married Margaret Green of Moro; Bessie, the date of whose nativity was August 12, 1884, and who became the wife of Mr. Ralph Green. Charles died September 10, 1899.

Mr. Kabel is affiliated with the Masonic Order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious connection he has for years been active in the Moro Presbyterian church, where he holds the position of elder. He is deeply interested in all educational matters and for a period of nine years he has served as school director, with a district advantage to the schools.

JOHN ZIKA. At this juncture in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Madison county, Illinois, it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of John Zika, who has ever been on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare and who is now devoting his time and attention to diversified agriculture, his fine estate being located in Hamel township, three miles distant from Edwardsville.

John Zika was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1875 and is the son of Michael and Josephine Zika, both of whom were born and reared in Bohemia, whence they immigrated to the United States in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zika came to Madison county, Illinois, and here the father was identified with agricultural operations during the greater part of his active career. Mr. and Mrs. Zika became the parents of eight children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—John, Joseph, Michael, William, Charlie, Frank, Anna and Mary. John Zika was reared to maturity on a farm in Madison county and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were offered in the district schools of the locality. Soon after his marriage, in 1901, Mr. Zika established the family home on a finely improved farm in Hamel township. He is engaged in general farming and the raising of high-grade stock. He has been successful in his ventures and is recognized as one of the influential citizens of the county. In religious matters he and his



wife are devout members of the German Lutheran church at Edwardsville.

On the 19th of February, 1901, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Zika to Miss Lena Eilers, who was born in Germany and who is a daughter of Tony and Hilda Eilers. Mrs. Zika accompanied her parents to America when she was a child five years of age and she was reared and educated at Alhambra, Illinois. She had three brothers, one of whom is deceased, namely, Tony. The others are Theodore and George. Mr. and Mrs. Zika became the parents of two children,—Esther and Elnora. The children grew up happily together until Elnora had reached the age of four years when she was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, while at play with another little girl. Mr. and Mrs. Zika are esteemed as kind neighbors and good citizens. Their lives have been marked by those principles of industry and honesty that command for them confidence and respect and make their names worthy of a place in the Centennial History of Madison County.

CHARLES BOESCHENSTEIN is a native of Madison county and was born at Highland, on October 27, 1864. He is of Swiss descent. His father, whose name was also Charles, was born March 9, 1829, and was a son of John M. and Anna (Singer) Boeschstein, of Stein am Rhein, Canton Schaffhausen, and came to this country in 1848 to join an uncle, John Boeschstein, who had come there some ten years before and who was engaged in the mercantile business at Highland.

Charles Boeschstein, senior, worked for his uncle for some time, and then secured the contract to carry the mail between Highland and St. Louis, and in connection with this service operated a stage line between the two points. This was before any railroads were built through the county, and he made the journey from Highland through Troy and Collinsville, to Illinoistown, now East St. Louis, crossing the river by ferry as there was no bridge, the trip occupying a day each way, except at seasons of the year when the roads were very heavy. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace, and he held the position until his death. He served at different terms as clerk of the board of trustees of the town, and was special collector of the tax that the citizens had voted upon themselves to aid in building the Vandalia railroad. He was for

many years a member and secretary of the school board. He died March 23, 1883.

His wife was Louisa R. Leder, daughter of John and Marie Leder, pioneer residents of Looking-glass Prairie, south of Highland, who also were natives of Switzerland. They were married October 31, 1857. She died May 13, 1901. Their family consisted of six children, of whom three are now living—Charles, of Edwardsville; Adolph, of Marshfield, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Emily Iberg, wife of G. J. Iberg, of Los Angeles, California.

Charles Boeschstein, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools at Highland and Washington University at St. Louis. He manifested early a preference for the printing business and when fifteen years old purchased a small printing outfit, with which he printed cards which were sold through boys who acted as agents. He became publisher of the *Herald* at Highland, August 20, 1881. The paper had been started by business men in order to give the town an English publication, and they placed it in charge of a manager. After operating for several months this plan of running the paper proved unsatisfactory and it was sold to Mr. Boeschstein. He set about reorganizing the plant and the paper built up a creditable circulation and business. One of the things advocated by it of a public nature was the construction of a telephone line between St. Louis and Highland by way of St. Jacob, Troy and Collinsville. The company agreed to build, if citizens of the towns along the line would subscribe \$1,000 in return for coupons good for long distance service. This amount was made up and the line was built, it being the original long distance line through the county. The paper owned the first typewriter brought to Madison county, the machine, a Remington, being purchased with a provision that the purchaser should receive a commission on every machine sold in the county within two years; however, not one was sold.

On January 26, 1883, Mr. Boeschstein purchased the *Intelligencer* at Edwardsville, and merged the *Herald* with the *Intelligencer*, enlarging the latter from four pages to eight pages. The development of the *Intelligencer* has been steady and substantial. On January 2, 1893, the paper was changed to the twice-a-week form. On January 5, 1895, it was changed to every-other-day issue, Sundays excepted. The daily issue was inaugurated on



*Charles Borschenstein*



January 14, 1907, which is its present form, the edition being printed every afternoon except Sunday. The paper purchased the first linotype in Madison county, November 10, 1899, and had one of the early one-machine plants in Illinois. A perfecting press printing from stereotype plates was installed in August, 1905, and is the only stereotyping plant operated by a newspaper in the county.

Mr. Boeschstein was elected mayor of Edwardsville on April 29, 1887, and served two years. During his term of office a contract was entered into for illuminating the streets by electricity, the city having had no public lighting prior to that time. During this period the last of one of the old series of railroad bonds was paid and the way was cleared for refunding another series that had been voted by the citizens upon themselves in the days when railroad building was a craze.

Mr. Boeschstein was one of the organizers of the Madison County State Bank, which opened for business May 3, 1897, and he was elected a director and secretary of the institution. This bank was consolidated with the Bank of Edwardsville, July 8, 1899, and he was elected a director of the latter and was afterwards made vice-president, serving in this capacity for seven years.

He was one of the organizers of the Edwardsville Water company. He started to advocate steps towards securing a plant some years before the movement took tangible form, but the supply presented a problem that required several years to solve. When it was satisfactorily determined he was one of the incorporators of the company. He was chosen a director and officer of the company when it was chartered in April, 1898, and continues his connection to the present time, being the vice-president.

In 1903 he succeeded in securing a donation from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a public library building, which was constructed on the west side of the City park. He was named as one of the directors and was made president of the library board.

He was one of the organizers of the Southern Illinois Press Association in 1883, and was chosen secretary. He is a member and has been president of the Illinois Press Association. He is also a member of the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association. He enlisted as a member of the Illinois National Guard in 1885 and served six years, during the last three of which he was a member of the regimental staff.

Mr. Boeschstein is a lifelong Democrat and has taken a deep interest in the progress of his party. He drew his political inspiration from Col. William R. Morrison, for many years a conspicuous figure in politics of the state and nation, and who was one of the early advocates of tariff reform in congress. Mr. Boeschstein filled various positions on county and district committees. In 1900 in a caucus of party leaders at the state convention he was chosen as the candidate for secretary of state, but he declined the honor.

He was elected a member of the state central committee at the convention in 1900, and on the organization of the committee was chosen vice chairman. He was reelected in 1902. In 1904 he was again elected as a member of the committee and was made chairman. He was reelected in 1906, 1908, and 1910, serving eight years as chairman. In 1912 by unanimous vote of the delegates to the Baltimore national convention he was chosen as a member of the Democratic national committee for Illinois.

Mr. Boeschstein was the first to suggest the idea of a public observance to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Madison county, and the inauguration of representative government in Illinois, and to advocate the erection of a suitable memorial in honor of the early settlers, and the notable men who had lived in the county. He was elected president of the Madison County Centennial Association, which, during the week of September 14-21, 1912, signalized the anniversary. The state of Illinois participated formally, unveiling a memorial monument on the public square in Edwardsville.

On November 10, 1892, he was married to Miss Bertha Whitbread, of Edwardsville. Her parents are James and Mina Rinne Whitbread. John Whitbread, her grandfather, was a native of London, England, and came to Edwardsville in 1842. He established the stock yards at Venice, which was the first enterprise of that kind in this section of the country. His son James, who was born October 1, 1839, started in the stock business and was also for some time connected with other members of the family in the wholesale grocery business at Quincy. He subsequently returned to Edwardsville and engaged in the stock and meat business in which he continued until his retirement in 1895. Mrs. Whitbread was born June 3, 1842, and is a daughter of William and Sophie Rinne, who came from

Stadthagen, Germany, in 1848, and located on Liberty prairie, a few miles north of Edwardsville. They were married October 29, 1861, in Edwardsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Boeschenstein have three children, Eleanore, Harold and Charles Krome.

ANTONE DAENZER, superintendent of the Madison Coal Corporation, started to follow in his father's footsteps, but he has made tracks of his own, branching out in other directions than those taken by his father. He has seized every opportunity to fit himself for whatever might turn up. Each man catches fish that are just as large as his line will allow. The question is are we going to angle for minnows or for whales. Education will change the fisherman's cotton string into a steel rope that will hold any catch. Education does not comprise simply the things that one learns while at school; it signifies the drawing out of what is best in a man and putting his resources to the best possible use. His success cannot exceed the efficiency of his line and he cannot borrow another man's line. Mr. Daenzer, although he did not have very much schooling, is, nevertheless, an educated man in the most comprehensive sense of the word. He has observed and studied as he went along and he has achieved more success than the man who has been to school more and thinks that the training obtained there is going to carry him through without further effort on his part.

Antone Daenzer was born in Fredeburgh, Germany, March 10, 1850. His father, Frank Daenzer died on the 27th of April, 1826, at received his education in Germany. He married Catherine Kerchner, a young German maiden. He was a practical miner and worked in the mines in southern France and in South Africa. He was a born linguist and at the time when he came to America could speak seven languages. He and his wife and family came to the United States in 1850 and went at once to the mining district of Illinois. They located in Belleville, Illinois, and there Mr. Daenzer worked in the mines and together they brought up the family. Mr. and Mrs. Daenzer had three children, all living. Mr. Daenzer died on the 27th of April, 1826, at West Belleville, St. Claire county, and his wife in November, 1903. They were both buried at Belleville. Mary, the second child, married John Routh, superintendent of the Missouri and Illinois Coal Company, and they live in Belleville. Caroline is single and lives here too.

Antone was the eldest child, and he came to America from Germany when he was very young. He came to this county in 1861, in a sailing vessel, spending forty-two days on the ocean, and landed in New Orleans. He went to the public school in Belleville and got a fair education, but after he began to work he realized the necessity of further learning and he attended night school. He was a skilled mechanic and a practical miner and when he was very young he became superintendent of the Missouri and Illinois Mining Company, located at Belleville. In 1892 he came to Glen Carbon as district superintendent of the Madison Coal Corporation, owning two mines and a washer. He is a practical miner and that added to his business capacity has given him the responsibility he now possesses.

In 1874 he married Susanna Neutzling, a young woman of German parentage, but she was born in Belleville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Antone Daenzer have three children. The eldest, Tillie, is the wife of Joe Kistner, a machinist in the Illinois Central Railroad shops at East St. Louis. John, the second child, is married to Miss Henshaw and they live in Glen Carbon. The youngest, E. R., is married and has a position as clerk with the Dunks Coal Company in St. Louis.

Mr. Daenzer was brought up in the Catholic faith and he is a member of the Catholic church. He belongs to three fraternal orders, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons. He holds membership in the Freeberg Blue Lodge and in the Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, Royal Arch Masons and the Consistory at Chicago, having taken the thirty-second degree in masonry and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Peoria.

Mr. Daenzer has risen to the top of his profession. He has raised a family to be a credit to the community. He may justly feel that his life has been worth living, for he has been of use in the world.

WILLIAM D. ARMSTRONG in the field of musical culture has contributed to his native city no less substantial benefits than the prominent manufacturers and business men have accomplished in their respective spheres. A representative of one of Alton's old families, and for many years the possessor of a national reputation as a composer and teacher, by choice he continues his residence here and through his work and a public-spirited influence promotes the welfare of Alton.

Born February 11, 1868, educated in the Alton schools and by private tutors, his talent for music was displayed in childhood, and his first training was received in his home locality. He learned organ building under Joseph Gratian at Alton. He was successively the pupil of Benedict Walter, Charles Kunkel, E. R. Kroeger, P. G. Anton and Louis Mayer of St. Louis, Clarence Eddy of Chicago, and Dr. G. M. Garratt of Cambridge, England. He began teaching at Forest Park University, St. Louis, and at the same time was organist in one of the city churches. In 1891 he became musical director of Shurtleff College, and has also been an instructor of music at the Western Military Academy. The W. D. Armstrong School of Music was established at Alton in 1910, and has been successful in all its departments. Associated with him in this school are Mr. E. R. Kroeger, Mrs. C. B. Rohland, Mrs. G. G. Craig, Mr. W. E. Yates, Mr. D. E. Stoeckel and Mr. Paul E. Harney.

Mr. Armstrong has published over one hundred and fifty compositions. Among them are:—Evening Service in A. *Nunc Dimittis* in F (Novello Ewer & Co., London). Three compositions for piano, Pastoral for organ, four arrangements for organ, Star of Glory quartette for female voices, and Intermezzo for piano and organ (Arthur P. Schmidt, Boston). Impromptu a la valse for piano, Gondellied for piano (G. Schirmer, New York). Fantasie for organ, Andante religioso for organ, three songs for soprano, Jubilate in G, Benedictus in F (William E. Ashmall, Philadelphia). Three male quartettes, Awake My Soul quartette (J. M. Russell, Boston). Gavotte B flat, Forest Scenes, La Jota, album of five pieces, twelve chromatic studies for piano, Fair Poland piano duet, Gloria in Excelsis quartette, and thirteen songs (Kunkel Bros., St. Louis). His orchestral works have been played by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago.

The music world recognizes in Mr. Armstrong a teacher of unusual ability from the fact that a very large number of his pupils are now filling responsible positions in leading colleges and conservatories. These pupils, by the work they have accomplished, have proved that their instructor ranks among the foremost teachers in the country.

He is a member of Guild of Church Organists of London and American Guild of Organists; has served as vice president of the Music Teachers National Association and

president of the Illinois Music Teachers Association. He is a member of the Episcopal church of Alton; in politics, a Republican.

The Armstrong family has been identified with the citizenship and business history of Alton and vicinity since the pioneer era. George Armstrong, grandfather of W. D. Armstrong, was a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Philadelphia about 1830. He was married in the latter city to Catherine Dawson, who was a native of New Jersey. During the decade of the '30s he migrated to Illinois. In the east he had followed the trade of cloth finisher, but after locating in Alton conducted one of the early hotels here. A strong anti-slavery man, George Armstrong lived in Alton long enough to become a friend of Lovejoy. He died in August, 1865, and his wife, April 23, 1868. Their children were: Mrs. Hannah Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Soule, Thomas, William, John and Catherine.

William Armstrong, who was born at Alton, April 6, 1843, and died here, was one of the sterling citizens who promoted the prosperity and gave character to the Alton of the last century. He began his career as a farmer, though for many years he manufactured lime and cooperage. The Armstrong home on Danforth street, now included within the city limits, was an attractive suburban estate, surrounded by native trees and fruit orchards. Mr. Armstrong was a Republican and active citizen, served as a member of the city council four terms, and was among the first to urge brick paving for the streets of the city. He was also a member of the old Alton Board of Trade, was one of the founders of the Piasa Chautauqua, and was identified with numerous business and public-spirited organizations. He married, at Springfield, Illinois, in 1867, Miss Mary E. Parker, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Parker, natives of Kentucky and later residents of Alton. William Armstrong and wife had three children: William D., Mary Urania and Paul D.

AUGUST C. BETTMANN. A citizen whose intrinsic loyalty and public spirit in connection with all matters affecting the general welfare of Madison county, Illinois, make his name eminently well worthy of inscription on the pages of the Centennial History of this county is August C. Bettmann, who is now the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of superintendent of the creamery of the St. Louis Dairy Company at Hamel, Illinois.

August C. Bettmann was born on his father's farm near Hamel, Illinois, the date of his na-

tivity being the 14th of October, 1875. He is descended from staunch old German stock, his parents, William and Sophia (Sanders) Bettmann, having both been born and reared in the great Empire of Germany. William Bettmann immigrated to the United States on the 8th of January, 1848, proceeding thence to Cairo, Illinois, where he remained for a short time. Subsequently he worked for one year in a brick yard in the city of St. Louis, where was solemnized his marriage to Katrina Schroage. Concerning the four children born to that union, two died in infancy, Henry is a resident of Carpenter, Illinois, and Matilda is now living at Prairietown, Illinois. Mrs. Bettmann was summoned to the life eternal, and subsequently Mr. Bettmann wedded Miss Sophia Sanders, of Madison county, Illinois. Six children were born to the second union, of them three died in infancy and Frederick passed away at the age of twenty-one years; Louisa resides at Hamel and August is the immediate subject of this review. William Bettmann came to Madison county, Illinois, and he was engaged in farming for a period of about fifty years.

To the district school in Hamel township, Madison county, August C. Bettmann is indebted for his preliminary educational training, the same having been subsequently supplemented by a course of study in the German parochial school in Hamel township. After reaching years of maturity Mr. Bettmann was engaged in farming operations on his father's farm for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of the Illinois Traction Company. Four years later, in 1907, he launched out into the business world as a hardware dealer at Hamel, continuing as such for the ensuing two years. In 1911 he was proffered a position as superintendent of the creamery conducted by the St. Louis Dairy Company at Hamel and accepting that position he continued in tenure thereof for four months. In politics he accords an unwavering allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and in their religious faith he and his wife are devout members of the German Evangelical church at Hamel.

On the 6th of April, 1910, Mr. Bettmann was united in marriage to Miss Anna Reiter, who was born in Morrisonville, Illinois, and reared in Madison county, and who is a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Bartels) Reiter, the for-

mer a native of Germany and the latter a native of Fort Russell township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Reiter became the parents of nine children, of whom one died at the age of twelve years. The names of the others are here entered in respective order of birth,—Charles, Emma, Louise, Mary, Sophia, Minnie, Caroline and Anna. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bettmann was solemnized in the home church, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. Bechtold, pastor of the German Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Bettmann are the fond parents of one little son, Erwin, born January 26, 1911, whose fair countenance and bonnie blue eyes show plainly his German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Bettmann, as kind and genial neighbors, enjoy the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens, who honor them for their integrity.

TITUS PAUL YERKES, M. D., has practiced medicine at Upper Alton since 1867, and is one of the oldest members of the profession in Madison county. His preparation for his life work was concluded during the last years of the Civil war, and his experience began in the hospital at Camp Butler. His family has been identified with Upper Alton for more than fifty years, and as physician and citizen he has a well deserved distinction in this community.

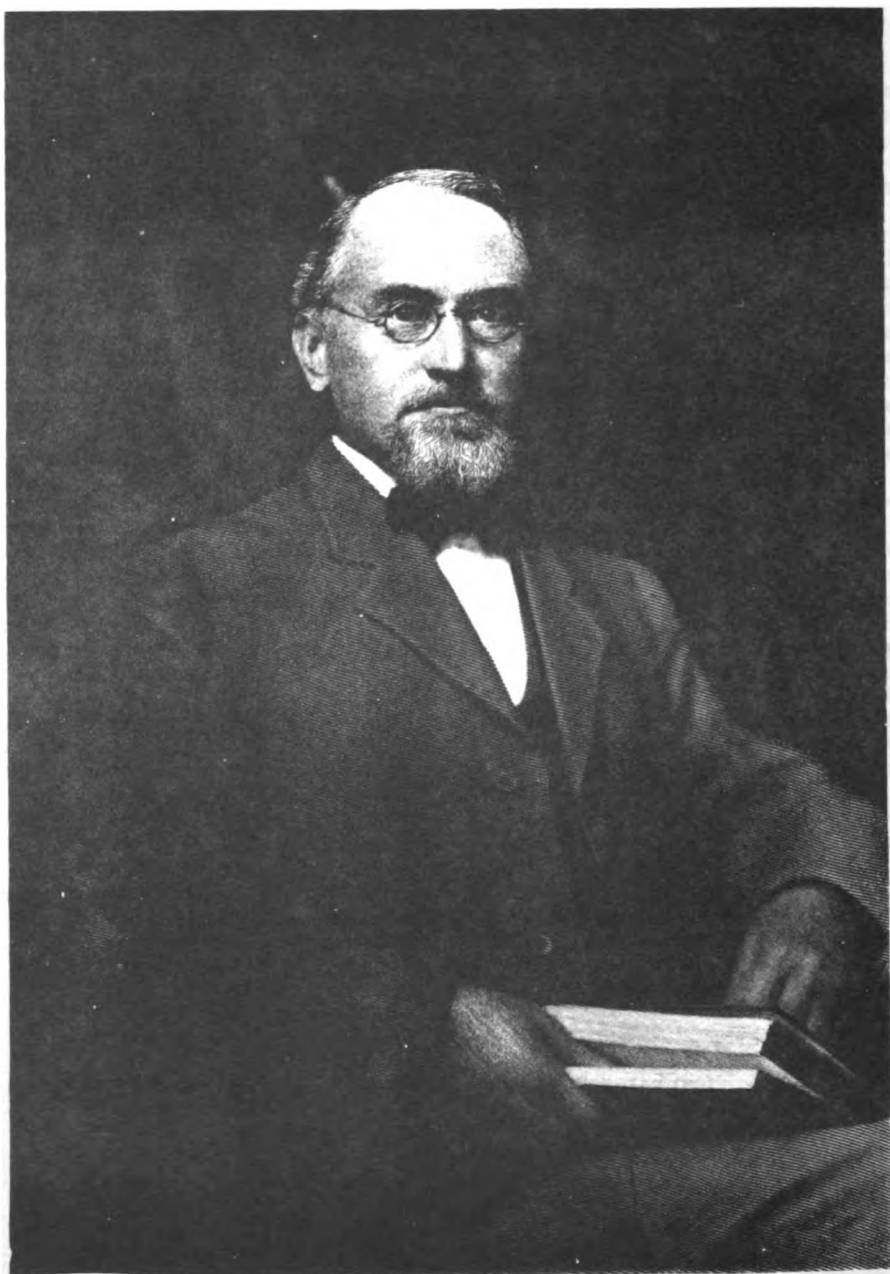
Dr. Yerkes was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1836, a son of Robert A. and Regina K. (Husband) Yerkes. His father, also a native of Pennsylvania, was a manufacturer of cotton goods in that state. He was descended from German ancestors, while his wife came from English stock. In 1854 the family moved to Illinois, settling at Metamora.

In 1858 Titus P. Yerkes entered Shurtleff College and was a member of the class which graduated in the first years of the war. Entering Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864, he was at once appointed assistant surgeon in the department hospital at Springfield. He served there until the end of the war, and received promotion to the rank of surgeon and as such had charge of the hospital.

Dr. Yerkes has since 1867 been permanently identified with the old town of Upper Alton. His home on Washington avenue is a good example of the comfortable, commodious residences that are so characteristic of this portion







*Wm. H. Krome*

of the modern city of Alton. Dr. Yerkes is one of the older members of the Madison County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. A prominent Mason, he affiliates with Alton Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., Temple Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., and Bellevue Commandery, No. 2, K. T.

He was married at Upper Alton in 1863 to Miss Susetta B. Bostwick. The children born to them were Lathy L., Harriet L. and Blanche A.

**WILLIAM H. KROME**, president of the Bank of Edwardsville, has been prominently identified with the legal, business and public activities of this city for more than forty years. His native and acquired ability and equipment is such that he has ever been generally recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, July 1, 1842. At the age of nine years he, with the rest of his family, removed to Madison county, where he was reared as a farmer's boy and his education was begun in the district schools. In 1858, at the age of sixteen, he became a student in McKendree College, at Lebanon, and the honors of student achievement were paid him at his graduation in 1863.

After completing his college course Mr. Krome gave his time to farming in summer and teaching in winter, and in 1866 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1868. He began to practice at Collinsville, but soon afterward came to Edwardsville, where he formed a partnership with John G. Irwin, which continued until the latter's election as county judge in 1874. He then formed a partnership with W. F. L. Hadley and for many years the firm of Krome & Hadley was one of the strongest in this part of the state, and was only terminated when Mr. Hadley was elected to congress. Mr. Krome's public career began in April, 1873, with his election as mayor of Edwardsville, and he proved an excellent municipal officer, among the events of his term being the establishment of the fire department. In November, 1874, the Forty-first district elected him to the state senate, where he served four years. He was perhaps the youngest member of that body, yet was recognized by being assigned to the chairmanship of the committee on judicial department and won the po-

sition by his ability and attention to work. He was county judge from 1890 to 1894, and during that time he decided many questions of local municipal improvement assessments that came before that court. He was very frequently called to other counties to hear cases of this character. For a number of years Mr. Krome has been an influential factor in the larger business affairs of Edwardsville. He was one of the organizers of the Madison State Bank, and is a director and was president of the institution. When it became the Bank of Edwardsville, in 1898, he was chosen a director and vice-president of the latter and was subsequently made president, a position he has filled with signal ability. He was one of the directors of the Edwardsville Water Company.

It is Judge Krome's distinction to have been endorsed by the entire bar of Madison county for a seat on the supreme bench. In its endorsement of him for that position, the bar used the following language in its petition to the judicial convention:

"Feeling ourselves qualified by an intimate acquaintance covering the entire period of his professional life to do so, we do not hesitate to recommend Judge Krome to the bar and to the people of the district as a gentleman eminently qualified by literary and legal attainments, professional experience and success, integrity of character and judicial qualities of mind and heart, for the high place to which his political, personal and professional friends in this county are urgently calling him and to which he aspires for that reason only. In presenting this testimonial to the people of the district we feel well assured that if Judge Krome should be their choice he will not only discharge the duties of the office acceptably, but with a discriminating, intelligent and conscientious regard for the rights of all classes, that will reflect distinguished honor upon himself, the bench and his constituency."

The press of the entire section was equally enthusiastic, and among a host of encomiums was this from the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*:

"Judge Krome's reputation at the bar and with the people is of the very highest character for ability, integrity and honor. Since he has been on the bench he has frequently been called to other counties of the state to hear cases which involved important issues. His decisions are marked with clearness and a thor-

ough acquaintance with the principles of the law. He has an eminently judicial mind, is in the prime of life and usefulness and discharges faithfully every duty that falls to him. He would fill a position on the supreme bench with distinguished honor."

In politics Judge Krome has ever been loyal to the Democratic party and willing to do anything, to go anywhere to bring about its success. He was chosen as a member of the Democratic state committee in 1880; in 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention.

Judge Krome's parents were Charles W. and Anna (Wessler) Krome, natives of Hanover, Germany. Both came to America in 1836, the father being then twenty-one and the mother fifteen. They were married in Louisville in 1841, and thence removed to St. Louis in 1849 and to Madison county in 1851. The father was a substantial farmer of this county and served as a justice of the peace of his community for many years. William H. was the eldest of their twelve children.

On May 4, 1875, Judge Krome married Miss Medora L. Gillham. Her father was Shadrach Bond Gillham, a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Krome have seven children: Clara, now Mrs. P. L. Wilson, whose husband is connected with the Florida East Coast Railroad; Minnie, now Mrs. Ernest A. Delicate; Belle; Nora, now Mrs. G. R. Smiley; Anne; Mary; and William J., the only son, of whom mention is made below. Detailed record of Mrs. Krome's family, the Gillhams, is given on other pages of this work. The subject's fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

William J. Krome, only son of the subject, was born in Edwardsville, February 14, 1876. In this place he received his preliminary education, being graduated from the high school. He subsequently attended a trio of well-known colleges, namely: Northwestern, at Chicago; DePauw (Indiana) University; and Cornell, receiving the degree of C. E. at the latter. His first practical work after leaving college was surveying road from Albany, Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida. He subsequently made the preliminary surveys through Florida and still later was made assistant construction engineer of the Florida East Coast Railroad's extension to Key West and is now its construction engi-

neer. Mr. Krome was married in Miami, Florida, to Miss Isabella Burns, of that place.

WILLIAM NEUMEYER. A fine type of the old pioneer citizen in Madison county, Illinois, is William Neumeyer, who became identified with farming operations in Hamel township in 1862. Although he has now reached the venerable age of eight-eight years, Mr. Neumeyer is still erect and hearty, retaining in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his prime. He is a man of high ideals, and his exemplary life and sterling integrity of character have won to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

William Neumeyer was born in the village of Berndorf, in Waldeck, Germany, the date of his birth being the 18th of November, 1823, and he is a son of Hermann and Elizabeth (Schulze) Neumeyer, both of whom passed their entire lives in the great Empire of Germany. William was reared to maturity in his old home place and he received an excellent common-school education in his youth. For a number of years after reaching his legal majority he was identified with the freighting business in Germany, and in 1861, at the age of thirty-eight years, he immigrated with his family to the United States. Landing in the harbor of New Orleans, he proceeded thence to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he remained for one year, at the expiration of which he came to Madison county, eventually settling on a farm of eighty acres in Hamel township. On this fine estate, which has been modernized with every possible improvement, he has continued to reside during the long intervening years to the present time. His crops consist chiefly of wheat and corn and he is also deeply interested in the raising of high grade stock. For the past ten years Mr. Neumeyer has lived virtually retired, his son Charlie assuming the active responsibility of running the farm.

In Germany Mr. Neumeyer was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea Henkelmann, a daughter of George and Anna (Runff) Henkelmann, of Hessen, Germany. To this union three children were born while the family still resided in Germany, namely,—Louisa, whose birth occurred on the 9th of February, 1855, William, deceased; and Charlie. After their arrival in America, in 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Neumeyer became the parents of five more children, of whom Caroline was born in 1863; August died at the age of one year, in 1870;

Maria died at the age of two years and two months; and Berta is the wife of Rev. Joseph Oesch, a German Lutheran minister, whose present pastorate at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Oesch are the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom one, Anna, died in infancy. The names of the others are as follows: Willie, Mary, Adelbert, Clara, Gertrude, Arnold, Charlie and Paul. The eighth child of Mr. and Mrs. Neumeyer is Charlie, whose natal day is the 6th of February, 1859, and who is now associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead, as previously noted. The old home of merry boys and girls was often the scene of happy, spirited gatherings but of late years it has been saddened by the recurring visits of the death angel. On the 5th of September, 1903, Mrs. Neumeyer was summoned to her Heavenly home. Her loss is mourned by a large circle of devoted and admiring friends, in whose hearts her memory will ever be green. She was a woman of most gracious and kindly personality and was a strong influence for good in the home and the community. Mr. Neumeyer is now passing the evening of his life on the farm which has been the scene of his many activities, and he is comforted and cared for by his three children, Charlie, Louisa and Caroline, whose tender ministrations and pleasant, genial comradeship go far toward brightening the attractive and spacious home. Three grandchildren, Willie, Mary and Adelbert, aged fourteen, thirteen and eleven years respectively, reside in the Neumeyer home. These are children of Berta Oesch, mentioned above. Willie is a remarkably bright boy, writing and speaking both German and English and manifesting great talent for painting and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Neumeyer early became members of the St. Paul's Lutheran Evangelical church at Hamel, and to that denomination Mr. Neumeyer still accords a stalwart allegiance, contributing in generous measure to all philanthropical movements projected for the good of the community. As an old and honored citizen of this section of the state, William Neumeyer is eminently well worthy of representation in this Centennial History of Madison County.

MILTON E. COPLEY, chief engineer of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company at Alton, belongs to a family which settled in Madison county nearly eighty years ago and which has produced a number of men expert in the mechanical professions.

William B. Copley, his grandfather, was born at Granby, Connecticut, April 1, 1786. On July 6, 1834, he arrived with his family in Madison county, and during the remainder of his life was identified with the notable settlement at Godfrey, where he died April 6, 1846. In 1810 he married, at Worcester, New York, Miss Olive Cole, who was born in Massachusetts, June 25, 1787, and died at Godfrey, January 8, 1873. Their five children who came to adult age were: William Cole, born September 30, 1811, died at Valley, Wisconsin, in 1880; Milton E. S., born June 24, 1810, died at Brighton, Illinois, May 27, 1881; Mary Olivia, born October 7, 1818, still living, at Iola, Kansas; John Singleton, born January 16, 1821, died at Godfrey, February 23, 1908; George W., born November 21, 1826, was a veteran of the Civil war, and died at Quincy, December 16, 1910.

Milton E. S. Copley, father of Milton E., was a native of New York state, and was eighteen years old when the family came to Madison county. He was an expert steamboat engineer during a period when the transportation facilities of the west consisted chiefly of river craft, and from 1842 to 1877 he was employed on many rivers and many boats. His first experience was with the late Capt. W. P. Lamothe, owner of the steamboat Luella. He was one of the first passenger engineers in the employ of the C. & A. Railroad. Mr. Copley spent his last years at Brighton, Illinois, where he died May 27, 1881. His wife survived until February 27, 1902. They were married in 1846, and her maiden name was Eliza Allington. They had four children: Alice, who died in infancy; Milton E.; Frances Eunice, born March 11, 1851; and Charles W., born November 27, 1858.

Milton E. Copley was born in Alton, May 14, 1848, and spent his childhood near the city. He attended the public schools at Brighton and in the vicinity of Alton. He then adopted the profession of his father, and at the age of sixteen began working under his instructions. In 1873 he became chief engineer of a river boat and spent a number of years on the rivers of the north and south. In this capacity he was on the St. John river of Florida for a long time. In 1889 he became chief engineer for the Kehlro Milling Company at St. Louis, this being followed by three years' river service with headquarters at Memphis, and from 1893 to 1902 he was chief engineer for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1902 he moved to Alton and

has since been chief engineer for the Stanard-Tilton Company.

On October 25, 1868, Mr. Copley was married to Mary Foster, who bore him five children: Francis M., born October 1, 1869; Oliver, born in 1874; Arthur, born in September, 1881; Harold, who died in infancy; and Mabel. On February 4, 1898, Mr. Copley married Miss Henrietta G. Cady, who was born in St. Louis. They have two children: Edward Reese, born November 20, 1898; and Marsden Henry, born June 20, 1901. In politics Mr. Copley is an independent Republican. The various members of his family have usually been noted for their proficiency in the mechanical arts, but one of them attained national and international distinction in the fine arts—John Singleton Copley.

**WILLIAM K. SUHRE.** A prominent and influential farmer and stock-raiser of Madison county, Illinois, William K. Suhre enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men, who honor him for his fair and straightforward methods and his exemplary life. A native of the great Empire of Germany, Mr. Suhre was born at Linen, that country, on the 25th of July, 1836, and he is a son of Henry and Mary (Huerlander) Suhre, who immigrated to the United States, arriving in 1846. After their arrival in America the family home was established on a rented farm of eighty acres in Madison county, Illinois, and subsequently Henry Suhre purchased a farm of eighty acres in Alhambra township, this county. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his active career, and at the time of his demise was the owner of an estate of about three hundred and fifty acres. He was a man of sterling integrity of character and he was a powerful influence for good and progress in the community in which he so long resided. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre became the parents of four children, namely,—William K., Rudolph, Ernest and Frederick.

At the time of his parents' immigration to America William K. Suhre was a child of but nine years of age. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Madison county and he early became associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead farm. After his marriage, in 1860, he initiated his independent career as a farmer, locating on an estate of eighty acres in Hamel township, where he turned his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of thoroughbred stock. He has

been eminently successful in his various ventures and has now gained a competency. Since 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Suhre have been members of the household of their daughter and son-in-law, Caroline and William Hosto, who own a finely modernized farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres in Alhambra township, Madison county. While Mr. Suhre has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description, he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In politics he renders an unswerving allegiance to the cause of the Republican party, believing that the principles of that organization stand for the best form of government. In religious matters he and his wife are consistent members of the German Evangelical church at Salem and they have reared their children in accordance with the tenets of that denomination.

In the year 1860 W. K. Suhre was united in marriage to Miss Katrina Sander, a native of Germany and a daughter of Rudolph and Sophia Sander. This union was prolific of four children, two of whom died in infancy. Sophia became the wife of Fred Klaustermeier and died at the age of thirty-six years, being survived by four children whose names are here entered in respective order of birth.—Mary, Anna, Paulina and Alma. William R. F. Suhre, the only survivor of the above children, was born in 1868 and he married Anna Hosto. They have four children,—Arthur, Walter, Theodore and Alfred. Mrs. Suhre died in the year 1873 and subsequently Mr. Suhre wedded Miss Fredericka Bloemker, a daughter of Ernest and Katherine Bloemker, natives of Germany. Mrs. Suhre was the youngest in order of birth in a family of four children,—Ernest, Rudolph, Sophia and Fredericka. By his second marriage Mr. Suhre is the father of four children, of whom Frederick is deceased; Herman married Emma Schuette and they have two children, Edwin and Elmer; Caroline is the wife of William Hosto and they are the parents of three children, Lydia, aged eleven years (1911), Clara, aged eight, and Leonard, aged four years; and Maria is the wife of Edward Gaetner, of Alhambra township, and they have one child, Martha.

The entire lives of Mr. and Mrs. Suhre have exemplified the highest principles of honor and integrity, which qualities they have succeeded in instilling into the lives and actions of their





*C. G. Gentry.*

children. They are genial in their associations, generous in judgment of their fellow men and their innate kindliness of spirit has won for them a high place in the esteem of the community in which they have so long resided.

**LOUIS DEIBERT.** In considering the life of a man the first thing we inquire is what he has done in the past, and we are very apt to judge the man by his past experiences. We want to know the mistakes that have been made and the experience gained from those mistakes. We want to know the efforts that have been put forward for betterment. We can guess the number of times Opportunity knocked at the door and we were out or busily engaged with neglect. In short we would know of a man if his past has been successful or not. In the case of Louis Deibert, the question can be answered in the affirmative; he has been an unquestioned success in the past.

He was born at Marine, Madison county, Illinois, July 25, 1864, being the son of John and Elizabeth (Kosb) Deibert, both reared and married in Germany. They came to America in 1859, arriving at Marine December the sixteenth. Mr. Deibert was a tailor by trade, which occupation he followed in Marine until the time of his death, October 11, 1907. He had nine children, of whom eight are living, as follows:—Jacob, Daniel, Valentine, Caroline, Katie, Louise (wife of John G. Weber), John and Louis.

Louis attended the public schools of Marine until he was seventeen years old, and during this time he learned the tailoring trade with his father in his spare time. After he left school he worked at his trade, but did not find that it was the line of work he wanted to follow for the rest of his life. In 1892 he and his brother John together started a general store for the Madison Coal Company. After managing the store for one year they bought out the stock of goods and continued the business under the name of the Glen Carbon Mercantile Company, an incorporated company. They carry a large line of general merchandise stock and do a flourishing business.

On September 18, 1894, he married Katie Dietz, of Marine, Illinois, where she was born June 7, 1867. She was educated in the public schools of Marine and passed all of her life there previous to her marriage. One son has been born to the union, Leon J., whose birthday was October 12, 1895.

Mr. Deibert is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Glen Carbon and of the Modern Woodmen of America of Glen

Carbon lodge, in which he carries insurance. In addition to his mercantile interest, he is a stockholder and director in the Diehm Fausler Wholesale Grocery Company of East St. Louis. In his political views Mr. Deibert is a Democrat; he was appointed postmaster of Glen Carbon by President Cleveland, serving from 1893 to 1897 and rendering most efficient help to his party. Mr. Deibert is a member of the Evangelical church at Marine. Such has been his past record. To-day he is a live, business man who has achieved success through his own efforts. He is absolutely honest in all his dealings and for that reason, as well as the courteous treatment his customers receive at his hands, he has built up a prosperous business in Glen Carbon. He does not feel that any trouble is too much to oblige a customer, or indeed any one with whom he comes in contact.

**A. C. BARR, D. D. S.** A well-known and highly esteemed resident of Alton, A. C. Barr is one of the leading representatives of the dental profession, an important branch of surgery, of which almost every member of the human family at some period of life requires an application. A son of James Abner Barr, he was born and reared in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois. He comes of excellent Scotch-Irish stock, his great-grandfather, Patrick Barr, who immigrated to the United States in early life and spent his last days in North Carolina, having been born and bred in the north of Ireland, where his ancestors settled on leaving Scotland.

John Barr, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, near Salisbury. When ready to settle permanently, he removed to Tennessee, and having bought land not far from Nashville improved a farm which he operated with slave labor until his death. He married Ann Henley, a native of Rowan county, North Carolina, and they became the parents of two children, John Cowan and James Abner.

Born on the home farm near Nashville, Tennessee, August 7, 1820, James Abner Barr remained a resident of his native state until 1845, when he migrated to Jersey county, Illinois, being accompanied by his only brother, John Cowan Barr, the overland journey being made on horseback. There were neither railways nor canals in those primitive days, and wild game of all kinds was plentiful, furnishing many a fine repast for the pioneer settlers. The brothers each bought two hundred acres of wild land and began the improvement of a



farm. Jersey Landing was then the most important place anywhere near and the point to which the farmers for many miles inland teamed all their grain. Subsequently Alton superseded Jersey Landing as a trading point, and farmers marketed their produce at Alton. The brothers erected a log cabin and for several years kept bachelor's hall therein. In the course of time James Abner Barr placed all of his land under cultivation, erected substantial buildings, and is still living on his farm, a venerable man of ninety-one years, his house being now but two blocks from the railway station. He married Maria Phelps, who was born in New Hampshire, and to them five children were born, namely Winona, Augusta, Lucy, A. C. and Hugh.

Receiving a practical education in the public schools of his native county, A. C. Barr early decided to fit himself for a dentist, and subsequently entered the College of Dentistry at Kansas City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. The ensuing fall Dr. Barr located at Alton, Illinois, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having through his skill built up a fine patronage. The Doctor belongs to a number of organizations connected with his profession, including the Alton, the Madison District and the Illinois State Dental Societies. He is also a member of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E., and of the M. W. A.

Dr. Barr married, in 1898, Angela McHugh, who was born at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and they have three children, namely: Delphine, Vivian and William.

WILLIAM HAMMOND CROSS SMITH, M. D., proprietor of the "Beverly Farm" Home and School for Nervous and Backward Children, has for a period of thirty years been engaged in the care of the feeble minded and in this work has evinced the utmost good judgment and ability. He founded the institution at Godfrey, which has grown from a country farm house, where only a few children could be accommodated, to an establishment that can care for sixty children. The staff of assistants numbers twenty-seven. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the "Beverly Farm" received a gold medal and World's Fair Committee of award presented a gold medal to Dr. Smith as representative of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble Minded, an association which has been productive of untold benefit to the country. Since Dr. Smith first began

to specialize in mental and nervous derangements, the treatment of such cases has undergone a complete transformation. Whereas, a person with a diseased mind was formerly treated as a criminal or was incarcerated in an asylum, he is today treated with as much consideration as any patient, regardless of position, social, financial or otherwise. The efforts of physicians of high-standing have been the means of effecting this much-to-be-desired change.

On the 6th of February, 1860, Dr. Smith first opened his eyes to the light of day, at Beverly, Massachusetts, in which state his ancestors were for years prominent citizens. The American founder of the family of Smiths to which the Doctor belongs was James, who came from Woolwich, England, early in the seventeenth century. He settled in Woolwich, Maine; married in Beverly, Massachusetts, and died in 1660. His son Hezekiah also lived in Beverly, Massachusetts, and in 1632 built the house which is today known as the oldest building in Beverly. It was in this residence that Lucy Larcom (regarded as the patron saint of Monticello Seminary) had her studio. Hezekiah Smith was the father of Jonathan, father of Francis, a soldier who fought in the Revolutionary war and in the battle of Lexington. He was corporal under Captain Hutchinson and his death occurred at Beverly, Massachusetts. The son of Francis and grandfather of Dr. Smith was Asa, father of John G.

John Groves Smith's birth occurred the year of the beginning of the war of 1812, at Beverly, Massachusetts, where he passed his entire life. He manufactured boots and shoes for the fishermen of Gloucester and Marblehead. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Smith endeavored to enlist, but on account of his age was never called upon to leave his family, excepting as a member of the home guards. When a young man he was united in marriage to Hannah Choate Cross, born October 18, 1816, the scion of a family which traces its genealogy through a number of centuries. The Cross family came from Scotland originally, were a race of sea-faring men, and one of Mrs. Smith's ancestors settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1750. Daniel Choate Cross, father of Mrs. Smith, and son of Jonathan Edward Cross, was a farmer and old ship captain who had sailed all over the world and had had many adventurous experiences. During the war of 1812 his vessel was captured by filibusters and that same year the worthy captain was honored by being granted an

audience with the Pope. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Smith reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living today (1911). Dr. Smith, the youngest of this notable family, received his elementary training in the Beverly public school, graduating from the high school of his native town in 1877, the year that his father was summoned to his last rest. The Doctor started to work, and all his higher instruction and his professional training was paid for by his own earnings. In 1885 he completed a course in the National College of Commerce at Philadelphia and four years later he was graduated from the Long Island Medical College. While studying medicine and diseases of all kinds, he was, even during his college life, deeply interested in mental ailments, and on obtaining his degree he forthwith entered the Lincoln (Illinois) State Institute for feeble-minded children. Previous to coming to Illinois he was business agent for five years at the Pennsylvania State Institute for the feeble-minded and upon coming to Lincoln he became the assistant superintendent of the institution which is now known as the "Lincoln State School and Colony." On the 1st of May, 1897, he came to Godfrey and on September 1st opened the "Beverly Farm" Home and School for Nervous and Backward Children and during the fourteen years of its existence this school has come to be recognized as a blessing to the afflicted ones. During 1908 and 1909 he was president of the board of trustees controlling the Illinois State School and Colony, appointed by Gov. Deneen, and at the same time he was president of the Illinois Conference of Charity and Corrections. For nine consecutive years Dr. Smith has been appointed a delegate from Illinois to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections by the Governor. In 1908 he was president of the National Association for the study of the feeble-minded, held at Boston. He is today president of the Madison County Medical Association. "Beverly Farm" Home consists of four commodious buildings, situated on a one hundred and eighty acre tract of land. It is a notable distinction that no man now living in the United States has been as long engaged in the care of the feeble-minded as has Dr. Smith.

On the 23d day of September, 1891, Dr. Smith was married to Elizabeth E. Blake, of Clinton, Illinois, daughter of J. S. D. and Susan Blake. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have three children,—Groves Blake, Theodore Hammond and Leland Cross. The eldest son, Groves

Blake, aims to follow in his father's profession and is at present a student in the medical department of the Illinois University. Theodore is a high school student at Alton and Leland Cross is in the grammar school.

CHARLES WILLYS TERRY. A native born resident of Madison county is Charles Willys Terry, of Edwardsville, who is a leader in the banking, legal and social circles of the county. He was born in Edwardsville, his parents being Jacob W. and Martha Price (O'Hara) Terry. The senior Mr. Terry was a native of Kentucky, October 21, 1826, being his birthday. He was directly descended from one of the early Cavalier families from England that settled in America in the early part of the seventeenth century. After graduating from Shurtleff College he was principal of the Edwardsville Academy, a then widely known seat of learning; he later read law, intending to adopt the legal profession, but what seemed a more favorable opportunity offering he embarked in the mercantile business, the firm of Boyd & Terry erecting the first building on the Court Square, the building being one of the Model Department Store Company's stores, in which the present Mr. Terry is a large stock-holder. Later he became interested in real estate and during the succeeding forty years amassed a fortune in this way. He was splendidly endowed both physically and mentally, faultless in his personal habits, punctilious in his high standards of honesty, abhorring petty things, dignified yet considerate toward all. He was an excellent judge of law and was an authority on educational matters. For four years he was superintendent of schools of Madison county, and later was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Illinois State Normal University.

The lady whom he married in 1864 is a descendant of English ancestors, her grandfather being a professor at Oxford, and her father was a large manufacturer of Philadelphia, where she was born in 1843. She was educated at Monticello Seminary, and is a woman of much culture and refinement.

The subject of this sketch, Charles Willys Terry, is the only surviving child. He was born October 14, 1868, and in his studies made one of the most unusual records. He completed his studies in the Edwardsville schools when he was twelve years old. Studying modern languages under a tutor at home, he became a proficient German scholar and later finished his literary education at the Missouri State University in 1887, graduating from that

institution not only in classical work but in the engineering course as well.

Returning to Madison county with the intent to study law, he found that circumstances would compel a postponement of that ambition for a couple of years. In the interim he taught two country schools. He did not by any means relinquish his plans, but studied law at night while teaching in the day time, and later continued his studies in the law office of Dale & Bradshaw. He passed his bar examination before the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon, in which the late Justice Jesse J. Phillips was then presiding, and made such a splendid showing that a few years later, when Justice Phillips was elevated to the highest position in the Supreme Court of Illinois, he sent to Edwardsville for Mr. Terry to become his private secretary. In 1893 Mr. Terry became a partner of the late Judge M. G. Dale and W. P. Bradshaw, under the firm name of Dale, Bradshaw & Terry, and in 1895 he associated himself with Judge William H. Krome, the firm being Krome & Terry until 1898. In 1899 Mr. Terry formed a partnership with Thomas Williamson, the firm being Terry & Williamson, which continued until 1904, when the present partnership of Terry & Gueltig was formed, Charles E. Gueltig, corporation counsel of the city of Edwardsville, being the junior member.

While the law has always been Mr. Terry's profession since youth and followed by him with marked success, he being attorney and confidential adviser for many of the largest interests, private and corporate, in the county, his activities have by no means been restricted to legal practice. He was a director of the Bank of Edwardsville for a number of years and in 1908 he organized the Citizens State & Trust Bank of Edwardsville, and became its president, a position he still holds. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Model Department Store Company, an extensive mercantile concern occupying the greater portion of the block at the corner of Main and Purcell streets in Edwardsville, besides being financially interested in a number of other enterprises. He owns many business and residence properties, and along the latter line it may be mentioned that his activities have been productive of unusual good to his home city because his hobby for a "City Beautiful" impels him to select the wildest and most unpromising tracts and convert them into beautiful residence sections as far removed as possible from their erstwhile appearance. He has ever been a firm believer in his home city and county

and practically all of his fortune is invested here.

Mr. Terry's personal character is without a blemish; he has always stood for the best in civic life. The shortest and most accurate summarization of the fundamental esoteric principles of his character is his freedom from all hypocrisy and his absolute truthfulness and fearlessness toward all under all circumstances.

As a citizen he has contributed greatly to the growth and development of Edwardsville, being ever ready with his time and money to aid any worthy cause. He has been prominent in matters educational, in social affairs, in business advancement and municipal management. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Edwardsville Commercial Club. He was one of the most active in the organization of the Edwardsville Water Company, to whose good judgment and energy and that of a few others the present splendid plant is indebted. He was instrumental in securing the Carnegie Library for Edwardsville and is one of its Board of Directors. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Illinois University, and was an attorney for the Board and a member of the building committee which erected its new group of buildings. This was unique in that it was said at the time to have been the only structure of a public nature in the state which, with corresponding extent, was finished within the appropriation and the time limit set in advance.

In politics he has always been one of the foremost figures in the Democracy of southern Illinois. He could never be prevailed upon to run for office until 1910, when he consented to stand for state senator from the Forty-seventh Illinois district. He made a splendid race and cut the overwhelming Republican majority down to a very small figure. Mr. Terry is one of the most eloquent public speakers of his neighborhood, and his forensic abilities are claimed by his fellow citizens alike at open air gatherings or before the banquet board. He is regarded as one of the most cosmopolitan residents of Edwardsville, at home equally in drawing room or on the public rostrum, before the courts or in the business sessions, one whose culture and refinement stamp him among men as a true gentleman, just as his endeavors proclaim him the earnest citizen.

He is president of the Madison County Bar Association, member of the National Geo-

graphical Society, Missouri Athletic Club, State Bar Association, vice-president of the Edwardsville Civic League, a member of the Madison County & State Bankers Association; and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Elks orders, and Beta Theta Pi College fraternity. He is not married and resides with his mother, their home being one of the handsomest in the city.

HENRY L. GROETKA. One hundred years ago there was no such thing as a labor union. The workman stood a very poor chance of ever rising above his subservient position. He could not save, as his wages were not high enough. Now that is all changed. The workman is in a position to make demands, and not as an individual but as a class. The demands of one man are apt to be unreasonable and based upon his own personal wishes in the matter. The demands of a body are more likely to be grounded on right and just reasons and therefore should be complied with. This condition has been brought about by slow degrees and many people have had to suffer for the cause. Mr. Groeteka, manager of the Workmen's Cooperative Association of Glen Carbon, is a believer in organized labor. If all were like him the Unions would have no difficulty in gaining their union men and would prosper as never before. Mr. Groeteka has attained a high position in the community and has done much for his fellow men.

Henry L. Groeteka was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 17, 1869. His father, William Groeteka, was born in Germany, where he received his education and learned the carpentering trade. He there married Mary Koehler and together they came to America to make their fortunes. Soon after their arrival in America the Civil war broke out and William enlisted in a Missouri regiment. He participated in many engagements. At the close of the war he located in St. Louis and worked at his trade. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Groeteka, three girls and four boys. Henry L. is the eldest. Next comes Minnie, now the wife of Fred Schubert. William is the third. Hannah, wife of William Schubert, is the fourth. Charles is the fifth and he is married and living in St. Louis. Fred is married to A. Stremma, of St. Louis, where they still live. The youngest, Louise, is the wife of Julius Croppy. The father of these children died in 1895 and his widow is still living in St. Louis, where she frequently sees her family. She is contented in the place where she passed most of her married life.

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where her children were all born and where her husband is buried.

Henry L. was brought up in St. Louis, where he was educated in the parochial schools. When he was fourteen years old he left school and started out to make a career for himself. His first position was with the Christy Fire Clay Company and later he was employed by the Wesley Fire Clay Company. In 1890 he began to work in the mines, continuing as a miner until 1906. During these sixteen years he had shown the mettle that was in him and had won the confidence and esteem of his fellow workmen. In 1906 he was offered the position of manager of the Workmen's Cooperative Association. He is a stockholder in this company and has been its efficient manager ever since that time.

On April 15, 1896, he married Miss Grace Stone in Arkansas. She was born in Kentucky and went to Arkansas with her parents when she was a little girl. She received her education in the public schools of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Groeteka have three sons: Vernon, born May 3, 1900; Carl, born February 21, 1904, and Max, born September 19, 1907. The two older boys are in school in Glen Carbon and little Max, aged four, is at home with his mother.

Mr. Groeteka is a member of Primas Lodge, No. 889, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1906 he was a representative of his lodge to the Grand Lodge. He is a charter member and a past grand. He is a member of Carbon lodge, No. 340, of the Knights of Pythias; he is past chancellor of this order. In politics he is a Socialist and he was his party's candidate for representative in the twenty-seventh congressional district in 1910. He had the votes of his party in that campaign and more, too, but at present the Socialist party is not strong enough to elect him. Mr. Groeteka has done well for himself and his family. He has worked faithfully for the workmen and he has done much for the welfare of his country in general and his county in particular. He has made himself almost indispensable in Glen Carbon.

EDWARD MUNROE BOWMAN. Prominent among the old and honored families of Madison county may be mentioned that of Bowman, which has had representatives in the city of Alton for a period covering three-quarters of a century, its members gaining prominent places in business and the professions. A member of this family who has for many years been identified with the commercial interests

of Alton, and whose operations have extended into the Black Hills of the Dakotas, St. Louis, Missouri, and other points is Edward Munroe Bowman, a native of Alton, who was born August 26, 1852, and is a son of Horatio Blinn and Selina (Ryder) Bowman.

The progenitor of the Bowman family in America, Nathaniel Bowman, was born in England and immigrated to the new world in 1630, settling first at Watertown, later at Cambridge and eventually at Lexington, all in Massachusetts, and his death occurred at the last-named place January 26, 1682. His wife was named Anne, but no particulars of her can be found in the early history of Watertown. A son of Nathaniel, Francis Bowman, was born in 1630, was married September 26, 1661, to Martha Sherman, and died in 1687. His son, Joseph, was born in 1674, married Phebe Barnard, and died in 1762, and his son, Thaddeus, the great-great-grandfather of Edward Munroe Bowman, was born in 1712, married in 1736 to Sarah Loring, and died in 1806. Major Joseph Bowman, the great-grandfather, was born in 1740, married in 1764 to Katherine Munroe, and died in 1818, and one of their sons, Isaac, was born in 1773, married in 1806 to Mary Smith, and died in 1850, and was the grandfather of Edward Munroe Bowman. Major Joseph Bowman was living at New Braintree, Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Revolution and was an Ensign of a company of fifty men from that small town who marched to Boston on the report of the attack upon the Company at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. He served during the war, rising to the rank of Major. His wife, Katherine Munroe, was one of the Munroe family of Lexington. They took a very prominent part in the battle of Lexington, two being killed and two wounded.

Horatio Blinn Bowman was born at Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1809, and there received his education in the public schools. In 1837 he came to Alton and there the remainder of his life was spent in mercantile pursuits, his death occurring September 20, 1889, in the faith of the Episcopal church. He was a stalwart Republican in his political views, but never cared for public office, preferring to give all his time and attention to his business, and his political activities were limited to conscientious voting and the interest a good citizen takes in matters pertaining to his community's welfare. Mr. Bowman was married May 23, 1848, by the Rev. S. G. McMaster, to Miss Selina Ryder, who was born at

Chatham, Massachusetts, August 13, 1821, came to Alton in 1835, and died here July 1, 1901. Her parents were Captain Simeon Ryder, a retired sea captain and merchant, born in Chatham, Massachusetts, in 1795, came to Alton in 1834, and died here August 28, 1877, and Esther (Nickerson) Ryder, also a native of Chatham, Massachusetts, who was born in 1796, and died at that place in 1828. Nothing is to be found of the Ryder family in the early histories of Chatham, but of the Nickersons it is said that grandmother Nickerson represented the eighth generation from William Nickerson, who came to the American colonies in 1637, buying Monomoit, or Monomoy (what is now Chatham) from the Indians. She was a daughter of Myrick and Esther (Nickerson) Nickerson. Horatio B. and Selina (Ryder) Bowman had two children: Horatio J., who was born in 1850, and married Miss Virginia Job; and Edward Munroe. For more extended mention of Virginia Job see Job sketch in this work.

Edward Munroe Bowman was graduated at the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, with the degree of A. B., and the St. Louis Law School, after which he engaged in the practice of law for some years. Deciding to enter the mercantile field, he established himself in the Black Hills of what was then the territory of Dakota, but later changed his location to the city of St. Louis, and that city and Alton have been the scenes of his activities to the present time. Mr. Bowman is a Republican in his political views, and while residing in Decatur county, Kansas, served for a time as county attorney, and held a like position in Butte county, South Dakota. In 1883 he served as a member of the lower house of the Legislature of the territory of Dakota. In his religious affiliations Mr. Bowman is connected with the Unitarian church, and fraternally he associates with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 17, 1893, Mr. Bowman was married by the Rev. H. M. Chittenden to Miss Bethia Mason Drummond, daughter of John N. and Mary (Randle) Drummond, and two children have been born to this union: John Drummond, born December 8, 1895; and Edward Munroe, Jr., November 20, 1899, both at Alton. For Bethia Mason Drummond see sketch of John N. Drummond in this volume.

A representative of a family that has been in this country for nearly three hundred years, Mr. Bowman takes pardonable pride in the fact that he comes of good old Yankee stock. Gen-

erations of patriots, honorable business men and those learned in the professions have bred in him a sense of integrity and honorable dealing and a love of country that has evidenced itself in his association with various public-spirited movements. His business career has been a long one and is without stain or blemish, and he may look back over the years that have passed with the contented knowledge that his life has been a useful one and that he has done his full duty as he has found it.

COLONEL ANDREW FULLER RODGERS, of Upper Alton, is the last survivor of the Mexican war still a resident of Alton and vicinity. Now in his eighty-fourth year, his career comprises a range of experience probably without parallel in Madison county. As a soldier he took an eventful part in two wars, he was a California "forty-niner," and at home in more peaceful pursuits he has not been without distinction as a successful business man and public-spirited citizen.

Born in Howard county, Missouri, October 13, 1827, Colonel Rodgers was the son of a pioneer Baptist minister, Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers. The latter was born in England, crossed the Atlantic and located at Louisville in 1818, and in 1819 accompanied Cyrus Edwards to a new home in Howard county. Besides his work as a missionary of his church he conducted a school on his farm, and some pupils rode ten miles to get the benefit of this pioneer institution. In 1834 he moved to a farm of forty acres since included in the limits of Upper Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the founders of Shurtleff College, also one of its early trustees, and his home was one of the centers of Christian influence and ideals in Upper Alton. In 1823 he married Permelia Jackson, of a family that settled in Howard county in 1818. She became the mother of nine children, namely: Sarah Ann Badley; John; William; Ebenezer, who was assistant surgeon of the Eightieth Illinois Infantry; Andrew F.; Edward; Ry-nold; Henry P.; and Susan Lemon.

A. F. Rodgers was one of the early students of Shurtleff College. In 1844 he became a clerk to a St. Louis hardware firm, but had returned to Upper Alton before the beginning of the war with Mexico. He became a member of Colonel Bissell's Second Illinois Infantry, in Company E, under Captain Lott, and was with that regiment in its campaign through northern Mexico, the principal engagement being that at Buena Vista. Soon after his return to Illinois he joined the mi-

gration of 1849 to California. A year in the mines was followed by service as deputy sheriff of Sacramento county, and he was a member of the noted Sutter Rifle Company. On the return voyage from a visit to the "States" in 1852, his vessel was wrecked, with the loss of two hundred and fifty passengers, and with a few other survivors he was cast on Margueretta island. A whaling vessel finally rescued them and carried them to San Francisco. He resumed the duties of deputy sheriff and lived in Sacramento county until 1853, then went to the mines and in the following year upon the death of his father he came to Illinois, this being in July, 1854.

He continued at home, tending the farm and sawmill, until the great Civil war. In 1862 he entered the service as captain of Company B, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and when the troops were mustered in on August 25th, he was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. His service was arduous and eventful. At Perryville, Kentucky, he was carried wounded from the field. In April, 1863, having recovered, he commanded his regiment on a raid against Bragg's army, and at Rome, Georgia, his force was captured. He and his fellow officers were kept prisoners first at Danville, and later in the notorious Libby prison, where he spent twelve months. He was afterwards transferred to Macon, and finally to Charleston. Here he and other officers were placed in a cell directly in line of the enemy's fire, and in this perilous position remained for six weeks, until their grateful release by exchange. While in the southern prisons Mr. Rodgers was commissioned colonel, a title that he had fully earned by his service in the field and exposure in prison. On his return to the north, at the request of Governor Yates and General Rosecrans, he recruited eight hundred men for the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Illinois Regiment. Colonel Rodgers resigned from the army November 25, 1864. During the remaining years of his active business career he was engaged principally in farming in Wood River township.

In the civic affairs of his community Colonel Rodgers has always taken deep interest. A Democrat in politics and in his earlier years devoted to Stephen A. Douglas, he has frequently been a delegate to the district and state conventions, and in 1870 was elected a member of the legislature. He is the oldest Knight Templar Mason in Alton. He was made a Mason in 1852, in Upper Alton.

On May 30, 1860, Colonel Rodgers married Jane F. Delaplain. Her father (Benjamin) was a member of one of the oldest of Madison county's families. The children of Colonel Rodgers and wife are: John B., Catherine, William, Sarah B., and Henry F.

ORRIN G. NORRIS has been connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Alton for nearly forty years and has been the local ticket agent for twenty-seven years of that time. He came to Alton as telegraph operator, and his long and faithful service has been beneficial alike to the company and the community.

He was born in Canfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1854, a son of Ira and Elizabeth (Grover) Norris. His parents, who were natives of Connecticut, had six children—Jeanette, Mary, Eliza, Emma, Orrin G. and Wilbur, the last dying in infancy. One ancestor of this family of Norris was engaged at the battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary war and was one of the few Americans to lose their lives in that engagement.

Ira Norris was educated for the ministry and spent many years of his life in the service of the Methodist church. While living in Ohio he also represented his district in the Ohio senate. In 1855 he accepted a call to Lacon, Marshall county, Illinois, and was minister there seven years. He also established and edited for twelve years the Lacon *Intelligencer*, a Democratic paper and served two terms as county treasurer and as a justice of the peace. His business relations brought him an acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, and though a Democrat he was one of the loyal friends and supporters of the great Illinois president. Ira Norris was born May 6, 1808, and died at Lacon May 30, 1891. His wife was born September 13, 1813, and died in June, 1893.

Orrin G. Norris was reared in Lacon, attended the public schools there, and from school went to work for a railroad, so that his entire career has been devoted to one business though in various capacities. He married in 1879 Miss Margaret Roberts, of Quincy. Her death occurred March 22, 1897. On October 5, 1898, Mr. Norris was married to Miss Grace Johnson. She was born in Alton, a daughter of W. H. H. and Hannah Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have one daughter, Catherine De Franca. Mr. Norris is a member of Robin Hood Camp, No. 135, M. W. A., and he and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he has been a member of the vestry for eighteen years.

HERMAN E. F. SUHRE. The great Empire of Germany has contributed its fair quota to the progress and improvement of Madison county, Illinois, and prominent among that nation's representatives in Alhambra township descendants of the family of Suhre hold distinctive prestige for loyal and public-spirited citizenship. Herman E. F. Suhre, whose name forms the caption for this review, is most successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and in stock-raising on a fine farm of his father's in Hamel township.

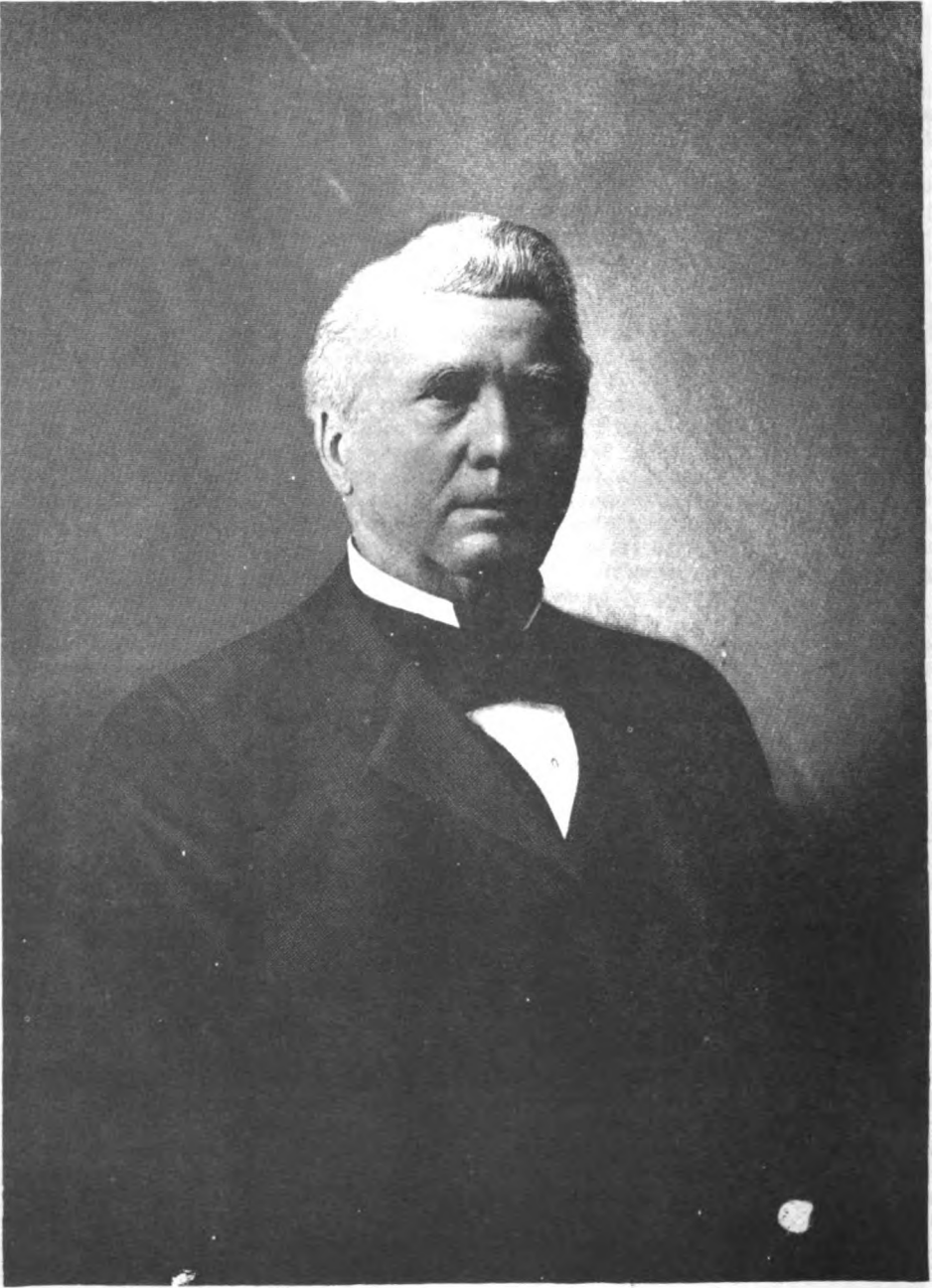
Herman E. F. Suhre was born in Madison county, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the 29th of September, 1882. He is a son of W. K. and Fredericka (Bloemker) Suhre, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they accompanied their respective parents to America as children. After reaching years of maturity W. K. Suhre directed his attention and energies to the great basic industry of agriculture and with the passage of years he has become unusually successful along that line of enterprise, being now the owner of a number of splendid farms in Madison county. On other pages of this work appears a sketch dedicated to the career of W. K. Suhre, so that further data in regard to the family are not deemed essential at this juncture.

The second in order of birth in a family of four children, Herman E. F. Suhre passed his boyhood and youth on the old parental homestead, his early educational training consisting of such advantages as were afforded in the German parochial schools of the locality and period. After his marriage, in 1906, he assumed the active responsibilities of life as a farmer on one of his father's extensive estates. His fine crops and well fed stock are splendid indications of his ability as a practical farmer and show his application of those principles of industry and thrift that mark the successful farmer. In politics, while he never participates actively in public affairs, he is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the German Evangelical church, of which he and his wife are both consistent members.

In 1906 by the Rev. Dinkmeyer was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Suhre to Miss Emma Schuette. Mrs. Suhre was born and reared in Madison county and she is a daughter of August Schuette. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre are the fond parents of two little sons,—Ed-







*L. E. Thompson*

win and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre are popular factors in connection with the social activities of their home community, where their comfortable home is recognized as a center of hospitality. They number their friends by the score and are good, kind and obliging neighbors.

**HENRY OSCAR TONSOR.** Holding high rank among the native-born citizens of Alton is Henry Oscar Tonsor, a man of good business ability, much intelligence, and great enterprise. He stands prominent in fraternal circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason, and is a director in the Alton Banking and Trust Company and the Alton Savings Bank.

His father, the late John M. Tonsor, was born October 5, 1827, in Patter Burn, Westphalia, Prussia, where his parents spent their entire lives. Brought up and educated in his native land, he joined the Revolutionists in early manhood, and in 1848, in company with Carl Schurz and others, he fled the country, crossing the ocean to the United States. Landing in New Orleans, he remained in the South about two years, and then located at Alton, Illinois, where he was variously employed for some time. In 1864 he embarked in the wholesale liquor trade, establishing the business now conducted by his son, Henry Oscar, and carried it on successfully until his death, November 29, 1891, it being one of the oldest-established institutions in Madison county. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Maxeiner, was born in Nassau, Germany, a daughter of Philip Maxeiner, who came to America, accompanied by his family, and located at Brighton, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Mary (Maxeiner) Tonsor died July 29, 1864, leaving three sons, Henry Oscar, John W. and Charles F. John M. Tonsor subsequently married for his second wife Mary Bosse, a native of Westphalia, Germany, and they became the parents of one child, Bertha, who married Herman Wutzler.

Having acquired his rudimentary education in the parochial schools, Henry Oscar Tonsor continued his studies for three years in the preparatory department. When seventeen years old he began clerking in his father's store, learning the details of the business in its every department, and in 1883 succeeded to the ownership of the entire business, which he has since conducted with undisputed success.

Mr. Tonsor is active in public affairs, and has held various offices of trust, for six years serving as township supervisor. Fraternally

he is a member of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; of Alton Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; of Oriental Consistory, of Chicago; of Molah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Louis; and, September 18, 1906, in Boston, Massachusetts, was crowned in the thirty-third degree. Mr. Tonsor is prominent in the order, and has held all of the offices in lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He has been treasurer of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E., since its inception.

Mr. Tonsor was united in marriage in 1878, with Louise Bahre, who was born in Highland, Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Bahre, both of whom were born in Switzerland, of German ancestry. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tonsor, namely: John W., Sophia, Oscar H., Florence, Pauline and Edith. Sophia married W. H. Hoehner, of Belleville, Illinois, and they have one son, William Tonsor Hoehner. Oscar H. married Carrie Young, and they have two children, Virginia and Jack Marvin.

**JOHN E. HAYNER**, who died at Alton March 19, 1903, was throughout a long and prosperous business career one of the best friends and greatest benefactors of the city of Alton. Coming here in early manhood, depending entirely on his own resources, without friends of influence, he rose by force of perseverance, integrity and inherent ability until he became a power in the commercial world and a financier whose talents were recognized and honored not only in the marts of St. Louis and Chicago, but throughout the west and even in the leading eastern cities. His career was remarkable, not only in the brilliant success he attained, but in the fact that it was won not by speculation but by rare business foresight and acumen, the ability to forecast the value of projected enterprises. He never failed in any of his business ventures, for the sufficient reason that, guided by integrity of purpose, he never engaged in any project that was not honorable and for which there was not a legitimate demand. His business career was a series of unbroken successes, because his judgment was unerring, his energy unflinching and his will indomitable.

But above all he acquired the supreme attribute of character—the vital force that underlies all worthy accomplishment, that commands honor and affection, that is the basis of all enduring greatness, that lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved. He achieved great things in the world, but these

alone are transitory and evanescent; his real success consisted in creating this vivifying essence we call character, that is satisfying and lasting. Men trusted him, believed in him, honored him. As an employe, in his early manhood, he was trustworthy and capable; as a merchant his name was a synonym for integrity; as a manufacturer he held the confidence of the public; as a banker and financier men relied upon his judgment—and he never fell short of the reliance placed upon him. "It is necessary that a man be true—not that he live."

His interest in and sympathy for young men was unbounded. Doubtless the memory of his own early struggles was ever present with him. Many now prominent men could be named who owe their station in life to the kindly advice, the helping hand and the material aid of John E. Hayner. His own success, instead of inspiring pride and arrogance, developed in him the desire to help others along the same road to high achievement, and he did this throughout his life. His material charity was abounding and perennial. He sought out and relieved the poor and needy. He comforted the sorrowing. His benevolence was unfailing. No good cause ever appealing to him found him unresponsive. The churches had in him a liberal and appreciative supporter. Ministers of the gospel found in him a generous, sympathetic friend, who appreciated the work to which their lives were dedicated. His personality was engaging. He had a pleasant smile and a genial greeting for all he met. Rich and poor received from him the same unfailing courtesy. He was always and everywhere the polished, unassuming gentleman.

As a citizen he loved the old Bluff City, and was interested in every project for its advancement. His many great enterprises did much for its upbuilding and the maintenance of its financial prosperity. He had been a friend and helper of the public library from early manhood. Even amid the later cares of exactions of his busy career he was interested in this means of advancing culture among the people. It came about normally, then, that when the time came that he could look back upon a life of satisfying achievement the desire should come to him to share his prosperity with others; and in no way could this be better done than by providing for the literary advancement of his own and future generations. In fulfillment of this desire he built and presented to the Library Association, for the use of the

citizens of Alton, the splendid Hayner Memorial Library, which is one of the ornaments of the city. (A sketch of the institution is given elsewhere in this work).

Mr. Hayner was himself a constant reader of the best literature and his attainments were broadened by extended travels in this and foreign lands. He was thoroughly posted on political and economic topics, and while pronounced in his own views he was tolerant of others. During the war for the Union he was most liberal in his contributions in aid of the soldiers in the field and the sick and wounded in hospitals. He was the friend of every man who wore the blue. He was an ardent anti-slavery man, and was interested for many years in the project of building a monument in memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and those who were connected with him in forwarding that undertaking can testify that his generous aid at its inception and the impulse he gave the Association were the mainstays which resulted in the beautiful and stately memorial to the first anti-slavery martyr which now adorns the city cemetery. And within its shadow he lies at rest.

John E. Hayner was born at Charlestown, New York, March 29, 1827. He was a son of Alexander J. and Lydia (Grove) Hayner, natives of the same locality. His grandfather, John Hayner, immigrated from Germany and was a colonial soldier for seven years and seven months of the Revolution.

John E. Hayner spent most of his early years on a farm near Yates, New York, receiving the usual education afforded by the country schools. When eighteen years of age he entered a dry-goods store, where he remained as clerk for three years, and then, seeking for wider opportunities, turned his face westward, arriving in Alton in December, 1848. His first employment was that of clerk in the P. B. Whipple store. Subsequently he engaged in the hardware business with the late Arba Nelson, under the firm name of Nelson & Hayner. Later he operated a sawmill and box factory; became a bank director, a member of the firm of J. E. Hayner & Company, the western representatives of the Walter A. Wood Self-Binder Company, and was connected with various other firms and enterprises in Alton, Chicago and elsewhere, but was best known to the people as president of the Alton Savings Bank and vice president of the Alton National Bank.

Mr. Hayner's first wife was Miss Laura E. Scott, of Craftsbury, Vermont. She was the

mother of his only child, Mrs. W. A. Haskell. His second wife was Miss Jane C. Drury, of Highgate, Vermont. His last marriage was with Miss Mary Caroline Keith, of Sheldon, Vermont. Mrs. Hayner maintains the beautiful Hayner homestead on State street, one of the most attractive of Alton's old homes.

**WILLIAM PRIMAS.** If there is one life more than another where there is room for the exercise of a man's intelligence it is the life of a farmer. It used to be thought that it did not take much brains to farm, but men have come to the conclusion that if a farmer is to get out of the soil all that it is capable of producing, that he must use his head as well as his muscles. This can readily be proved by taking two farmers who own the same amount of land, with the same climatic and other conditions. The one will produce nearly twice as much as the other and yet they both put the same amount of labor on the land. The difference is that the one brings his mind to bear on the subject and the other expects his muscles to accomplish everything. William Primas is one of the farmers who uses both head and muscles, the result being a productive farm.

William Primas was born in Edwardsville township, Madison county, Illinois, March 21, 1871. He is the son of William Primas, a native of Austria, where he was born in 1836. He was educated in the schools of Austria, and there learned the trade of a cooper. When he was seventeen years old he came to the United States to try his fortunes in the new world. He landed here in 1853, going first to St. Louis, where he followed his trade for some time. Later he came to Edwardsville, locating on a farm near what is now Glen Carbon, where he spent the rest of his life. He died June 13, 1903. Just after he came to Edwardsville Mr. Primas married Mary Shashack, who was also a native of Austria. She came to this country with her parents when she was twelve years of age; she attended the schools here and then was employed in St. Louis. Six children were born to the union, Joseph, Antonia, Julia, Rudolph, Joseph M., William. Julia married Walter Stamen and Antonia is now the wife of Edward Smith.

When William, Jr., was a boy he attended the Glen Carbon public schools, remaining there until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he assumed the active care of the farm, doing the greater part of the work himself.

On May 30, 1904, he celebrated his marriage to Miss Tracy Bouril, daughter of Jo-

seph Bouril. Mr. Bouril was born in Austria and after his immigration to this country he located in St. Louis, where Tracy was born and educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Primas have three children, William (the third of the name), Joseph and Lawrence.

Mr. Primas is a member of Primas Lodge, No. 889, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Glen Carbon. He was brought up in the Catholic religion; his political sympathies are with the Republicans, but he does not take any active part in politics. He leaves that to others, but finds that the care of his ninety acres of land, his fraternal lodges and his family occupy all the time he has at his disposal. He has become greatly respected in the county and state, being popular with the farmers in his neighborhood and with the merchants of Glen Carbon, in fact he is liked by all who know him.

**JOSEPH M. PRIMAS** is one of the successful merchants of Glen Carbon, Illinois. There are very few men who are brought up on a farm who do not make a success of their lives, whether they continue in the farm work or turn their attention to something else. On the farm they learn to work, and a man who has learned that lesson is bound to come out on top. When there is added to this habit the business abilities that are possessed by Mr. Primas the result cannot fail to be satisfactory. Mr. Primas has not confined his attentions to his own advancement, but has devoted himself to the uplifting of the county and of his own township. He has become a power in the community.

He was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, March 13, 1861, the son of William and Mary (Shashack) Primas. William Primas was born in Austria in 1836. He received his education there, but was not able to go to school very long. He learned the cooper's trade, but was able to earn very little in his native land. He decided to cross the ocean and come to America. When he was only seventeen years of age he left his home and crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel. He was over two months making the passage and after a weary, stormy time he landed in New Orleans. He took a boat and came up the river to St. Louis and thence across the border to Madison county, Illinois. He had learned his trade thoroughly and although he was so young he was able to get good wages and worked for a while at Edwardsville, Illinois. In 1862, nine years after he first came to America, he bought a farm near Glen Carbon and moved

on to it. Later he went into business in the village of Glen Carbon. Mr. and Mrs. Primas had five children, three boys and two girls, all of whom are living (1911). The eldest is Joseph M., the second, Antonia, wife of Edward Smith. William is the third, named after his father. Julia, the wife of Walter Staman, is the fourth and Rudolph is the youngest. William Primas died at Glen Carbon June 13, 1903, at the age of sixty-seven.

Joseph M. was born in the old Tom Manion house in Edwardsville and when he was a baby of twelve months old, his parents moved to the farm near Glen Carbon. When he was old enough he attended the district school and worked on the farm in the summer time. This life he continued until he was fourteen years old, when he left school and devoted his whole time to farm work. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-eight years old. He then started in the mercantile business and has carried it on successfully ever since.

On January 29, 1890, Joseph Primas married Emma Bosomworth, born in Edwardsville township. She was the daughter of William Bosomworth, who was born in England May 21, 1840. In 1852 he came to the United States with his parents and the family located in Springfield, Ohio. Later they moved to Illinois, where he worked on his father's farm until his marriage, which occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, October 28, 1863. He married Mary J. Fairbridge, who was born in Newcastle, England, and to this union were born five children, four of whom lived to be men and women. Emma, the wife of Joseph Primas, is the eldest. Her brother, Robert R., married Louise Zimmermann and they now live in the state of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Primas have one daughter, who has a great deal of musical talent. Her name is Ora and she was born October 4, 1892. She attended the school at Glen Carbon and after her graduation she was sent to the Beethoven Conservatory of Music at St. Louis, Missouri. She was graduated from this school (June, 1911), and judging from the record she made while there she has a remarkable musical career before her. She is not content with playing notes, but she has learned to express the noblest feelings of the heart and soul by means of music.

Mr. Primas is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in the Primas Lodge, No. 889, and the Encampment, No. 199. He is a past noble

grand and a past chief patriarch; he is member of the Grand Lodge and a member of Carbon lodge, No. 340. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a past chancellor in the same. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, lodge No. 2745, in which he has insurance. Mr. Primas is a Republican in politics and he has served as school commissioner. By reason of circumstances which he could not control, Mr. Primas did not have a great deal of schooling, but he has picked up a great deal through his intercourse with others and through books, and he realizes the advantages that are to be derived through an education. He is giving his daughter the best that he can and he is greatly interested in the schools of Glen Carbon and in the education of the children in that neighborhood. He is a public spirited man who is anxious to do all that is possible to promote the well being of the county in which he was born and has spent all of his life so far.

DIETRICH CASSENS. On the 19th of February, 1901, was summoned to the life eternal the soul of a man whose sterling integrity and most exemplary christian character have left an indelible impress upon the hearts of his fellow men. At the time when he was called from the scene of his mortal endeavors he was in his forty-seventh year and it may be said concerning him that "his strength was as the number of his days." The prestige which he gained as a fair and honorable man was the result of his own well directed endeavors and his success was on a parity with his ability and well applied energy. For a number of years Mr. Cassens, whose name forms the caption for this review, was engaged in farming operations on his fine estate of eighty acres in Hamel township.

A native of the great empire of Germany, Dietrich Cassens was born on the 5th of November, 1854, and he is a son of Gerd and Helena Cassens, both of whom passed their entire lives in the place of their birth. Mr. and Mrs. Gerd Cassens became the parents of three children, namely,—Dietrich, Gerd, Jr., and Henry. Dietrich Cassens was reared to adult age in Germany, where was solemnized his marriage, in 1874, and where were born three of his children. In 1882, after receiving a letter from his brother-in-law, Tonjes Eilers, lauding the splendid opportunities for the immigrant in the United States, Mr. Cassens determined to set sail for the new world of promise. Hasty preparations were made for the journey, farewells said to friends and kin-

dred and in the fall of 1882 the Cassens family set sail for America. Landing in the harbor of New York city, they proceeded directly to Madison county, Illinois, where Mr. Cassen's brother-in-law had previously located a farm. For some years after his arrival in this county Mr. Cassens farmed on a rented estate but so successful was he in his operations that but few years elapsed before he was enabled to purchase a farm of one hundred and sixty acres for himself. Subsequently he also became the owner of a tract of twenty-eight acres of timber land, a portion of which he cleared. He achieved a splendid success as a farmer and stock-raiser, and in due time accumulated quite a fortune. His farm, which is now conducted by his widow and son, is located in Hamel township and it is recognized as one of the finest and best equipped estates in Madison county.

In his political opinions Mr. Cassens was long aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he did not participate actively in public affairs he was always ready to give his zealous support to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. In religious matters he was a devout member of the Lutheran Evangelical church, in whose faith he reared his children. He was called to the great beyond on the 19th of February, 1901, and his loss was a matter for universal grief throughout Madison county. His kindness of heart and generous impulses won him many friends, in whose memory his noble personality will ever be revered.

In the year 1874, in Germany, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Cassens to Miss Helena Eilers, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Kittel, pastor of the Lutheran church at Hollen, Germany. Mrs. Cassens was born in 1851, a daughter of Tonjes and Anna (Fiken) Eilers. Mr. Eilers was twice married, his first union having been prolific of four children—Oltman, Friedrich, Meta and Tonjes, and his second union of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Dietrich, Johann, Henry, Anna and Helena. Prior to their immigration to America, in 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Cassens became the parents of three children,—Helena, Anna and George. Five more children came to gladden their hearts after their arrival in the United States, namely,—Heinrich, who died in infancy; Theodore, Dietrich, Friedrich and Emma. Helena Cassens became the wife of August Kessman, of Madison

county, Illinois, and they have five children, Eleanora, Carl, Dietrich, Ruth and Frederick; Anna wedded George Baumgartner and they are the parents of three children, Rolla, Ira and Alice; George married Miss Louisa Wilkening and they have two sons, Arnold and Albert; Theodore married Miss Emma Wolf, and they reside on the old parental homestead with Mrs. Cassens; Dietrich married Miss Lydia Emrich and they are the parents of one son, Eldor; and Frederick and Emma also remain at home with their widowed mother. In the summer of 1910 Mrs. Cassens accompanied by her son, Frederick, a minister, made a visit to her old home in Germany, where they passed three months and where Mrs. Cassens renewed old acquaintances. She is a fine, matronly woman, a kind neighbor and a noble and true friend.

LOUIS SOMA. The exalted American who thinks his country immeasurably above Italy and would thank Victor Emanuel to keep his subjects at home instead of letting them flock to our shores may be surprised to find that the Italians have no such lofty views of us. Mr. Soma, however, is one of those Italians who is here to make his home in America; he is not an Italian who wastes his breath by grumbling at the land which has given him a means of livelihood, even though it has not the blue skies and vineyards of his native land. His adopted country has done more for him than has his native soil, which did nothing but serve as his birthplace. He is not disloyal to Italy, while he is at the same time most loyal to America. He loves the country and he loves the good things that he has been able to procure here. His present high position in Glen Carbon is sufficient indication of the esteem in which he is held by the inhabitants of that village.

He was born in Milan, Italy, April 19, 1875. He was the son of Vincent Soma and his wife, Catherine Marlo. They were married in Milan and Mr. Soma came to the United States in 1878. He came alone so that he might get a footing before his family came over. The following year he felt that he could with safety send for his family and they arrived here in 1879, and went at once to Stillwater, Minnesota, where Mr. Soma had found work. They lived at Stillwater for some years. Mr. Soma died in Italy, and his widow is living in Italy.

Louis came to the States with his mother when he was a child of four years of age. He has only a dim recollection of his native land, but feels that America is his home. He was

educated in the public schools of Stillwater, and at the age of fourteen he left school and learned the cooper's trade. He soon became an adept and worked in Stillwater until he was twenty-two years old. Then he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where there is a great demand for good coopers. He worked there until 1902. He was not long in the village before he was elected marshal and for six years he has served continuously. That he has given absolute satisfaction is shown by the fact that he was reelected each time without opposition. Mr. Soma is a Democrat and takes a very active interest in politics. He is very influential and his influence is all in the right direction. So far he has not married. He takes a great interest in the fraternal orders to which he belongs, the Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is well known in each of these organizations and is universally liked. He is at present serving as deputy sheriff of Madison county, Illinois, under H. Simon Henry. Mr. Soma is an upright man, in these days of corruption and bribery. He is highly respected by the citizens of Glen Carbon and is a man that the city would find hard to spare from its midst.

JOSEPH C. FAULSTICH was elected to the office of mayor of the greater city of Alton in April, 1911. One among four independent candidates for the office, he received practically half of all the votes cast. A Democrat in national politics, he is strictly independent in local and municipal affairs. He entered politics about ten years ago, when he was the Democratic candidate for coroner and later for recorder of deeds. In 1907 he was elected supervisor of Alton township and held the office until 1911.

Mayor Faulstich was born in Alton, December 13, 1870. His father, Henry F., who died in 1880, was born in St. Louis, was left an orphan, and for a number of years followed contracting in Alton. He married Miss Maggie Pilgrim, who is still living. After her first husband's death she married the late Casper Unterbrink, of Alton.

J. C. Faulstich learned the trade of cigar maker and followed the business some time. In 1907 the firm of Lampert & Faulstich was formed, and conducts a large bottling business on East Second street. Mr. Faulstich is a member of the German Evangelical church.

He married, November 22, 1895, Miss Louisa Luft, who was born in Alton, in January, 1871, daughter of George A. Luft, a black-

smith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Faulstich have two children living: Elmer and May.

JAMES E. DUNNEGAN, judge of the Alton city court, has a long and honorable record as a lawyer and in public service. Born at Alton, June 10, 1852, he received his early education in the public and parochial schools of the city, and later attended Blackburn University and Shurtleff College. At St. Louis he studied law under John R. Lee and Enrique Parmer, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1873.

In August, 1875, he engaged in a general law practice at Alton and gathered a large clientage. As a pronounced Democrat, he entered politics early in his career, and in 1876 was first elected to the office of city attorney. He was beaten in 1883 and was elected his first term as city judge in 1885, serving in that capacity until March, 1893, and he was again elected in 1905. The Alton city court is one of the most important judicial positions of Madison county, and Judge Dunnegan has ably dispensed its justice for many years. He is a successful lawyer and one of the most popular men in the politics of the county.

In 1898 Judge Dunnegan married Miss Alice O'Conner, of St. Louis, a daughter of John and Margaret Farar O'Conner. The family are members of the Cathedral at Alton.

Lawrence Dunnegan, father of Judge Dunnegan, was born in Ireland, as was also his mother. In 1851 he married Miss Margaret Hoey of Alton, where they both spent their married life. The family have been identified with Alton for sixty years, and the name has always been associated with useful effort and honorable citizenship.

WILLIAM CONRAD, the wealthy and progressive farmer and stockman of Alhambra township, is the owner of a square mile of some of the finest agricultural properties in Madison county. This is but one of the evidences of his success in these times of competition which try the sturdiest minds and physical energies; for, although Mr. Conrad has advanced from poverty to affluence solely as a result of his own exertions and merits, through all his labors and trials he has adhered to the highest standard of morality, and has never forgotten to be the loyal and loving son, brother, husband and father. When a mere boy he bravely assumed the burdens of a man and has steadily fought his way to advancement and victory in the best sense of the word.

One who knows and admires the subject of whom he speaks has this to say of Mr. Con-



*Wm Conrad*





rad: "When we look at what was accomplished by the little twelve-year old German boy, who was left an orphan with the care of his father's family resting upon his young shoulders, we feel like taking off our hat to him. Early taking to heart the lessons of life; caring for mother, sister and brother, and when the Death Angel invaded the home for a second time and the dear mother was laid to rest with the father, he bravely set his face toward the new country, determined to cast his lot amid its brighter promises. Taking to the untried new world this younger brother and sister; going to a strange land whose language even was unknown to him, he learned its tongue and its ways; he worked incessantly and intelligently and won the confidence of his employers; saved his wages and sternly economized; formed a home for himself and those depending upon him, and climbed, step by step, up a rugged way to the sunny heights where he is now taking his well-earned comforts and delights—honored by friends and relatives and approved by his own conscience."

Mr. Conrad is a native of Oberhausen, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of John and Kathrina (Schmidt) Conrad. As stated his father died when he was twelve years of age, and as the family was left in straightened circumstances the support of his widowed mother, younger brother and sister, fell largely on his young shoulders. He bravely and cheerfully assumed the burden and so won the respect of his neighbors and associates that when he was called by his government for military service the mayor and other prominent officials of his home town interceded and succeeded in getting him relieved from such duties that he might continue to carry the responsibilities of the home, which, after the death of his mother, increased many-fold. Finally convinced that the probabilities for the advancement of himself, his brother John and sister Kathrina, would be much greater in the United States than in the Fatherland, he borrowed money of his uncle, Henry Schmidt, who resided at Marine, Madison county, and brought the remaining members of the family to that section of the promised land. The brother and sister mentioned are now well-to-do residents of St. Louis.

William Conrad soon obtained work from neighboring farmers, and his industry, self-sacrifice and sound management of his limited means enabled him to reach a position where he could safely take upon himself the responsibilities of founding an independent house-

hold. The all-important step looking to this end was taken on the 11th of December, 1868, when he wedded Miss Paulina Follarth. His first wife bore him one child, Paulina, and she soon died, as well as the little daughter at the age of three. On April 4, 1872, he wedded for his second wife Miss Caroline Hensev.

Mrs. Caroline Conrad is a daughter of Fred and Fredericka (Kold) Hensey. The parents were both born in Germany, immigrated to the United States at an early day, located in St. Louis and were there married. The children born to them were William, Albert, Theresa, Fred, August and Caroline (Mrs. Conrad). When Caroline was two years of age the family moved to a farm in Marine township, the father abandoning his trade as a carpenter for agricultural pursuits. The children obtained their education, chiefly within the following decade, at the Seibert district school. Mrs. Conrad has proven a loving and faithful life-partner in all of her husband's undertakings, and the credit of the family success and standing is mutual.

After Mr. Conrad's second marriage he rented a farm in Alhambra township, three miles from Kaufman, which he afterward purchased and thoroughly improved by the planting of shade and fruit trees and the erection of a comfortable residence and convenient farm buildings and structures for the care of his live stock. To gladden their hearts and make the place homelike in the good old German way, children came to the parents and the household—one of whom, an infant, was taken from them; the living are Minnie, William, Anna, Emma, John, Henry, Louise and Edward. They received their education in the Seibert district school, and the following facts are recorded of their mature years: Minnie married Fred Baker, who is engaged in farming near Marine, and she has borne him six children, Emma, Lena, Fred and Minnie (twins), Lester and Mabel; William married Lena Baker, a sister of Fred, is a farmer of Marine township and the father of Edna, Stella and an infant daughter; Anna is now Mrs. John Rinkel, her husband being a progressive farmer of Hamel township; Emma who married William Baker, a Hamel township agriculturist, is the mother of Helen; John, also a farmer, married Emma Scheen, and his only child, John, died in infancy; and Louise is married to Louis Miller, an agriculturist of Alhambra township.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have good cause to be proud of their sturdy and useful sons and

daughters and their bright grandchildren. This family is of itself an invaluable contribution to the county.

As to the fine Conrad estate it consists of eight hundred and forty acres of improved and valuable land in Alhambra and Marine townships, and a handsome residence in Granite City. Mr. Conrad is also a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank of Alhambra. He has not reached his position of independence without many set-backs but has had faith in honest work and in himself. He still remembers with what a sinking heart he learned of the loss of the first four hundred dollars which he so laboriously saved from his hard-earned wages. He was persuaded to loan it and the enterprise in which it was sunk went under with all his little capital. But, daunted only for a moment, he commenced to save again, and, learning a sound lesson from his first loss, invested his later earnings in land. He even made it a rule to incur indebtedness in the purchase of a desirable piece of land, but always saw to it that he promptly met all his liabilities. In this way he added to his acreage and his standing as a substantial property owner year by year. Many of the activities and the heavier burdens of his agricultural and property interests have been assumed, of late years, by his energetic and able sons, Henry and Edward.

In his political faith Mr. Conrad is a Democrat, with liberal tendencies, especially as regards local officials, whom he would always test by their personal qualifications rather than their partisan connections. His own reliability as to public affairs has been often endorsed by his fellows, who have chosen him to such offices as highway commissioner, school director and treasurer of the Seibert school fund. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are active and prominent members of the German Evangelical church of Marine township, and have always been concerned in not only the upbuilding of the same but in the advancement of all other worthy institutions and causes. In fact, as a family the name Conrad carries unbounded respect and widespread affection.

KATHARINE V. DICKINSON, founder and director of The Studio School of Music, has performed a far-reaching service for the cause of musical education in Alton and vicinity. The Studio School was established in 1899. For eleven years its work has been conducted with increasing success and prestige, and it has graduated many pupils who themselves are successful teachers. The school comprises

a number of departments, including piano, voice, theory, violin, public school music, oratory, public school drawing, and besides the director, Miss Dickinson, the faculty includes Miss Mary A. Dickinson, Mrs. Louise K. Murfree, Miss Sara Hudson, Mrs. A. Don Stocker, Miss Edna Sawyer and Miss Stella Van Horne.

Miss Dickinson has been identified with Alton musical affairs since 1891, when she became the director of the voice school at Shurtleff College, and from 1893 to 1899 was connected with the Alton Conservatory. Her native home was Penn Yan, New York, her parents being Charles F. and Martha Cole Dickinson. Educated in New York city and Boston, she was a student in the New England Conservatory of Music, and was under the personal guidance of such eminent teachers as Mr. J. Harry Wheeler, Mme. Lena Doria Devine, studied piano under Otto Bendix, Florence Keer and Carl Lachmund, and theory and harmony under Louis Elson and Stephen A. Emery. In addition to her work with schools of music in Alton, Miss Dickinson founded and became director of the Camerata Chorus, and has been director of several church choirs and has established various junior choirs of the city.

Miss Dickinson's father was for many years connected with the press of his native state. From Penn Yan he moved to Olean, where he established and edited the *Olean Times* until his death. His widow, a talented woman, continued the editorial management of this paper for two years afterward. She was previously the founder of the *Golden Rule*, a temperance journal, and was its editor for a number of years. Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the Good Templars she was a lecturer, also was chief superintendent of the juvenile work of those organizations, and represented the American order in the world's convention at London. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Hon. John O'Donell, of Lowville, New York. He was prominently identified with New York politics, being clerk of the assembly, represented his district in the house of representatives and the senate, and later was chairman of the state railroad commission and in that capacity was influential in settling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit troubles. He died at Brooklyn in 1902. Miss Dickinson's sister, Ida A., is the wife of Dr. William Asbury Hall, of Minneapolis, and her mother also resides there.

JOHN J. BRENHOLT, for thirty-five years a member of the Madison county bar, a former mayor of the city of Alton, and state senator from 1898 to 1902, was born in St. Louis. His father, Jacob Brenholt, a native of Pennsylvania, was for many years an architect in St. Louis, and after his death his widow moved to a farm in Madison county, where her son, John J., and his brother Byron, were reared and attended the public schools.

John J. taught school for a time, and was graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1869. He prepared for his profession in the noted old Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1870. After a brief practice in Chicago he located in Alton, where he has been one of the most successful and active members of the profession.

His first important public service was as corporation counsel, during 1879-1881, and he received appointment to the same office under the new city administration of 1911. As an independent candidate he was elected mayor of Alton in 1893, and gave the city a progressive administration, as the history of the municipal improvements undertaken in that period shows.

During his term as state senator, Mr. Brenholt was president pro tem of that body, and for about a month was acting governor of Illinois. During this period the body of Abraham Lincoln was re-interred in its present tomb at Springfield, and Mr. Brenholt was called upon, as acting governor, in the discharge of his duty, to officiate at this ceremony. A student in Illinois College at the time of Lincoln's death, he had gone to Springfield and passed before the bier of the great president in 1865, and over thirty-five years later he had represented the state when the remains were consigned to their permanent rest.

In 1901 he made an unsuccessful campaign for congress in the old eighteenth congressional Democratic district. Mr. Brenholt has served on the staff of two governors, and as a Republican and an attorney has participated in many public affairs of recent years. He was the leading attorney in many notable cases.

Mr. Brenholt married, in 1877, Elizabeth Eldredge, daughter of Judge Phineas Eldredge. Their children are: Gertrude, deceased; Edith and John.

JOSEPH SCHEIBAL. There is very little in connection with farm work that Joseph Scheibal, the prominent farmer of Edwardsville township, does not know, but he is not one

of those men who feel sure that they know it all. If anyone has anything better than he has in the way of methods of work or modern improvements, he is always glad to look into the matter and he tries to have the best that is going. He is greatly respected by the people in the community, who surely have reason to know him, as he has spent all of his life in their midst.

He was born in Edwardsville township, Madison county, Illinois, on the farm where he now lives, December 28, 1858. His father, William Scheibal, was a native of Bohemia, who immigrated to this country in 1850. On the same boat with him was his sweetheart, Mary Janecek, to whom he was married in St. Louis as soon as they arrived there. They had landed at New Orleans and come up the river by boat. For the first year after they came to America they stayed in St. Louis, where William worked in various factories. He then moved to the farm in Edwardsville township where Joseph now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Scheibal spent the rest of their lives on the farm and had eight children there, three of whom are still living, William, Joseph and Mary, the latter the wife of Jacob Weber.

Joseph was educated in the country schools of the county until he reached his fourteenth year, when he devoted all his time to farm work. Since then he has learned all he could about farm work and methods and now owns one hundred and forty acres of land in Edwardsville township.

In 1880, when he was twenty-two years of age, Joseph Scheibal married Anna Werner, a daughter of Nicholas Werner, who was a native of Germany. He immigrated to this country and settled in Edwardsville township. His daughter Anna and Joseph Scheibal attended the same school and were friends from the first of their acquaintance. Indeed they have known each other practically all of their lives. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scheibal, all of whom are living, as follows, Laura, Joseph, Jr., William, Nicholas, Bertha, Leonard, Julia, Thomas and Eleanor. Laura is now married to Joseph Schlemmer and Bertha is the wife of Frank Mateky.

Mr. Scheibal is a member of the Catholic church in Edwardsville, Illinois; he is also a member of the Catholic society, the Central Union. He carries insurance policies in the New York Life Insurance Company. In national politics Mr. Scheibal is a Democrat, but he is liberal in his views and in local affairs he is more apt to consider the characteristics of

the man than the party. He is an influential man in the county and has served in various township offices, in all of which he has given the greatest satisfaction. When he was married he was possessed of only a few dollars; since that time he has brought up and educated his large family, made a good living for them and is now a prosperous farmer.

A. J. IHNE, M. D., has been a practicing physician in Fosterburg, Madison county, Illinois, for the past six years, during which period he has gradually worked up a lucrative practice. The Doctor is an educated man in the fullest sense of the word. The biggest and best part of life lies in supplying for oneself the things one needs, and education (which is development) comes from doing without things more than from using that which rich men supply gratis. If everything is done for a man he is not apt to do much for himself, and probably one of the chief causes of the present efficiency of Dr. Ihne is the fact that his knowledge—technical and literary—has been obtained as the result of his own strong determination to become thoroughly well educated.

On the 1st day of October, 1877, the Doctor began life at Bay, Gasconade county, Missouri. His parents, Herman E. and Sophia (Beinecke) Ihne, were natives of Germany, and immigrated from that fine old Fatherland. On arriving in America they settled in Gasconade county, Missouri, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. In 1886 he moved to Humboldt, Nebraska, where his demise occurred in the year 1887. He raised a family of fifteen children, of whom the Doctor was the fourteenth in order of birth.

The first ten years of Dr. Ihne's life were spent on the farm where he was born, at Bay, Missouri. He gained some schooling at the district school in the neighborhood and, young though he was, he learned to assist in the necessary farm work, thereby laying foundations of industry which have stood him in such good stead in later years. When he had attained the age of ten years he accompanied his parents to Humboldt, Nebraska, where he attended the public school, completing both grammar school and high school courses. He received no further educational training until 1894, and in the meantime the family had moved to German Valley, Illinois. In 1894, after working in various ways to earn means of defraying the expenses of the education which his nature felt was a necessity, he entered the Pleasant Prairie Academy at German Valley, where he remained for two years.

Then followed another period of labor to obtain dollars and cents, and in 1901 he was able to enter the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, after three years' service in the office of a physician. He worked his way through this college and was graduated in April, 1905. Immediately after obtaining his degree he went to Fosterburg, Illinois, and commenced his professional work; he now has an excellent practice obtained from patients who live long distances apart—his territory extending over an area of several miles. He keeps up with the latest discoveries in the medical field by his association with various medical societies. He holds membership in the Alton Medical Society, in the Madison County Medical Society; in the Illinois State Society and the American Medical Association. In 1908 he attended the American Association meetings at Chicago and in 1910 he was present at the gathering at St. Louis when the American Medical Association convened there.

In 1906 Dr. Ihne was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Pfaff, daughter of V. and M. Pfaff, residents of Fosterburg. The Doctor is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns his office and also his residence property; he has become prominent among his professional brethren as well as popular with his patients, and is now reaping the rewards of his years of successful efforts to fit himself for the work to which he is so admirably adapted by nature.

WILLIAM BLASE. On a beautiful and finely improved estate of eighty acres, eligibly located two miles north of Hamel, in Madison county, Illinois, William Blase is most successfully engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. As a business man his methods are of the fair and honorable type and as a citizen his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order.

William Blase was born in Germany, on the 28th of February, 1842, his parents having been Albert and Wilhelmina (Rahtard) Blase, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy. Concerning the other two, Louise is the wife of William Holle, of Hamel township, and William is the immediate subject of this review. William Blase passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm in Germany, in the work and management of which he waxed strong physically and mentally. His educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the schools

of the locality and period, and he came to Madison county, Illinois, in 1866. After his marriage in 1873, he initiated his independent career as a farmer. Subsequently he purchased a farm of eighty acres just north of Hamel and on this fine estate he has continued to reside during the long intervening years to the present time. He also owns eighty acres one-half mile north of Hamel. He devotes the major portion of his time and attention to general farming and the raising of thoroughbred stock, and in those lines of enterprise has been eminently successful.

At Hamel, in the year 1873, Mr. Blase laid a foundation for a happy home life by his marriage to Miss Mary Brunnworth, who was the first in order of birth of the twelve children born to Henry and Sophia Brunnworth, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Blase have been born twelve children, of whom one died in infancy. Concerning the others the following brief data are here incorporated: Henry married Ekka Wilms and he is engaged in farming in Lincoln county, Kansas; they became the parents of six children, Henry (died in infancy), William, Louis, Herbert, Arnold and Antoinette. Fred, Albert, William and Martin Blase are engaged in agricultural pursuits in Madison county, Illinois. Sophia is the wife of August Siebers, and they have four children, Martha, Clara, Hulda and William. Minnie is the wife of Rev. Henry Bornemann, pastor of the Lutheran church at Wakefield, Nebraska, and they have three children, Theodore, Mary and Dorothea. Louise is now Mrs. Fred Lueker, of Madison county. Lena, Martha and Emma remain at the parental home. All the above children received their early educational training in the parochial schools of Hamel township and they were reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church, of which the entire family are consistent members.

In politics Mr. Blase is a staunch advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party. His entire life has been characterized by thrift and industry and his splendid management has resulted in a most gratifying success. The Blase home is one of comfort and good cheer and it is renowned for most generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Blase are kind and considerate neighbors and they command the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact.

GILBERT H. LANE. Noteworthy among the prosperous and progressive citizens of Alton is Gilbert H. Lane, a well-known insurance

man. A son of the late Hezekiah Woodruff Lane, he was born on a farm at Union Grove, Whiteside county, about a mile and a half from Morrison, Illinois, March 25, 1852. A native of New Jersey, Hezekiah W. Lane was born in 1809, in Hunterdon county, where he acquired his early education and also learned the cabinet maker's trade. Instead of settling down at his trade, he followed the emigrant's trail westward, and after living in Ohio for about five years came to Illinois, in 1849, locating in Whiteside county. He first purchased land at Union Grove, and after managing it awhile sold out and bought a larger estate three and one-half miles from Mount Vernon, Illinois, where he carried on general farming and stock raising until 1865. Moving then with his family to Irvington, Washington county, Illinois, he was there engaged in milling until his death, in 1868, at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Catherine Ann Appar, who was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. She survived him, passing away in 1876, having reared five children, namely: John W.; Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1860; Gertrude, who married Dr. W. C. Maxey, and died at Caldwell, Idaho, in 1909; Jane, wife of the Rev. H. W. Gannaway, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church; and Gilbert H. Johr of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. W. Lane, the eldest child, served as chaplain during the Civil war, and was later pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Alton, and presiding elder of the Litchfield district. He is now a resident of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and is adjutant for that state of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Educated in the public schools of Illinois, Gilbert H. Lane began clerking in a drug store at the age of eighteen years, and at the end of two years, having obtained a practical knowledge of the business, he began his career as a commercial salesman and traveled on the road, in the interests of the drug trade, for thirty-four consecutive years. He has subsequently been profitably employed in the life and accident insurance business, with headquarters at Alton.

Mr. Lane married, in 1876, Anna A. Huskinson, who was born at Alton, Illinois, a daughter of William H. Huskinson, of whom a brief biography may be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are the parents of two children, namely: William Ward, who married Nora Bischof and has one daughter, Ruth Helen, and Nellie Lucille, wife of Edmund H. Beall.

Mr. Lane is a past grand chancellor of the United Commercial Travellers of America, and has represented Illinois at the last three national conventions of this order. He is also a member of Fleur-de-Lis Lodge, K. of P., and of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E.

**JOHN NEWTON DRUMMOND.** Possessing sound judgment, keen foresight, and much executive and financial ability, John Newton Drummond, late of Alton, was for many years one of the more prominent and prosperous business men of this city and a citizen of influence. A son of Harrison Drummond, he was born November 14, 1836, in Wentzville, St. Charles county, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, James Drummond, Sr., was born in Virginia of colonial Scotch ancestry. He was a planter and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

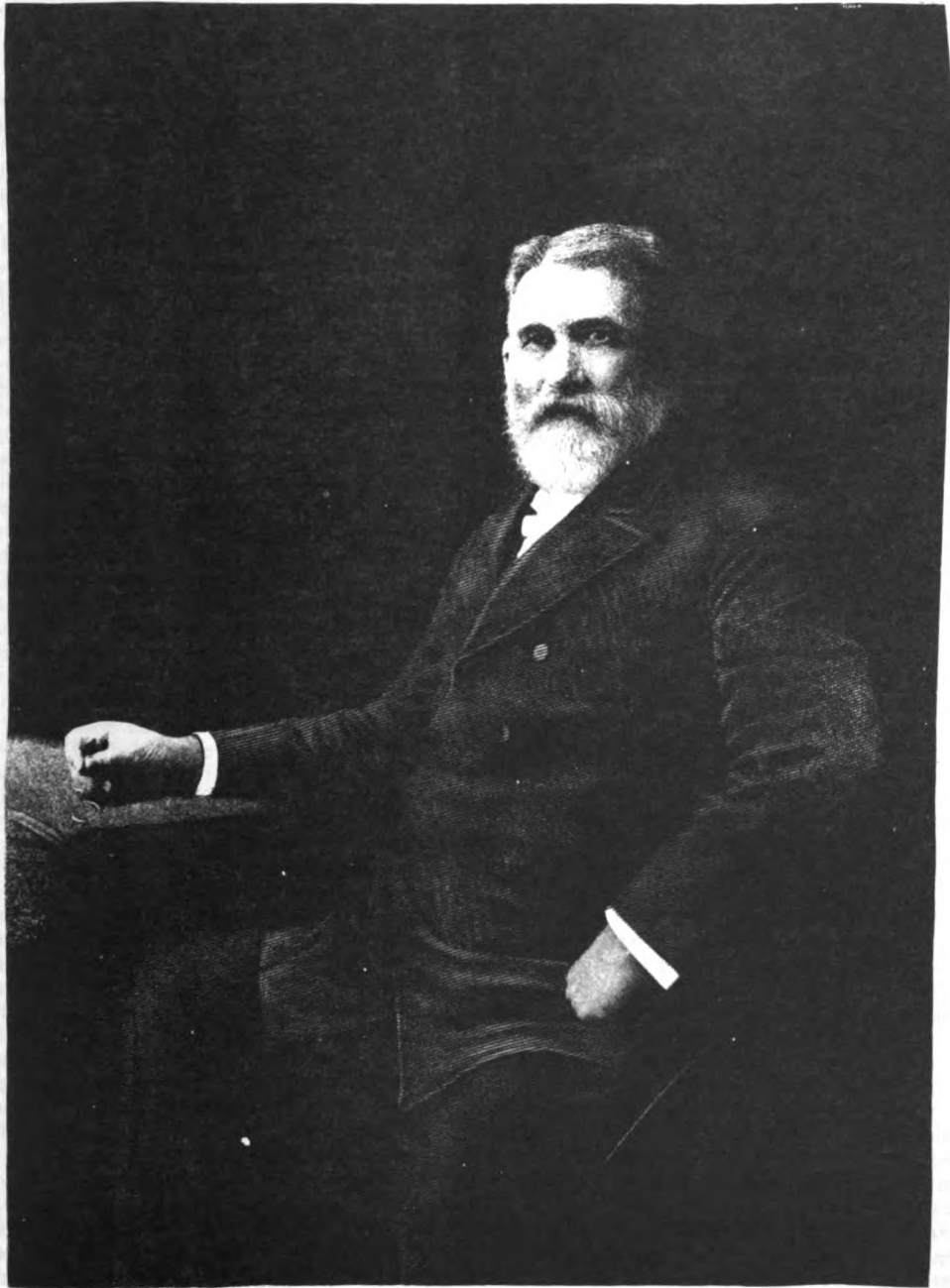
Born in Fauquier county, Virginia, Harrison Drummond was a pioneer settler of Wentzville, Missouri, where his death occurred while he was yet in manhood's prime. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth Wilkins, was born in Virginia, her grandfather, who was a Revolutionary soldier, having owned at Alexandria, a large plantation, which he operated with slave labor. She died in early womanhood, leaving five children.—Elizabeth, Emily, James, Thomas and John Newton, while one son, William, died in young manhood.

John Newton Drummond grew to manhood in his native state, and, with the loyalty of a true Southerner, cast his fortunes, at the outbreak of the Civil war with the Confederacy. In the fall of 1861 he was mustered into Company C of Colonel Burbridge's regiment of Missouri State Guards, at Lexington, Missouri, as a private soldier. Shortly after his enlistment he was prostrated by an illness which confined him in the hospital most of the time during the following winter, during which his regiment was encamped at Springfield, Missouri. In the spring of 1862 he became a member of the reorganized regiment and served with it until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements in which the First Missouri Confederate Brigade took part. The commander of this brigade was General Frank M. Cockrell and in neither army was there a brigade more conspicuous for its gallantry and fighting qualities. During his term of military service Mr. Drummond was a participant in many of the most memorable battles of the war, among which were those at Elkhorn, Arkansas; Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek and Big Black

Ridge, Mississippi; Atlanta, Georgia; and Franklin, Tennessee. At Blakely the brigade was compelled to capitulate to a superior force and the men were taken to Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico, where they were kept under guard for three weeks. They were taken from there to New Orleans and thence to Vicksburg where an exchange of prisoners restored them to the Confederate service. The final surrender of the brigade was at Jackson, Mississippi, when the war was drawing to a close, and immediately Mr. Drummond returned to his old home and went thence to Alton, Illinois.

In Alton Mr. Drummond joined his brother, James T. Drummond, with whom he embarked in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. These brothers built up a substantial business, which was carried on for a time under the firm name of Myers & Drummond, later becoming Dausman & Drummond, and still later the Drummond Tobacco Company. The plant was subsequently removed to St. Louis where the business grew apace, becoming one of the most extensive of its kind in the world. Mr. Drummond retained his connection with the business until they sold out to the trust. He was afterward connected with banks in St. Louis until his death March 24, 1909, in the meantime accumulating considerable wealth.

Mr. Drummond was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Randle, who was born at Upper Alton, Madison county, Illinois, December 20, 1839, and passed to the higher life March 12, 1911. Her father, Irwin B. Randle, who was born in Tennessee, of English ancestry, came to Madison county, Illinois, in pioneer days, when the present site of Alton, and the surrounding country, was a wilderness, inhabited principally by deer, bears, panther, turkeys, and other kinds of wild game common to this section of the state. He was well educated for his time and was for a period a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, but later retired from the ministry and devoted himself to the legal profession. He lived for a number of years at Upper Alton, afterwards being a resident of Edwardsville, and from there coming to Alton, where he continued the practice of law until his death, at the age of 82 years. He served several terms as justice of the peace. Irwin B. Randle married Mary Elizabeth Harrison, who was born in Virginia, being a member of that branch of the Harrison family from Rockingham county, Virginia. Her father located in Kentucky at an early day. His wife subse-



*John A. Drummond*





quently returned to Virginia to visit her parents and while she was there, her daughter, Mary Elizabeth Harrison, was born. The tiny infant was immediately presented by her grandparents with a negro girl about ten years old, who accompanied the family to their home in Kentucky, riding on horseback beside the carriage in which her little mistress and the mother made the overland journey. Mrs. Drummond's grandmother Harrison was left a widow and after the death of her husband migrated to Illinois, becoming an early settler of Sangamon county. She secured large tracts of land, mostly wild prairie, a part of which is still owned and occupied by her descendants. Her mother, Mary Elizabeth Harrison, came from Sangamon county to Madison county to visit a married sister living at Alton and here met and married Irwin Randle, Mrs. Drummond's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond became the parents of three children, namely: Bertha, wife of Edward M. Bowman; Mary E., widow of Zephaniah B. Job, Jr., and John N., Jr., who married Evora Myers.

JOHN KRIGER. One of the successful farmers in Madison county is John Kriger, of Edwardsville township. He learned to farm when he was a boy and his friends would say that he has learned all there is to know about farming. If we were to select the one class of men who have done more to make of Illinois the thriving, prosperous state it now is, we should point to the farmers. Where there are so many efficient agricultural men it seems invidious to pick out one as being more effective than another, but all will agree that we should give John Kriger a position in the front rank.

He was born in Collinsville township, Madison county, Illinois, May 20, 1858. His father, John Kriger, and his mother, formerly Mary Sika, were both born in Bohemia, Austria, he in 1829 and she in 1827. They were married in their native land and had a little farm there, but did not make much headway, so they decided to come to the United States. In 1855 they landed in America and came direct to Collinsville township. They had a little money, the proceeds of the sale of their Austrian farm, and with that they purchased a little farm near Collinsville, on which they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Kriger had two sons, John and Joseph. Joseph is unmarried (1911) and lives on the old Kriger farm where he was born and where his parents both died.

John was born and brought up on the same

farm and he attended the Pleasant Ridge district school. After he left school he came to Edwardsville township and worked on the farm where he now lives. He owns seventy-six acres of land, on which he does general farming.

He was married January 20, 1885, to Anna Shashek, who was born in Edwardsville township November 7, 1865. She was the daughter of Michael Shashek and his wife, Anna (Bruha) Shashek. They owned a farm near the one owned by Mr. Kriger. Mrs. Kriger was educated in the Elm Grove school. Mr. and Mrs. Kriger have four daughters, Mary, the eldest, married Joe Kubiack. Christenia is the wife of Joe Scherbal. Jennie is married to Lewis Kriger, and Nora, the youngest, is unmarried and lives at home with her parents.

Mr. Kriger is a member of the St. Mary's Catholic church at Edwardsville, Illinois. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America fraternal order, in which he carries two thousand dollars insurance. In politics he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kriger are pleasant, unassuming people, without any "frills," and they are held in high esteem by the people who have known them both all of their lives. They consider Mr. Kriger an honest, upright man, and they must be right in their estimate of him, formed during all of these years. As is natural, he thinks Madison county is about right and would do anything in his power to promote its welfare.

C. A. CALDWELL. The Caldwell family in Alton is descended from John Caldwell (I), who was born in England in 1624, was in Boston in 1643, and was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1654, and died in 1692. Ipswich is the ancestral seat of the Caldwells. This first American ancestor married Sarah Dillingham, who was born at Ipswich in 1634. (II) John, son of the above, died in 1721-2, and married Sarah Foster. He was styled "yeoman." (III) John Caldwell was born August 19, 1692, and was slain by Indians off the coast of Maine in 1724. His wife was Elizabeth Lull. (IV) John, born in 1717 and died 1761, married, first, Abigail Hovey, and second, Ruth (Andrews) Wells. (V) Captain Ebenezer, son of John and Abigail, was born in 1745, and died December 16, 1821. He was in service at the first alarm after the battle of Lexington. His first wife was Lucy Rindge, and his second, Mercy Dodge.

(VI) Captain Sylvanus, a son of the second wife, was born in 1787 and died August 26,

1864. For half a century he was a notable business man in the Kennebec valley of Maine and was a friend of James G. Blaine. He married Hannah Staniford, and had twelve children. The daughter, Eunice, married Samuel Wade of Alton. Mary S., another child of Captain Sylvanus, was the wife of Dr. E. Marsh, Sr.

(VII) Charles Augustus Caldwell, son of Captain Sylvanus, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 7, 1823, and died at Alton, October 11, 1890. For several years he clerked in his brother's store at Augusta, Maine, and in 1850 came to Alton and entered the office of the Alton Marine & Fire Insurance Company. Out of this company grew the old Alton Bank, of which he became cashier in 1852, and in 1865 he became cashier of the Alton National Bank. In 1885 he succeeded to the presidency of this institution and was active in the management of its affairs until the end of his life. It is true that the bank is largely a memorial to his sound financial judgment and sterling honesty. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Alton, the honor having been thrust upon him who had no desire for political honors, though he performed the public duties with the same judgment and honesty that he used in business.

He married, May 28, 1857, Miss Ann Marsh, daughter of Dr. E. Marsh, Sr., and Ann Cox. They were the parents of ten children—Hannah S., born in 1858, married Richard Henry Flagg; Emma Harriet, born 1859; Augustus Prescott, born 1861; Charles Albert, see below; Ebenezer M., born 1866, married Lillian M. Blair; Elmira C., born 1868, died in 1890; Mary S., born 1871, died in 1897; Sylvanus F., born 1873, died in infancy; Martyn Roger, born 1875; Bailey, born 1877, died in infancy.

Charles Albert Caldwell was born in 1863, and now holds the position in the Alton National Bank which his father held at the organization of that institution in 1865. He is also president of the Charles Phinney Company, wholesale grocers, treasurer of the Alton, Granite & St. Louis Traction Company, and of the Alton Water Company. In 1891 he married Miss Elizabeth Hyde Forbes, who died August 27, 1902. Their children were: Albert, deceased; Elizabeth R., born 1894; Charles Alexander, born 1895, died April 20, 1900. Mr. Caldwell and family are members of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM UELSMANN. An essentially progressive and enterprising agriculturist in

Madison county, Illinois, is William Uelsmann, who is the owner of a finely improved estate of one hundred and sixteen acres, the same being located in Hamel township. Mr. Uelsmann has achieved unusual success as a farmer and stockman and as a citizen he is everywhere accorded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow men, who honor him for his exemplary life and his fair and straightforward business career.

William Uelsmann was born in Madison county, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the 16th of March, 1870. He traces his ancestry back to stanch German extraction, both his parents, William and Caroline (Kastien) Uelsmann, having been born and reared in the great Empire of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. William Uelsmann immigrated to the United States in early youth and after reaching years of maturity they met at St. Louis, Missouri, where was solemnized their marriage and where for a period of two years they conducted a bakery. They removed to Omphgient township, Madison county, Illinois, where he located a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land and where he was engaged in farming for a period of thirty years. He now resides with his son William; the mother died in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. William Uelsmann became the parents of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. Concerning the others the following brief data are here inserted,—Emma is the wife of Fred Wolf, and they are the parents of three children, Theodore, Charlie and Albert; Henry is a resident of North Dakota; Edward is a resident of Omphgient township; Matilda married Louis Dustmann and they have four children—Hilbert, Albert, Esther and Lester, the latter two being twins; Caroline is the wife of William Bunte and they are the parents of two children, Wyola and Oscar; Charlie and William.

To the public and parochial schools of Omphgient township, Madison county, William Uelsmann is indebted for his preliminary educational training. After leaving school he was associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead farm, until he had reached his twenty-first year. After that he worked out as a farm hand on different estates until 1900, in which year was solemnized his marriage. After that important event he initiated his independent career as a farmer on his present fine estate of one hundred and sixteen acres, the same being located one half mile distant from the village of Hamel, in

Hamel township. In addition to general farming he gives a great deal of attention to the raising of high-grade stock. His substantial buildings in the midst of well cultivated fields are the best indication of his splendid ability as a practical and industrious farmer. In politics he is a stanch Republican and in religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the German Lutheran church, in the various departments of whose work they are most active and zealous factors. They are popular and prominent in connection with the best social activities of Hamel township and their spacious and attractive home is the scene of many happy and merry gatherings.

In the year 1900 Mr. Uelsmann was united in marriage to Miss Helena Dustmann, who was born in 1874 and who is a daughter of Henry and Helena (Eden) Dustmann, both natives of Germany. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dustmann, two died in infancy, Minnie died at the age of nineteen years and Anna passed away in her thirty-second year. Herman Dustmann was accidentally killed by a fast train on the Wabash railroad while walking home on the track in the evening. He was survived by a widow, whose maiden name was Mary Halbe, and four children, namely,—Henry, Anna, Herman and Valentine. Fred Dustmann married Katie Halbe, now deceased, and who is survived by five daughters, Louise, Mary, Katie, Emma and Malinda. Henry Dustmann married Emma Kruckberge and they have three sons, Henry, Edmond and Christian. William Dustmann wedded Christina Hess, who bore him ten children, as follows,—Henry, Edward, Mary, Emma, Katie, William, Theodore, Tillie, Ewalt and Elmer. John Dustmann was twice married, his first union having been to Mary Halbe, who died and is survived by four children,—Ella, Olinda, Edna and Mary; for his second wife he married Anna Buhrmann and they have three children, Erwin, Johanna and John. Anna Dustman became the wife of Fowler and at the time of her demise she was the mother of six children,—Helena, Louis, Henry, Charlie, Louise and George. Louis Dustmann married Tillie Uelsmann, a sister of the subject of this review, and they reside in Onphgent township. Mr. and Mrs. William Uelsmann are the fond parents of one son, Arthur, whose birth occurred on the 16th of November, 1901, and who is now an interested student in the Lutheran school of Hamel township.

FREDERICK C. JOESTING, M. D., began practice in Alton in 1901 and has become one of the successful physicians and surgeons of the city. A native of Alton, he was born November 16, 1878, and received his early education in the public schools. His professional education was acquired in Washington University, St. Louis, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. His practice is extensive, and he has the reputation of being both a successful physician and a public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Joesting represents one of the most prominent German-American families of Alton. His grandfather, also named Frederick C., was born in Hanover in 1807 and spent his entire career as a schoolmaster. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Habkemeier, had a family of eight children, among whom were several who identified themselves with the city of Alton. One of them is Gustav A. Joesting, Dr. Joesting's father. He immigrated to America when sixteen years old, and has since been actively engaged in the commercial affairs of Alton. For a number of years he was cashier of the Alton Savings Bank, and is now cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Alton. He began his career as a clerk in the old First National Bank, and has been connected with the financial institutions of the city for about forty years. He married Miss Fannie E. Volz.

On October 20, 1908, Dr. Joesting married Miss E. Violette Chittenden. She is a daughter of Curtis L. Chittenden, a highly respected citizen of St. Louis and of an old and influential family. They have one child, Martha Lee.

JOHN SNYDER, owner of Snyder Block and a successful merchant, is a native of Alton and a member of one of its old German families. His parents were Michael and Mary (Ruckergauer) Snyder, both natives of Germany. Michael Snyder was born in Wuerttemberg in 1826, came to the United States and settled at Alton in 1848, followed farming most of his life, and passed away August 7, 1909, at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife came to Alton from Germany in 1848 with a brother and sister, and their marriage occurred in Alton. They were the parents of six children: William, John, Michael (deceased), Joseph, Henry and Michael. The mother died July 4, 1902.

Mr. John Snyder attended the St. Mary's parochial school, and began his business career

as clerk for W. V. Crossman, an auctioneer. His experience of seven years in this business gave him a broad knowledge of business, and after the first nine months, when he was still a boy in his 'teens, he took the block and began crying sales. In 1883, leaving Mr. Crossman, he was for three years in the auction business with John Dow, then in the same business a year and a half by himself. For two and a half years he managed the clothing, shoe and furnishing business of William Hildebrand. In 1887, with his brother William, he established the store at the corner of Third and Piassa which is still conducted under his name. In 1888 they bought the building on this corner. In 1890 John Snyder bought his brother's interest. The building was burned in 1901, but the same year was replaced by the present Snyder Block, part of which is occupied by his store and the rest by offices. Mr. Snyder owns two farms in Jersey county, has invested in Texas lands, and has been one of the successful business men of Alton.

He married, May 11, 1886, Miss Clara Burg, who was born in Alton a daughter of Lawrence and Mary Burg. They have one daughter, Anna Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been members of St. Mary's Catholic church since childhood, and he is one of the trustees. He has been president of the Madison County Federation of Catholic Societies for three terms, is a member of the Catholic Western Union Branch No. 9, of Alton, member of St. Joseph's Society, and vice president of Pius Society of St. Mary's, while his wife is a member of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, the Altar Society and the Martha Society.

COLONEL GEORGE TURNBULL MOORE DAVIS, who was a resident of Alton from 1832 until about 1850, was a prominent member of the bar and served two terms as mayor of the city, but in a more conspicuous manner was identified with the military and public life of the state and nation, so that his name deserves recognition among the famous Altonians of the last century. His family is still represented in Alton by his grandson, George T. Davis.

Matthew Davis, the grandfather of Colonel George T. M., was born in New York city in 1745, served in the American army during the Revolution, and died in 1780 as a result of a wound received in service. His wife was Phebe Wells, of a Quaker family.

George Davis, son of the above, was born in New Jersey, August 28, 1779, adopted the profession of medicine and attained promi-

nence in professional and public life. He was appointed surgeon in the U. S. navy, in 1803 became consul general at Tripoli, and died in 1818, his life being cut short by a strenuous devotion to his work. He married, in 1806, Ann Tucker Pennock. Their four children were: Theodosia Burr, born in 1807, died in 1883; Ann Caroline Pennock, born in 1808, died in 1809; George T. M.; and William Pennock Davis, born in 1811, and died at Alton.

George T. M. Davis was born on the island of Malta, May 24, 1810. Soon afterward, the family returned to New York, where he was reared and educated. When fourteen years old he was sent to the then new town of Syracuse, to become clerk in a store kept by his uncle's sons. During this employment as "counter-jumper" he married, in April, 1828, Susan Minerva, a daughter of Judge James Webb. Shortly afterward he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1832. Judge Webb had in the meantime emigrated west and settled on Scarritt's prairie in Madison county, and Mr. Davis followed on as soon as his lawyer's license was obtained, arriving at Alton on September 15, 1832.

The series of autobiographical sketches prepared by Colonel Davis during his life was afterwards published, and it is from this "Autobiography" that the principal facts of this sketch are collected. The comment and narrative of certain incidents in the history of Alton of that period deserve quotation. At the time of his arrival in 1832, Alton "wore the rude aspect of a primitive settlement of a few adventurers on the frontier boundaries of civilization. Its scattered habitations were all constructed of logs with but two exceptions; one being a small frame building erected by Winthrop S. Gilman, for the sale of merchandise and the storage of goods; and the second a still smaller frame in which Ebenezer Marsh had opened a drug store, being the first either at Alton or in the county of Madison. There was a third frame dwelling, being constructed by James S. Lane, the son-in-law of ex-Governor Ninian Edwards. . . . Alton was then without even a postoffice, the nearest one being at Upper Alton, a mile and a half distant. . . ."

He was one of the first resident lawyers of Alton, and for a time he and Dr. Benjamin Hart shared a log-cabin office. He was a friend of Lovejoy and on several occasions was his legal adviser. In April, 1841, he became editor of the *Alton Telegraph*, and was connected with that paper until the close of





*C. P. Smith*

1847. From 1844 to 1846 he served two terms as mayor. In the early '40s he had taken a prominent part in the crusade against Mormonism in Illinois, and had acquired reputation and influence both at home and throughout the state.

In politics he was a Whig, and his campaign for mayor brought him into opposition to the dominant party of the state and his rival, Colonel J. B. Hundley, was one of the strongest Democrats in this part of the state. Of a certain curious interest to modern times is the fact that the campaign was waged largely on the issue of temperance, which "occupied as large, if not a larger, share of public attention and controversy before the people than it does at present." Colonel Davis was elected as a strong and uncompromising temperance man, and the only pledges that he had made were that he would enforce the ordinances without fear or favor. At that time the troublesome question was that involved in closing the saloons on Sunday. "I had never in my own mind doubted that all that stood in the way of the law's enforcement was the will and disposition to do so, and not any defect in the ordinances." Accordingly he began with strict enforcement of the law against the most prominent violators, secured a verdict from a jury of influential citizens, and at the close of the trial announced his determination to continue a fair and impartial enforcement of law throughout his term of office. "The effect of these proceedings proved to be most salutary throughout, and I cannot recall another instance of the kind occurring during my term of office."

His active efforts and influence in arousing the citizens of this part of the state to support the Mexican war resulted in the appointment of Colonel Davis as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Shields. His services in the war were largely of a confidential and diplomatic character, and a large portion of the autobiography is devoted to this portion of his career. He was also correspondent for the *Alton Telegraph* during this period and his articles were widely copied.

In December, 1847, he returned to Alton, and his resignation from the staff of the *Telegraph* soon followed because he was unable to support the candidacy of General Taylor for the presidency. However, during the latter's term of office, Colonel Davis accepted a clerkship in the general land office at Washington, and his introduction to the official life of the capital terminated his residence at Alton. For

a year or so he was editor of the *Louisville Courier*, and about 1859 he became identified with the general railroad supply and commission business at New York. Though he had a successful career in business, he regretted that he had not continued his career as a lawyer. His business and public duties had brought him into a sphere much higher than that of the ordinary business man. A man of strong character, he numbered among his personal friends Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln.

He died December 19, 1888, in New York city. His first wife died in November, 1850. In 1852 he married Mrs. Eunice Pomeroy Day, whose death occurred in March, 1885. The children of Colonel Davis, all by his first wife, were six daughters and four sons, all but the two oldest being born in Alton, namely—James Webb, Carey Heslett Hansford, Henrietta W. W., Ann Theodosia, Susan Minerva, Emiline V., Emma Josephine, Ellen L., George T. M. and Hugh P.

Carey H. H. was born at Syracuse, November 21, 1831, and lost his life during the Civil war. He was the father of three sons—George T., Charles C. and Frederick.

HENRY P. S. SMITH. It is probable that there is no one in Madison county who does not know Henry P. S. Smith, at least by reputation. Indeed it is because of the presence of such men as Mr. Smith that the county has become of such importance in Illinois. For the prosperity of a community it is necessary to have men of ability such as is possessed by Mr. Smith, but when this ability is accompanied by the Christian characteristics that are found in Mr. Smith, there is a combination that cannot fail to give a high standing to the county. A man whose parents have done nothing to make themselves prominent has only his own ideals to live up to, but in the case of Mr. Smith he has not only to satisfy himself, but he feels it incumbent upon him to live up to the standards that his father had set before him. Mr. Smith's own ideals are placed too high for him ever to expect to attain to them, but his father would find no reason to censure him if he could see his actions. His whole life is an open book—a ledger perhaps—kept in the best book-keeping hand and always ready for inspection. His own and his family history are very interesting.

Born in Fort Russell township, October 26, 1861, and having spent the whole of his life here, it would be strange if Mr. Smith did not



have a vital interest in the welfare of his county and state. His grandparents, Philip Smith and his wife Mary, formerly Mary Mueller, were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Philip and the nineteenth century were ushered in at the same time, as he was born in 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three children, one son and two daughters. Christian P. Smith, the son, was born in the same province as his father, March 7, 1833. For several years after their marriage and the birth of their children Mr. and Mrs. Smith struggled with poverty. They were ambitious for their children; they were desirous of giving them a better education than theirs had been; they were anxious that their children should not have to battle for their daily bread as they had themselves done. They had heard of the country beyond the seas and it had been painted to them in glowing colors. They had heard that there a man who was desirous of climbing the hill of fame could find an opportunity to rise. In October, 1847, they embarked at Bremen on the Robert Patten, a sailing vessel. They had a long, weary voyage of eight weeks. The cold was so intense at times that a less sanguine, hopeful party might well have been discouraged. They, however, looked beyond the icebergs which they encountered; they looked beyond the seasickness which overcame them; they looked beyond the storms which well nigh swamped them on several occasions; and they saw a future in which a man could rise and amount to something if he only had the right stuff in him. When they landed at New Orleans the spring had already come and with it the realization of their hopes seemed to be dawning. They took a steamer and sailed up the river to St. Louis, passing on their way the vast plantations on which the slaves were working. They did not tarry in St. Louis, but made their way by wagon across the border into Madison county, Illinois, where they had relatives, who took in the little family until they could find a home for themselves. Philip Smith had very little money, but he expended that small sum in the purchase of eighty acres of land, twelve of which were cleared. Upon this was a cabin seventeen feet wide and twenty feet long. For four years this little cabin was their home, the haven to which the father returned at night after a hard day's work to be welcomed by his indefatigable wife and children. He prospered, as men with such mettle always do prosper, and at the end of four years was able to build a more substantial house. He bought more land and cultivated it

and at the time of his death, in 1859, only twelve years after he had come to America, he had acquired some very valuable property to be divided between his three children, as his wife had crossed the river before him. His son Christian was fourteen years old when the family came to the States. He had received as good an education as his father could afford in his native province and he showed great aptitude, especially for languages. His parents left him plenty of leisure for study, so that at the age of fourteen he was much more advanced than many older students. After the death of his father he found himself, at the age of twenty-six, the owner of one hundred acres of land which he had inherited from his father, and he was the proprietor of a saw mill and threshing machine, which he operated for ten or twelve years. He bought his sister's share of his father's property and that, with his own land made a very fine estate. He was a progressive farmer and was always on the look out for improved methods. If they looked to him feasible he was always ready to adopt them.

Shortly after his father's death Christian P. Smith made a trip to Europe for his health. He visited the scenes of his childhood, but soon came back to his foster land restored to health. The same year, December 12, 1860, he married Frances Keiser in Madison county. His wife had come to the United States with her parents when she was a little maiden of six and they had settled in Madison county and there the two families had become acquainted. Hiram and Helena Keiser, father and mother of Frances, had a large family of eight children and they lived happily together for many years. Mr. Keiser died at the age of seventy-five, and his widow survived him, living till she had attained the age of eighty-seven. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keiser were natives of Hanover in Germany, now Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Christian P. Smith were blessed with a large family of nine children, six of whom are living now (1911). Henry Smith is the eldest; next is Edward L.; the third is Emma, now the wife of William H. Bohm; Clara C. is the fourth and she is the wife of William C. Kriege; and last came Ida C. W. and Louis A. Mr. Smith lived in the old home that his father had built until 1868, when he built one of the finest brick residences in Madison county at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Every detail of this house was considered with a view of obtaining the greatest amount of comfort and beauty, without display; the re-

sult was a home, in every sense of the word, much more pretentious than the little cabin Philip Smith had occupied when he first came to Madison county, but the same spirit was in both, that spirit which makes the poorest hut a home and without which no home can exist. In 1887 Mr. Smith took a trip to the Holy Land, where he visited many Bible points of interest and on his return visited the place of his birth. He had worked hard for many years and had risen from a position of small means to one of wealth. He realized the responsibilities which wealth brings and he tried in every way to fulfil the requirements. In addition to his large landed estate he was proprietor of a bank in Kansas. He was a leader among men and it was the universal opinion that he was the best of citizens, most honest in his dealings with his neighbors, most charitable towards those who were unfortunate. He was not of the kind who blazon their good deeds, but there are many who could testify to the help he has given them, the words of encouragement he has spoken to the despondent, the helping hand he has extended to those financially broken. Nor was he a man who showed his good qualities to outsiders alone. To his family he was an ideal son, husband and father. He took a deep interest in politics and his first vote after he came of age was cast for John C. Fremont for president. He was loyal to his county and served his township as supervisor. In 1906, accompanied by his wife he took a trip to Europe and they had a delightful time visiting their children then in Europe. He was a member of the German Methodist church and was a liberal supporter of this body. When he died, in March, 1908, there was no one with whom he had been brought in close relations who did not miss him and feel that his passing left a vacancy which it would be impossible for any one man to fill. His widow is still living in the beautiful home they built together. She is universally respected, not because of her husband's influential position, but because of her own noble qualities. She is loved on account of her sweet and sympathetic nature. She finds that for her there is a work still to do; she cannot afford to waste time in grief over the death of her husband, but she realizes that she must not only do her own duty towards her neighbors but she tries to carry on the good works that he would have completed if he had been spared. No woman with such ideas of life can be altogether lonely or unhappy, for she lives not to herself but to others.

Henry P. S. Smith, her eldest son, is proving himself to be worthy of the love and care which his parents bestowed upon him. He is one of the foremost business men and farmers in this locality. He is a wide reader and is posted not only on farming, but on almost every subject. He can talk in a most interesting manner about what he has read and seen, but he also knows when he can best keep silence. When he was a small boy he attended the district school and, although his father was not a poor man, he insisted that his children should learn to work at an early age. Henry, therefore, assisted his father in the duties of the farm during the summer time. When he was seventeen years old he became a student at Central Wesleyan College and later went to the State University at Champaign. He had learned a good deal of the practical part of farming. There he learned, together with other things, a great deal of theoretical knowledge which he has found indispensable, and they have brought him in dollars and cents. He did not, however, confine his studies to those branches which were to bring him material returns, but he studied many things which have helped to make him the man he is and have given him that fine culture which can only come through college life.

In 1896 he married Miss Bertha M. Wheling of Nokomis, Illinois, daughter of Charles W. and Minnie (Funk) Wheling. Mrs. Smith is a woman of culture and refinement and is well suited to fill the position in the county which Mr. Henry Smith's wife would naturally occupy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, Frieda, Edna, Luella, Irving and Irene.

Mr. Smith is a member of the German Methodist church, as was his father before him, and he is a liberal supporter of the church work in all its branches. He has not shown any desire for political honors, but if he should be induced to become a candidate for any office it is safe to predict that the duties will be performed in the same capable, conscientious manner he does everything he undertakes.

CHARLES P. HESS. Most men will succeed better as employes than as employers or in business for themselves. That is doubtless the reason why so many men who buy farms or inherit them lose their holdings, because they cannot make them pay. It is not that they do not labor enough, but they do not use their heads enough. This has not been the fault of Mr. Hess of Edwardsville, Madison

county, Illinois. He has made a decided success of farming. He has not only been able to make a good living for himself and family, but he has done much good for the county and the township. He is a public spirited man. Would that there were more farmers like him.

Charles P. Hess was born in Madison county, Illinois, October 4, 1861, the son of Charles and Lottie (Bruener) Hess, both of whom were born in Germany. They settled in Edwardsville township, where they farmed. Four children were born to them, Charles P., Junior, Louis, Lena and George. Lena is now the wife of Michael Link, of California.

Charles Hess Junior was educated in the country schools of his native county until he was sixteen years old. He then began to work on the farm with his father and has continued there ever since, each year profiting by the experience gained in the past and improving his farm accordingly.

On May 6, 1891, he married Dora Ahrens, daughter of Christ Ahrens, of Madison county, and to this union there were born two children: Christ, aged eighteen, who is helping his father on the farm, and Della, fifteen years old, who also lives at home. Both children are attending the schools in the county.

Mr. Hess is a member of the St. Paul's Evangelical church, where he and his family are very regular attendants. In politics he is a Republican and has held the office of school director for the period of six years, at the end of which time he refused to serve any longer. He did excellent work while serving in this capacity; he realizes the importance of a good education, feeling that the future of the nation depends on the education of the young. He is giving his children the best that he can procure. Mr. Hess owns ninety acres of ground, in addition to which he and his son farm one hundred and twenty acres, which belongs to his father's estate. Mr. Hess is respected in the community for his fine character and he is liked because of his pleasing manners and happy disposition.

J. S. CULP, of Wood River township, Madison county, Illinois, is a farmer who is up-to-date in his agricultural undertakings, who is progressive in his educational ideas, who is conservative in his business relations, who is loyal to his country, and who is at all times anxious to assume his share of responsibility in any connection.

A native of Madison county, Mr. Culp began life on the 6th of June, 1844. His parents, Benjamin F. and Matilda (Rhoades)

Culp, were both of German descent and American birth, the father's nativity having occurred in Ohio, while the mother was a life-long resident of Madison county, Illinois. Father Culp, when a young man, settled in Wood River township, where he followed the occupation of farming.

The first seventeen years of the life of J. S. Culp were passed under the parental roof, during which time he attended the school in his neighborhood. On the 15th day of August, 1861, when he was just over seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, Company B of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel A. F. Rogers. He served in Tennessee and Kentucky, in the Army of the Tennessee, under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Franklin, Nashville and in the Atlanta campaign, covering a period of four months and extending from Chattanooga to Atlanta. His command was returned from Atlanta to Nashville, and on their way back they fought Hood's army; they were engaged in Colonel Strait's raid at Nashville, when the Brigade was captured, and among others Mr. Culp. He was kept a prisoner for three weeks being exchanged. On the 10th of June, 1865, the company of which Mr. Culp was a member were mustered out at Huntsville Alabama, and he returned to his home. He has never failed to evince a lively interest in his companions at arms, and has for years been a member of the G. A. R. post at Bethalto, and is its present treasurer. There are now only two surviving members of the post, Mr. Culp and Mr. Irby Williams, who served in the same company and who have been life-long friends.

After Mr. Culp's return to the life of a civilian, he continued his education, being a student at Shurtleff College for five years. In 1870, equipped for his independent career, he taught school in Madison county, and also began to farm, in a small way at first. Thus for the ensuing nine years he taught school during the winter months and farmed throughout the summer, then in 1879 he abandoned the pedagogical field and devoted his attentions to farming. Beginning with a tract of land forty acres in extent, he continued to add to his holdings and today is the proprietor of 436.80 acres in the home farm; of 186.66 acres east of his home; and of 43.32 acres on the west side, owning in all seven hundred and six acres. One hundred and eighty acres of his land is planted in corn, and he grows

what is acknowledged to be the finest corn in this section of Illinois; he has a fruit orchard of six acres, where he grows all varieties of fruit; one hundred and sixty acres are planted in wheat, yielding about three thousand two hundred bushels per annum and from his corn crop he gets about seven thousand bushels each year. He has (1911) forty head of horses and mules, sixty-five cattle (specializing in black Polands), one hundred and sixty hogs and one hundred sheep.

On the 6th day of April, 1869, just before giving up his teaching, Mr. Culp was married to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Joshua Moore, belonging to an old pioneer family in Madison county, two members of which family were massacred by the Indians, and of whom further mention is made in the sketch of the Williams brothers on other pages of this book. To Mr. and Mrs. Culp two children were born, Frank E. and Herbert L. The former was born in 1869 and on November 11, 1895, he married May Huddel, the descendant of the pioneer family who are well-known in the county. One child, Edith Florence, is born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Culp, her birth having occurred in 1899. Mr. Frank E. Culp attended Shurtleff College and is now manager of the Star Telephone Company. Herbert L. Culp's nativity occurred in 1872; he attended the public schools and later married Miss Hattie Greenwood (August 12, 1890), belonging to the Greenwoods of pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Culp have three children,—Randall, born November 5, 1890; Edna, whose birth occurred on the 30th day of September, 1896; and Lester, who began life October 5, 1900.

In politics Mr. Culp is a Republican, and was elected by that party to membership on the county board of supervisors, a position which he most ably filled for a period of seventeen years; for six years he was president of the board of trustees of the State Normal School, his own earlier pedagogical experience enabling him to render most valuable help to the educational progress. For six years he has been president of the Star Telephone Company, in which his elder son is the manager; and for six years he has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In every sense of the word Mr. Culp is progressive and in every respect he is a man who is liked and honored.

WILLIAM DIETZ, a farmer and stockman residing in Alhambra township, has attained prominence not only in the district in which

he resides but throughout Madison county. If we should look for the causes of his success we might recall the fact that in his veins flow the blood of Germany, Switzerland and America, and Mr. Dietz has inherited from each country qualities which largely account for his advancement. Combined with the industry of the Germans in his personality we find the vivacity of the Swiss French and the enterprise of the Americans. He has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all those with whom he was brought in contact, as a result of the rectitude and honor which have characterized him in all the relations of life, and the publishers of this book are grateful for the opportunity of offering within its pages a brief review of the principal events in his life.

Born on the 9th day of March, 1866, William Dietz began life on a farm in Marine township, Madison county, Illinois. He is a son of William and Maria (Pagan) Dietz, the father a native of Germany, while the mother made her first appearance in the world among the mountains of Switzerland, later immigrated to America with her parents and subsequently married Mr. Dietz at Highland, Madison county, Illinois. William Dietz crossed the ocean alone, and as soon as he had discovered the agricultural possibilities in this great country, his parents followed him. Grandfather Dietz was possessed of considerable means, and on his arrival in Madison county he assisted his son to purchase a farm, on which they both worked industriously. Mr. and Mrs. William Dietz, Sr., became the parents of four children,—Emil (deceased), Lena, Lucy and William—all of whom obtained their education in the country school of their district. In the year 1892 Mr. Dietz was summoned to his last rest; for four years the widow remained on the farm where she had spent so many days of her wedded life, then, in response to the urgent invitation of her son William, she took up her residence in his home, where her declining years were eased by the solicitude with which son and daughter-in-law alike affectionately forestalled her every wish. In 1903, seven years after she had come to live in her son's home, the angel of death took her to her permanent abiding place, her body being laid to rest by the side of her husband. Their two daughters, Lena and Lucy, are both married and reside in Kansas.

After William Dietz, the subject of this biography, had finished his schooling he remained at home on his father's farm, assist-

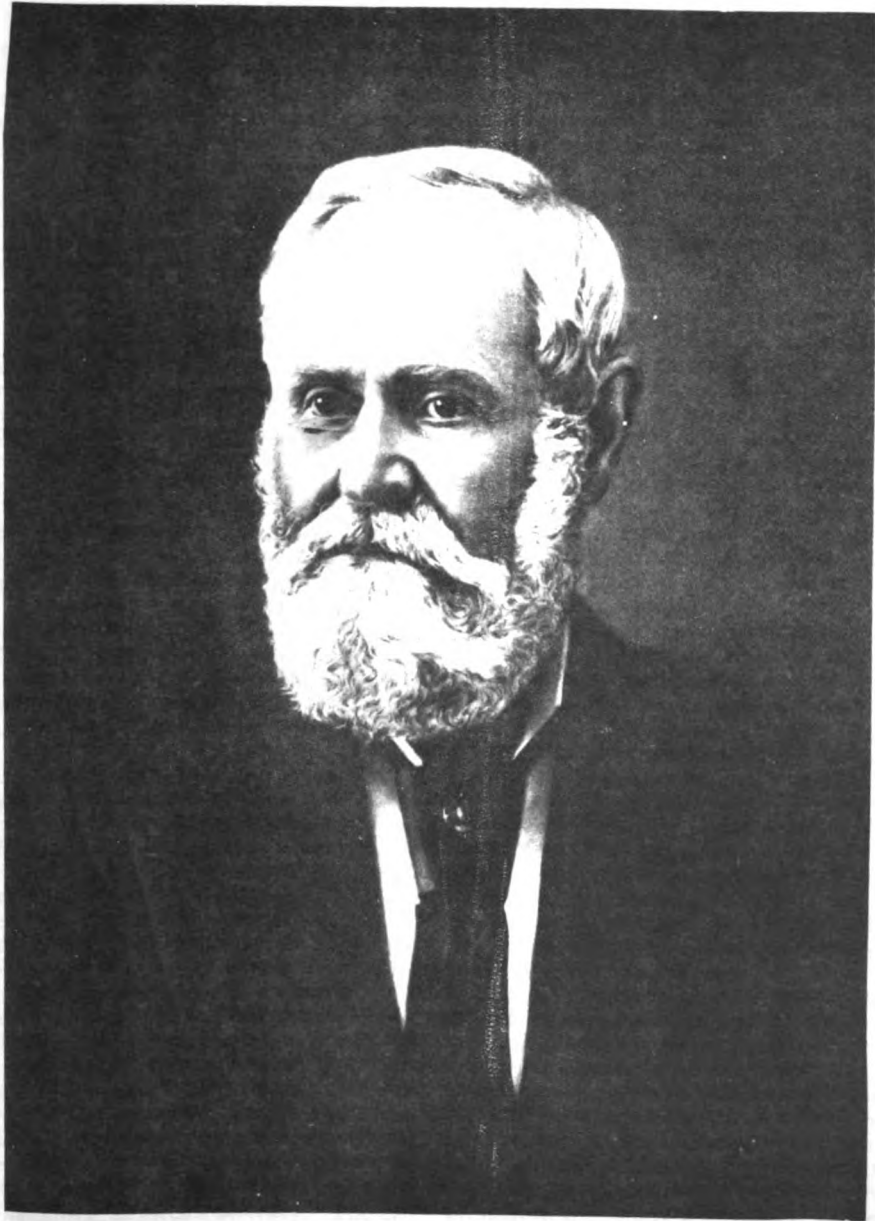
ing in its cultivation, until 1893, the year following the demise of his father. In that year he moved to the farm which is his home today, situated five miles south of Alhambra, formerly the property of William Dietz, Sr. Commencing his independent agricultural efforts on this one hundred and sixty acre tract, with the zeal and enthusiasm which is characteristic of youth, he has constantly improved and beautified his home,—planted fine shade trees and choice varieties of fruit trees, which are today standing monuments of his industry. He has over nine hundred fine fruit trees—apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes and grapes being found in abundance; he has built a fine commodious house and farm buildings and it is the general opinion that his barns and silos are the most up-to-date structures of their kind in this part of Madison county. The year round he milks on an average fourteen cows, and he ships his milk to St. Louis.

The year 1893 is doubly memorable to Mr. Dietz, in that he then moved on to the farm he now occupies and he was married to the lady of his choice—Miss Louise Ahlmeyer, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1866. Her parents, Henry and Henrietta (Overbeck) Ahlmeyer, were both natives of that fine old Fatherland, were there married and became the parents of three children,—Lottie, Minnie and Louise. Mr. Ahlmeyer, desirous of obtaining more than a mere livelihood for himself and family, determined to try his fortunes in America; his daughter Minnie died, and when Lottie was four years old and Louise numbered only three months, the little family severed the ties which bound them to their German home and embarked for the land where they hoped to make their fortunes. Louise had been delicate from her birth, and the friends of the family tried to persuade the father and mother to leave her in Germany for the time, prophesying that she would not survive the passage across the Atlantic. Parental love, was, however, too strong for Mr. and Mrs. Ahlmeyer to accede to these suggestions, and the babe was brought safely to New York and seemed to thrive in the new climate and changed conditions. Mrs. Ahlmeyer's parents had come to America some time previous to the arrival of the young couple and their children, and had made a home in Marine township, Madison county, to which they gladly welcomed daughter, son-in-law and granddaughters. Later Mr. and Mrs. Ahlmeyer were able to purchase a farm in the same township, where they lived and prospered. Six

more children were born to them after their arrival in America,—William, Henry, Minnie, Herman, Emma and Louis. These children, as well as their German-born sisters, obtained their education in the public schools of Marine. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. William Dietz commenced their wedded life on the farm in Alhambra township, and both derived happiness in working together to transform their house into a true home. Joyous as their lives have been for the most part, they have been saddened by the deaths which have occurred. First, in 1903, Grandmother Dietz, who had formed a part of the family circle for seven years, was summoned to her last rest, and two months later Father Ahlmeyer died, when his widow removed to the town of Marine, where she maintains her residence with her son Henry.

Three bright, energetic daughters are now the inmates of William Dietz's home,—Lucy, Martha and Edna. The parents have taken pains to train their daughters in the most painstaking manner; the girls have attended the American district school and also the German school at Marine, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of both English and German; their musical education has been carried on thus far under the guidance of the Rev. Paul Buchmueler, of Marine, and they already attained a fair amount of proficiency. Martha Dietz is an especially brilliant scholar, and on the 24th day of June, 1911, she became the proud possessor of a diploma awarded in Edwardsville, certifying to the fact that she has successfully passed the eighth grade. She is ambitious to follow one of the most noble callings in life—that of imparting knowledge to others—and is to be congratulated on having progressed thus far towards the desired goal.

In political regard Mr. Dietz has ever rendered his unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, who, in return, have shown their appreciation of his executive abilities and his sterling qualities of character by electing him to the office of school director. This position he has retained for sixteen consecutive years, the public always feeling that their educational interests are in good keeping as long as they remain in Mr. Dietz's hands. He is regarded as one of the progressive citizens of Madison county—a man who is always desirous of promoting any good and useful enterprise. He and his wife are both members of the German Evangelical church, and are active in their interest in every good work advanced by the church. They have a host of friends in



*H. P. Brown*

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the community in which they reside, and the whole family unite in hospitably welcoming their friends to their happy home.

WESTLEY W. HALLIBURTON, M. D. One of the best known and most prominent physicians and surgeons of Alton, Westley W. Halliburton, M. D., is devoted to his profession, and well deserves the reputation which he enjoys of being one of the most skilful and faithful followers of his profession in the county. A son of Hon. Westley Halliburton, he was born at Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, of pioneer stock.

The Doctor's paternal grandfather, Ambrose Halliburton, was born in one of the Carolinas, being a lineal descendant of one of two brothers who emigrated from Scotland to the United States in early colonial days, locating in the South. While he was still a child, his parents migrated to Tennessee, where he was reared and married. Subsequently following the trend of migration westward, he crossed the territories of Indiana and Illinois with teams, and crossed the Mississippi river at the present site of Alton, when this section of the country was but sparsely settled, and the greater part of the land was still in its virgin wildness. Becoming a pioneer settler of Macon county, Missouri, he bought a tract of Government land and immediately began the arduous task of redeeming a farm from the forest. There he lived for a number of years in a very primitive manner, in common with his neighbors depending upon the productions of the soil and the wild game to be easily secured for subsistence, wearing garments made of homespun, and teaming the surplus products many weary miles to market. After a few years he embarked in mercantile pursuits, opening a general store, which he conducted until his death. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Freeman.

Born in Tennessee, Westley Halliburton was a small lad when his parents moved to Missouri, where he grew to manhood. Acquiring a good education while young, he began his career as a merchant, but afterwards he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He became prominent in legal circles, and ere long was made county and probate judge, and later was chosen as circuit attorney. The circuit in which he was employed embraced several counties, and in making the rounds he accompanied the judge on horseback. He was very active and influential in public affairs, being a personal friend and ardent supporter of Thomas Benton, and prior to the Civil war

served in both houses of the State Legislature. After the close of the war he was again elected State Senator, and was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention that met in 1876. He was receiver of the land office at Milan, Missouri, having been appointed by President Pierce. He lived to the good old age of seventy-nine years, passing away at his home in Sullivan county, Missouri, June 16, 1890. He married Armilda Collins, who came from Virginia, her native state, with her parents to Missouri when young, locating in Macon county in pioneer days. She died in 1876, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. To her and her husband twelve children were born, of whom five sons and two daughters are now living.

Having acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Missouri, Westley W. Halliburton subsequently attended Mount Pleasant College, in Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, and later was graduated from what is now the medical department of Washington University, in Saint Louis, there receiving his diploma with the class of 1878. The Doctor immediately located at Alton, Illinois, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, having gained a large and exceedingly remunerative patronage. Dr. Halliburton has served as surgeon, for the Chicago & Alton Railroad and for the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; as county physician; as a member of the Alton pension board for the United States government, and as medical examiner for the New York Life and other insurance companies. He is connected with various medical organizations, being a member of the Madison County Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association.

WILLIAM DICKMANN. The Honorable William Dickmann, representative of the forty-seventh district of the Illinois legislature, has engaged in many occupations and has made them all succeed. He is proud to consider himself a farmer and it is such men as he that elevate the farming profession. He possesses many natural abilities and he has cultivated each one most carefully, so that today there is no man in the county who is more universally respected. He has done much for the county and in particular for his own township. He is not one of the men who believe that any fool can farm. He knows that it takes brains and education to get out of the soil all that is possible for it to yield. He was born with the



brains and he has lost no opportunity to educate himself along every possible line. He realizes that education is the most permanent capital a man can have. It is something that he can give away and still possess. It is useful to him in any walk of life. It not only helps him to earn dollars and cents but the satisfaction that he derives from simply knowing things is incalculable. There are men who are ignorant and do not know it. They have a contempt for education. Such men are hopeless and it is no use trying to do anything with them. There are others who know little and are ashamed of it, but they have not enough get-up about them to change affairs. There are still others, like Mr. Dickmann who, although far from ignorant, are always eager to learn something more each day. Such are the men who bring things to pass.

William Dickmann was born in Madison county, Illinois, February 25, 1866, the son of George Dickmann, a native of Germany and who died in 1872. He had married Mary Harmon, daughter of William Harmon, who came to Illinois in 1850 and moved onto a farm and became a very prominent man in the community. He died on the 15th of April, 1888, and his daughter, the mother of William Dickmann, died in 1896.

When William was only six years old he had the misfortune to lose his father. His mother took him home to her father, who lived on a farm in Madison county. His grandfather brought him up as carefully as it was possible for any boy to be reared. He sent him to the public school until he was ten years old and then he attended the parochial school at Edwardsville until he was confirmed into the Catholic church. He went back to school after his confirmation and received a good common school education and a thorough ground work on general subjects, laying a solid foundation for later special training along other lines. William lived with his grandfather until he came of age and he had learned how to farm during that time. After he left home he farmed for a time and he has been engaged in various pursuits, but has returned to the cultivation of the soil. He also has charge of the elevators at Peters, Illinois.

He married Miss Eva Beatty, a popular young lady from Mitchell, Illinois. She was educated in the public school and is a most practical, companionable, motherly woman. They have seven children, Alice, Willie, Katie, Stella, George, Eva and Rubie. Both Mr.

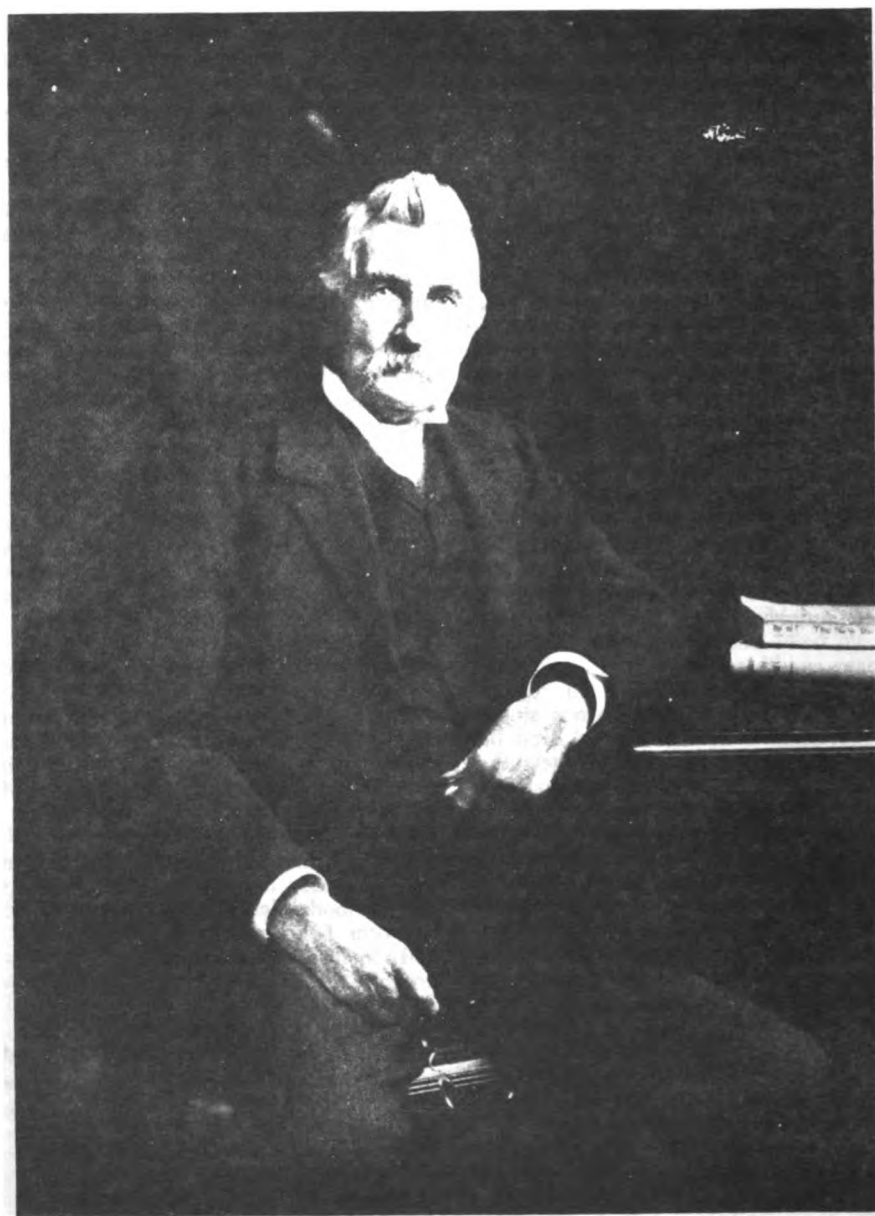
Dickmann and his wife are members of the Catholic church at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Mr. Dickmann is a member and is president of the C. K. of I. at Mitchell and he is also a member of the Knights of Columbus at Edwardsville. In politics he is a Democrat and he is a very active worker in that party. He has served for twenty years as road overseer and for ten years as supervisor. On November 8, 1910, he was elected to represent Madison county in the forty-seventh senatorial district and he is its present representative. He is a member of some important committees and he has introduced several bills for the good of his county. It is a most natural thing for Mr. Dickmann to be intensely interested in the welfare of the county in which he was born and has lived practically all of his life. He has a very happy home, built on his two hundred and sixty-five acres of ground, which had belonged to his grandfather before him and where he knows every inch of the soil. He has been interested in the erection of several buildings in the town. He is a man who is very well known throughout the county and he is respected and liked by all who know him. He has by no means reached the limit of his abilities and whenever he feels that he can do anything to benefit his county and state, he will not fail to undertake it.

**BOWMAN FAMILY.** The founder of the Bowman family in Alton was Horatio Blinn Bowman, who located in this city during the '30s, and in January, 1839, established the dry-goods business which has been conducted under the Bowman name for over seventy years. He continued in active business for many years. His large brick home in Middletown was when built one of the best residences in that district, and here he spent his last years in retirement, his death occurring September 19, 1889.

The Bowman family in America originated with Nathaniel Bowman, who was born in England and settled in Massachusetts before 1630, and was among the proprietors at Wattertown in 1636. (II) Francis, his son, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1630, and died in 1687. (III) Captain Joseph, born in 1674, and died in 1762, was a captain of militia, a justice of peace and magistrate at Lexington. (IV) Captain Thaddeus was born at Lexington in 1712 and died at New Braintree in 1806. (V) Major Joseph, born February 18, 1740, and died January 3, 1818, was a soldier of the Revolution and his record is





*Stanford University*

in the war department archives. He enlisted at the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, was commissioned second major February 7, 1776, and was later promoted to the rank of major. (VI) General Isaac, father of Horatio B., was born at New Braintree, December 27, 1773, and died at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1851. He moved to Wilkesbarre in 1795, became brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops, and held many offices of trust and honor. Several of his sons were educated for military career, and served with official distinction in regular and volunteer armies in the Mexican, Civil and Indian wars. (VII) Horatio B. Bowman represented the seventh generation from the first American settler, and was the only member of the family to come to Alton. Two of his sons, Horatio J. and Edward M., are prominent business men of Alton.

Horatio J. Bowman was born in Alton in 1850. He acquired the business established by his father in 1839, and the H. J. Bowman Dry Goods Company has for many years been one of the principal enterprises of the mercantile district.

Mr. H. J. Bowman married, in 1881, Miss Virginia Job, daughter of the late Z. B. Job. They have had six children, namely: Mrs. Alice Bowman Milnor, deceased; Maurice Monroe, deceased; H. J. Bowman, Jr.; Lucia L. Bowman; Virginia Bowman; and Frederick B. Bowman.

ZEPHANIAH B. JOB, who died at Alton, November 19, 1907, at the venerable age of ninety, was a resident of this county seventy-five years. As a business man of varied interests and owner of extensive tracts of land, he accumulated a fortune. His business energy and judgment was unequaled among his contemporaries, and his services as a citizen were characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty and a vigorous discharge of all responsibilities.

He was born near White Hall, Virginia, March 13, 1817. His paternal grandparents immigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where Jacob Job, the father, was born. The latter moved to Virginia in 1814, and in 1833 came west to Missouri, locating in Lincoln county. Having entered land in the American Bottoms in Madison county, he located here in 1836, and lived here, a farmer, the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Unitarian church. By his first marriage Jacob Job had five children,—John, Jacob, George, Moses and Mary. His second wife was Mary

Bell, a native of Tennessee. Her family came originally from Maryland, and its most conspicuous representative was the candidate of one branch of the Democratic party for president in 1860. Mary (Bell) Job died in 1856, the mother of three children:—Zephaniah B., Jeremiah and Mary E.

Mr. Job was a resident of Madison county from his nineteenth year. Several brief terms at the schools of that period gave him only the rudiments of an education, which he improved by self-study in after years. At the age of twenty he became a flatboatman on the Mississippi, and made several trips to New Orleans. Like his father, he was a pioneer, with the initiative that enters new enterprise, and this characteristic led him, in 1849, with a complete outfit of wagons and teams, to cross the plains in eighty-four days to California. With other members of the family he established a trading post at Colona, and was also a miner, conducted a livery stable and ranch, and had a varied if not profitable career as a "forty-niner."

He returned to Madison county in 1851, and in 1854 erected the residence at the northeast corner of Henry and Ninth streets in Alton where he lived for half a century. His first investment in land was about seventeen acres in Chouteau township, bought with some of his early savings, and this tract has never passed out of the possession of his family. He became the owner of several thousand acres in this county and elsewhere, having bought it originally for its timber. In 1861 he established a mill for the manufacture of lumber and carried on the business a number of years. Coal mining was another of his business activities. Mr. Job was one of the associates in the company which promoted the building of the first railroad between Alton and St. Louis.

In 1856 Mr. Job was elected sheriff of Madison county and served two years. During this time his courage and fidelity to duty were put to test in a spectacular scene. A large mob attacked the county jail, determined to lynch three prisoners charged with the murder of an inoffensive peddler. But the crowd was awed by the resolute sheriff who stood guard at the entrance of the jail, and by a strategy they were dispersed and the prisoners saved from violence. Afterwards two of the prisoners were convicted of the capital crime, and Mr. Job carried out the sentence. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He was also a mem-

ber of the Alton city council, but refused the higher honors of politics. As a public-spirited business man he contributed his most important service in promoting the success of many large enterprises in his city and county.

In 1851 Mr. Job married Miss Amanda Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work). They reared four children, namely: Virginia Job Bowman; Alice E. Job; Frederick William Job, one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, and Zephaniah B. Job, Jr.

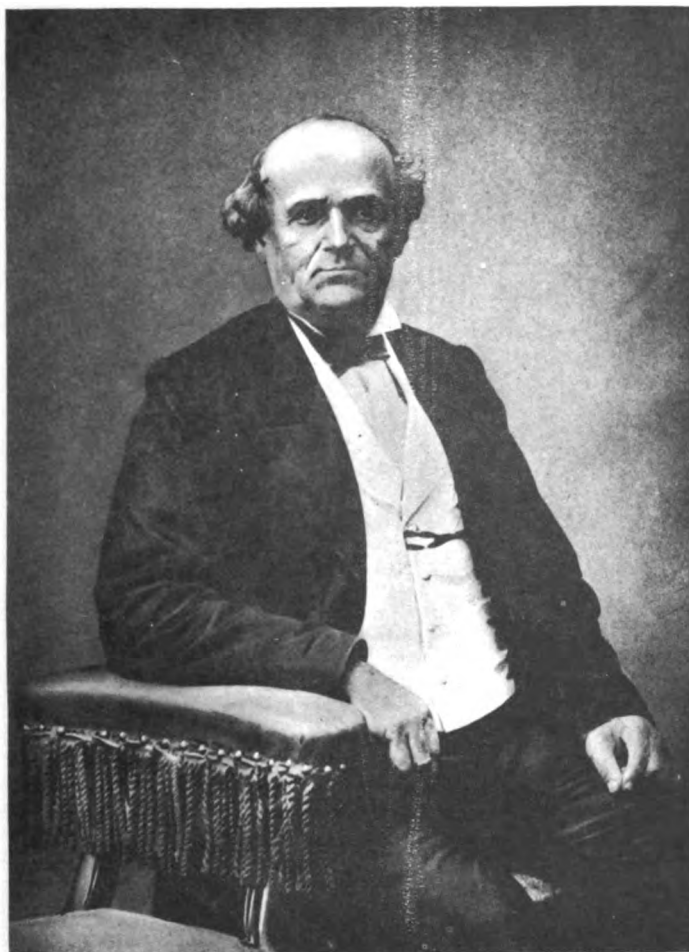
CAPTAIN SIMEON RYDER, a famous shipmaster, for many years a prominent citizen of Alton, was born at Chatham, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, July 24, 1795. His ancestors were among the English pilgrims who settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days. His father's name was Simeon and his mother's name was Patience.

His grandfather was Stephen Ryder, with whose history there is connected a story of, perhaps unparalleled affliction. He died January 18, 1766, of small pox imported in a package of clothing from the West Indies. Himself, wife and ten children were all stricken with the disease. All died except the Captain's father, then a lad of eleven years. The father of Captain Ryder was raised in the family of an uncle, having been deprived of his natural protectors, and when of age engaged in business. His first wife was Miss Molly Godfrey, by whom he had five children; after her death he married Miss Patience Crowell by whom he also had five children, of whom the third was the subject of this sketch.

Captain Ryder was educated in the Chatham schools and received a fair English and mathematical education. He also studied astronomy and navigation, his greatest ambition from childhood having been to become a shipmaster, which position he considered the most enviable one in the world. His aspirations were realized early as we find him at eighteen years of age the master of a vessel, the youngest sea captain that ever sailed out of a New England port. His ship was always a school of navigation and he educated many sailors to become competent shipmasters. The Captain did not neglect the business phase of education and studied mercantile rules and book-keeping while at sea. He began his career as a fisherman on the Grand Banks and coast of Labrador, selling his catch in the Mediterranean and other ports. During his career he sailed almost around the world as master and supercargo. When twenty-two years of

age he met with an adventure of a thrilling character. It happened during the Spanish-Carthaginian war. His vessel, a new fast clipper, was chartered by Peter Harmony of New York, to make a voyage from New York to Cadiz, Spain, with an assorted cargo valued at \$100,000 and some \$20,000 in Mexican coin. After discharging his freight and obtaining a return cargo he set sail for New York. When about forty miles out a piratical craft bore down upon him under full sail. It seems it was known in port that he had discharged a valuable cargo and, it was supposed had received a large amount of money in exchange. The pirate ship was full of men in disguise with their faces blackened, and fully armed. Captain Ryder and his crew were unarmed, except a shot gun and a pair of pistols, and could make no resistance. The pirates boarded his ship, bound him and his crew, and put ropes round their necks under threats of hanging them to the yard arm if they made any resistances. They first searched the cabin for money, but not finding any proceeded to loot the ship, taking everything of value including \$6,000 worth of silks, leaving only a few barrels of salt pork, ship's bread, etc. Then, having exacted a promise from the Captain under threat of death, that he would not return to Gibraltar, they returned him his watch and compass and departed. Captain Ryder then made his way to New York glad that his life and those of his crew had not been sacrificed in a hopeless resistance. For years after he could never refer to this encounter with pirates without manifest wrath and indignation.

In 1830 the captain abandoned the sea and located in New York where he engaged in the commercial shipping business which he conducted successfully for four years and then removed to Alton in 1834 with a capital of some \$50,000. Here he built a large stone warehouse and engaged in the wholesale grocery, dry goods and hardware business, and was for the next twelve years one of the leading merchants of southern Illinois. He also built other business houses, and erected a fine brick mansion on Second street which was his home until his death. In addition to merchandising he engaged in real estate investments and other enterprises. But his crowning achievement in the business world was his primacy in the building of one of the first railroads in the state, the Alton & Terre Haute. After a struggle of seven years he got a charter through the legislature and



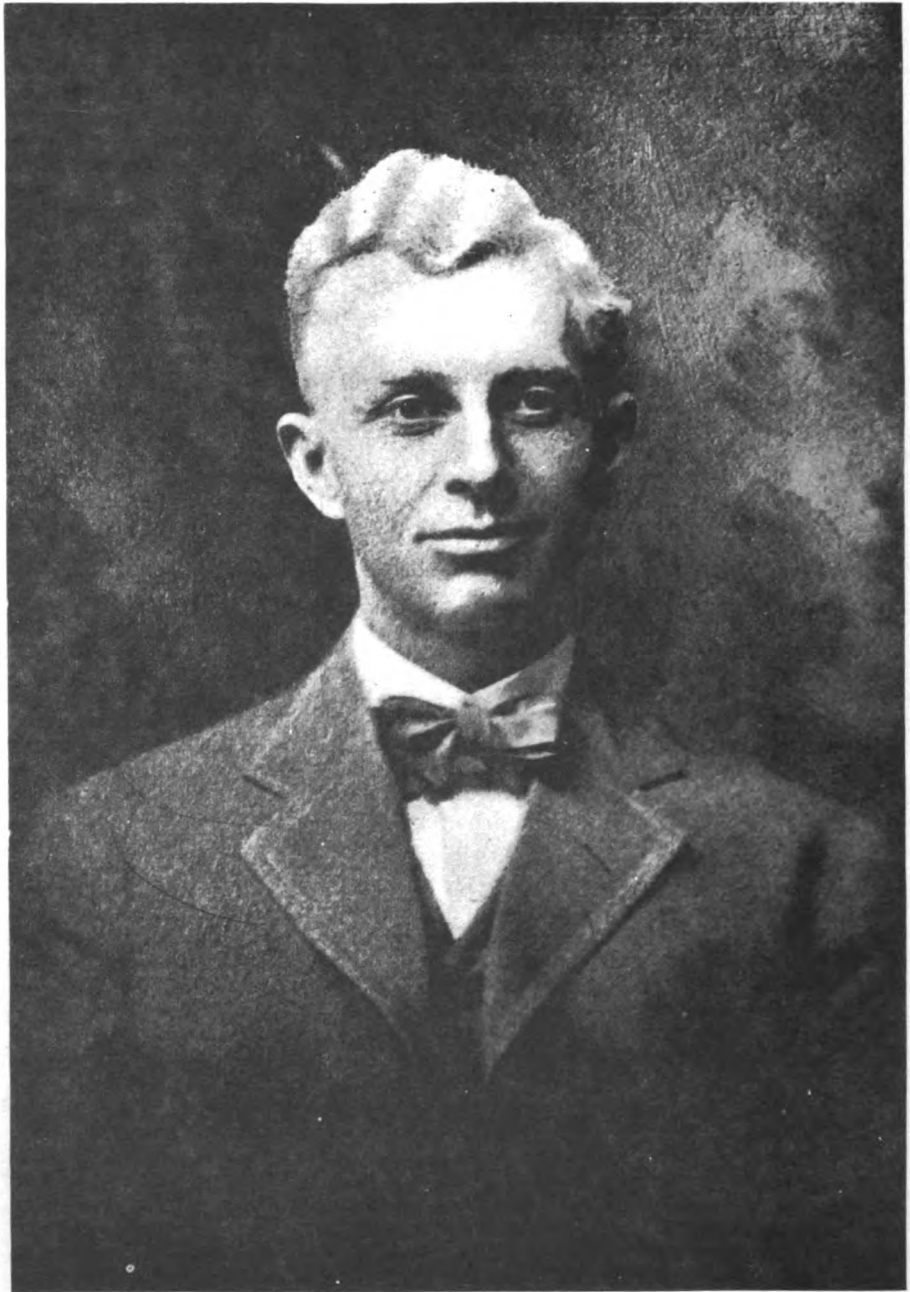
**SIMEON RYDER**

STANDARD HEADLINES





STANFORD LIBRARIES



*Albert S. Foxhorne*

pushed forward the construction of the road. He was elected president of the company and brought the road to completion in 1854 continuing at its head for some years later. It seems singular that a man who had spent a great part of his active life in ocean transportation should have been a leader in rapid transit by land. The same fact is noticeable in the career of Captain Godfrey, of Alton, a former shipmaster, who was the chief promoter and builder of another pioneer road, the Alton & Sangamon, in which enterprise, by the way, Captain Ryder was also interested. In later years Captain Ryder was president of the Alton Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and a director of the Illinois Mutual.

From the time of his arrival in Alton throughout his active life Captain Ryder was one of Alton's most useful and enterprising citizens, and to no one is more credit due for the upbuilding of the city during its early struggles for a place on the map. A fine warehouse which he erected on the corner of Second and Alby streets stands on the site of the first building erected in Alton. That was a rude shack of loose stones and roofed with bark, probably built by a French voyageur or explorer and soon after deserted. The captain was a strong character, a leader of men and one accustomed to command. Somewhat arbitrary, perhaps, at times, a trait which followed him ashore from the quarter deck, but always kind and just. During the war for the Union he was a loyal supporter of the government and gave liberally of his means for its upholding. He believed in a strong central government. He was first a Federalist; then a Whig and last a Republican. Religiously he was a descendant of the Pilgrims, but in later years embraced the creed of the Swedenborgians.

Captain Ryder was twice married, the first time to Miss Nickerson, of Chatham, Massachusetts, April 23, 1818, by whom he had one daughter, who became the wife of H. B. Bowman, of Alton. His first wife died in August, 1828. He was married the second time to Miss Pettit, of Hampsted, L. I. By her he had one son, Simeon W. Ryder.

Captain Ryder was a man of fine physique and dignified appearance, strong intellectually as well as physically. He was a student and thinker, and through a wide experience of mankind in both his own and foreign lands had acquired a thorough knowledge of human nature. He was one of the builders of Al-

ton and also one of the developers of the resources of the state, and a leader in the constructing of its lines of transportation. Both city and state owe much to his energy, enterprise and foresight. He was guided through life by the highest principles of honor and integrity. After a long career of usefulness he passed to the better life on the 28th of August, 1877, at the good old age of eighty-two. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

As stated his daughter became the wife of H. B. Bowman, a pioneer dry goods merchant and honored citizen. She was one of the loveliest women Alton has ever known. Her life was like a benediction. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman left two sons Horatio J. and Edward M. Bowman, who are now two of the leading citizens of Alton, whose influence is widely felt and always exerted for the good of the community. The old sea captain of Cape Cod is honored in his grandsons, and they, in turn, have a priceless legacy in the record of his splendid manhood and great achievements.

ALBERT G. TUXHORN, who died at his home in Edwardsville, February 4, 1911, was for years a leader in everything that concerned this community. Taken away after a brief illness, when in the prime of his activities and powers, his death was a public calamity and was so felt by hundreds of friends and business associates.

Mr. Tuxhorn was born at Edwardsville, September 18, 1861. At the age of sixteen he began earning his own living, and was first employed by the contractor building a grain elevator at the old Kehlor mill. When this was finished he secured a place as miller and was thus employed until after he reached his majority. In 1884, with his brother Charles, who had been working at Litchfield, was started the firm of Tuxhorn Brothers, with their savings and borrowed capital. This hardware and tin business was opened in January, 1885, and grew and developed to one of the largest stores in southern Illinois. Mr. Tuxhorn was noted among his associates for his industry, and this quality added to his natural business talent and integrity resulted in a substantial fortune.

The scope of his business and civic activities during the last thirty years could not be written in detail. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank from its organization and a director at the time of his death. He served as president of the Retail Merchants' Association, and did active work in the Commercial

Club. He served a number of years on the board of education and was instrumental in the early work toward securing the new high school building. For many years he managed the old Opera House, and was one of those most active in bringing about the erection of the Wildey Theatre. He was one of the promoters and incorporators of the Edwardsville Water Company in 1898, aided in the preliminary investigations and helped solicit subscriptions for the original stock to build the plant. The firm of Tuxhorn Brothers later took the contract to construct the plant and carried it through in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Tuxhorn's energy and public spirit made him an invaluable citizen in carrying out those plans which are at the basis of a modern city's progress and solid prosperity, and for this reason his death meant an actual loss to the civic enterprise of Edwardsville. He served as vice chairman of the Illinois commission at the Jamestown exposition, and has been a member of many committees to arrange for local celebrations and other occasions. Mr. Tuxhorn meant much to Edwardsville as a city. In its business life he was one of the strong figures, his active, vigorous personality not only carrying his own establishment to a high position, but he gave freely of his time to the aid of other enterprises, established or contemplated. He was public spirited in the sense of the word that is broadest, giving of his substance and of himself whenever there was a worthy call.

On May 24, 1898, Mr. Tuxhorn married Miss Edith Metcalf, daughter of A. W. Metcalf (see following sketch). They were the parents of three children: Hilda, Bruce and Albert George. Mr. Tuxhorn's parents, Charles H. Tuxhorn and wife, are still living in Edwardsville, and a brother and three sisters survive him—Charles (see sketch); Emma, wife of Rev. S. A. John, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Mattie, wife of Captain Henry F. Weidy; and Clara.

HON. ANDREW W. METCALF, who became a member of the Madison county bar in 1853 and was thereafter for many years actively identified with the political and business affairs of the county, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 6, 1828, a son of Andrew and Drusilla (Hurst) Metcalf. Both were of English ancestry and natives of Virginia, and the father held several county offices and was an old line Whig in politics.

Andrew W. Metcalf was educated at Madi-

son College in Ohio, and after leaving school began the study of law at Cambridge, that state, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1850. In boyhood he had manifested a disposition for study and discussion of serious problems, and acquired a broad knowledge in reading the books of a circulating library. He began the practice of law in Wisconsin in 1851, soon afterward moved to St. Louis, and in March, 1853, located at Edwardsville, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He had at that time but thirty-five cents in money, and in order to meet expenses took a position in the circuit clerk's office. Three months later he took charge of the law business of George T. Brown, who was then starting the *Alton Courier*. From Alton he returned to Edwardsville and opened a law office and began a successful career as a lawyer. By the accidental discharge of a gun in November, 1856, he lost his left arm, and the accident caused a vital change in his subsequent career, which was thenceforth guided by the principles of religion. He became a faithful and efficient worker in the Methodist church, of which he was trustee and deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school and was the lay delegate at various conferences.

In politics Mr. Metcalf identified himself with the old Whig party and later with the Republican. He made schoolhouse speeches for Taylor in 1848, supported General Scott in 1852, Fillmore in 1856, and the Republican candidates beginning with Lincoln. In 1860 he was appointed state's attorney for the circuit of St. Clair, Madison and Bond counties, was elected to the state senate in 1864, and in 1872 was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Grant and Wilson.

He was one of the incorporators of the Madison County Railroad, and has been identified with many enterprises that have made the history of this locality. For several years he served as trustee of McKendree College.

Mr. Metcalf married, in June, 1858, Miss Sarah A. Deneen, a daughter of Rev. W. L. Deneen, of Lebanon, a prominent educator and minister of the Methodist church. The same branch of the Deneen family also includes the present governor of the state of Illinois. The history of the Metcalf family in America goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century, when they settled in Virginia, and ancestors of Mr. Metcalf participated in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf were the parents of the fol-

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lowing children: Allan D., deceased; Charles R., in the U. S. Army; Mrs. Edith Tuxhorn, of Edwardsville, and Ralph H., of St. Louis.

THE LUEKER FAMILY is a large one but its many members have one and all endeared themselves to the community by the upright character, the absolute honesty and the kindly regard for the interests of others, which has made them desirable neighbors and loyal citizens. The Lueker family are of German descent, all their ancestors up to the last half century having been natives of the Fatherland, and it is to that fact that many of their sterling qualities may be attributed, for Germany has ever contributed to the upbuilding of this country men and women of fine minds, industrious habits and broad public spirit.

F. W. Lueker, the prominent farmer and stockman who now makes his home and manages the old Lueker place, was born in Germany, October 16, 1839, the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Roescher) Lueker, who later immigrated to this country in 1858. He was one of a family of six children, namely: Mary; Sophia; Louisa; F. W., the immediate subject of this review; and two who passed away in infancy. When F. W. was seventeen, in the year 1856, he made the journey to America alone coming to his uncle Louie Lueker's farm in Madison county, Illinois. He worked for his uncle for a period of two years, at the end of which time his parents became persuaded that they too should like to live in the new country. The uncle, who was a brother to the father of F. W., purchased for Henry eighty acres of farm land in Hamel township, paying for the same twelve dollars an acre. When the parents came they began at once to improve the property and fence it off, later purchasing eighty more acres of farm land and twenty acres of timber land, all of which the family owns to this day. Two hundred dollars per acre, however, will not buy back the land once purchased at under twenty. Mary and Sophia Lueker married Fred and Charlie Leuker, two brothers, and their sister Louisa became the wife of Charlie Brimer.

F. W. Lueker chose for his wife Miss Henrietta Brogkmier, who was born in Germany, on March 4, 1844, a daughter of William and Mary (Trieger) Brogkmier both natives of Germany who immigrated to this country. The Brogkmier family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: William, Mary, Theodore and Henrietta, the latter of whom became Mrs. F. W. Lueker.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lueker settled down on his father's place, where they have ever since resided. Twelve children have been born to this union, nine of whom are living in 1911. Mary married Henry Deickhaus and they have become the parents of children as follows: Gustave, Alueine, Clara, Laura, Emma, Olga, Walter, Erwin and Florence. Sophie was united in marriage to Christian Sassenberg, now deceased and her children are Arthur and Amanda, Nora having passed away at the age of eleven. Henry married Miss Mary Hellman and three children, Erwin, Ada and Nora, have been born to them. Lena remains at home, a good and faithful daughter assisting in the work of the home. Fred Lueker chose as his wife Miss Louise Blase. Miss Emma Lueker is now Mrs. Gus Warman and her eight year old daughter is named Viola. Willie, John and Clara, the remainder of the Lueker family are still part of the parental household, living on the old Lueker homestead that has been the scene of so many happy gatherings, and the scene, too, of sad events, for Father and Mother Lueker, as they were always called, have since been laid to rest.

F. W. Lueker and his family are among the honored members of the German Lutheran church. Politically Mr. Lueker is found in the Republican ranks.

CAPTAIN DAVID RHODES SPARKS, who died at Alton, November 10, 1907, in the course of his long and eventful career had attained distinction in diverse fields of action. He was a soldier, a statesman, an orator and a business man—distinguished in each calling. A natural leader, the public instinctively turned to him in any crisis or in any public endeavor that demanded wisdom and clear vision for its success, and during his long residence in Alton his talents and experiences were ever at the command of the public, with no selfish ends in view. To the end of a long life he maintained an undulled interest in public affairs, in his business, or in any movement that affected the lives of his fellow men.

David R. Sparks was born in New Albany, Indiana, October 15, 1823. He was one of a family of eight children. The family was of pioneer stock and of Virginia lineage. His parents were in moderate circumstances and the children had their own way to make in the world. Of three of them who gained distinction in public life, the eldest became judge of the federal court of Washington territory, by appointment of President Lincoln; the

youngest, Hon. W. A. J. Sparks, served six years in Congress from Illinois, while David R. was a member of the thirty-sixth general assembly, elected in 1888, and was elected to the fortieth assembly in 1896 as state senator.

Captain Sparks' parents moved to Illinois in 1836 and settled in the vicinity of Staunton. He grew to manhood on a farm, receiving such education as was afforded by the common schools of the period. In 1847 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war and marched with his regiment across the plains, encountering great hardships. The destination was Albuquerque, then in Mexican territory, where he served until the close of the war, returning home the following year. In 1850, in company with friends from Staunton, he crossed the plains to California, the expedition being five months en route. During the following year he met with moderate success in the mines, and returned home by sea, via Panama, Havana and New Orleans. In 1860, for the third time, he crossed the plains, and became a gold-seeker in the Rocky mountains. His was the first steam quartz mill set up in Colorado, at Central City, but after a brief experience in the mining regions he returned to Illinois.

The closing and most important event in his career of hazard and adventure was his second enlistment in his country's service, this time as a soldier in the war for the Union. He went to the front in 1861 as captain of Company L, Third Illinois Cavalry. His arduous service was principally in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, and many minor engagements. He was once severely wounded. One incident of his daring service, officially recorded is that "on the 4th of June, 1862, Captain Sparks and sixty-six men were surrounded by three hundred of the enemy's cavalry, but cut their way out with the loss of eight men." Though offered promotion, the Captain returned from the war with the same rank he held when he went out. He had refused to be separated from the friends and neighbors of his company. At the beginning of the war he had become financially responsible for the furnishing of one hundred horses to his regiment, thus offering both life and property for the use of his country.

On returning home from the army he resumed civil pursuits, his milling business hav-

ing been left in the charge of a partner. His first independent business enterprise had been the erection of a sawmill, which turned out the first ties for the west end of the old Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. Subsequently he sold his sawmill and erected a flour mill in Staunton in 1854. This mill had a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day, which was then considered a large output. In 1864, in company with Mr. W. Best, he built a larger mill at Litchfield. In 1868 he removed to Alton, and, in connection with his former partner and the late L. J. Clawson, purchased the National Mills, the firm name being Clawson, Sparks & Company. The firm subsequently became D. R. Sparks & Company, and was incorporated in 1887 as the Sparks Milling Company, under which name it is still doing business, the mill being one of the largest in the state and surpassed by none in completeness of modern equipment. From twenty-five barrels a day to nearly twenty-five hundred barrels a day represented the growth of his business during his active career. Captain Sparks was one of the founders of the Millers' Mutual Insurance Company, and its president during thirty years of constantly increasing success. He was also for some years president of the Illinois Millers' Association, and in 1892 made a tour of Europe in company with other members of the Association.

Before the war Captain Sparks was a Douglas Democrat. From that to Republicanism was but a short step, and after the war he affiliated with the party of Lincoln. He was a natural orator and a convincing speaker, and no political gathering in Alton was complete without his presence. Though his early educational advantages were limited, he had been a reader and student all his life, and his memory was phenomenal. He was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions, without regard to the popular current of belief. It was but natural that he should have been an admirer of Elijah P. Lovejoy and an advocate of the same principles. He served as a member of the Lovejoy Monument Association and delivered one of the leading addresses at the dedication of the memorial column. It is a singular coincidence that the Captain's mill property occupies the site of the warehouse where the Lovejoy tragedy was enacted, and that he now lies at rest within the very shadow of the martyr's monument. Captain Sparks' denominational connection

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was with the Unitarian church, of whose board of trustees he was the president.

Captain Sparks was married at Staunton in 1849, to Anna Davenport Chapman. She was born at the same place, in 1830, of North Carolina parentage. After nearly half a century as wife and mother and counselor of husband and family, she passed away in 1896. The children were as follows. Mary, wife of Hon. F. R. Milnor, of Litchfield; W. D., deceased; H. B. and C. F., of Alton; and W. L. and E. W., both resident in New York.

REV. JAMES OSBORN. A man of earnest convictions, strong character, and deep consecration, Rev. James Osborn, for twenty-three years and more pastor of the Baptist church at Troy, Madison county, and now a resident of Alton, is well known in this vicinity as a sincere and valued worker in all religious and charitable undertakings, and is held in high esteem as a man and a citizen. A native of England, he was born November 23, 1838, in Olney, Buckinghamshire.

His father, William Osborn, born near Bedford, Bedfordshire, England, learned the baker's trade, which he pursued in Olney, Buckinghamshire, until 1839. Immigrating then to the United States, he settled in Wabash county, Illinois, and after carrying on general farming in that locality for awhile, removed to Lawrence county, where he spent his last days. He was a very religious man, being a local preacher in the Baptist church, and was a strong abolitionist. He married Sarah Marshall, who spent her entire life in England. Five children blessed their union, namely: Marshall, George, Sarah, James and Josiah. Marshall served in the Union army during the Civil war, and lost his life in the battle at Iuka, Mississippi.

Brought up in his native land, James Osborn learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until 1866, when he came to America, the poor man's paradise. Locating in Bridgeport, Illinois, he was there engaged in the shoe business until 1875, when he began preaching in a Baptist church at Flora, Illinois. Two years later he was ordained as pastor of that church, and continued to fill its pulpit for four years longer, at the same time being actively engaged in home missionary work. Mr. Osborn then entered Shurtleff College as a student, and was graduated from its theological department with the degree of B. D. in 1887. Accepting then the pastorate of the Baptist church at Troy, Mad-

ison county, Mr. Osborn continued there for twenty-three years and three months, when, in 1906, he was forced to retire from the ministry on account of ill health.

Mr. Osborn has been twice married. He married first, in Greenwich, England, Martha Hall, who passed to the life beyond in 1889. He married for his second wife Sarah Hill. By his first marriage six children were born, namely: George, James, Ella, Clyde, Bertha and Maude, all of whom are teachers. By his second union Mr. Osborn has one son, Carey S. Osborn, who began to preach at the age of fifteen years.

WILLIAM HUSKINSON, who died at the ripe age of seventy-nine years, in 1906, had been a resident of Alton for more than half a century. As a construction engineer he performed an important work in the building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was identified with the management of the road for many years, and was a man whose record deserves perpetuation in the history of this vicinity.

Born in England, March 26, 1827, by the sudden death of his father he was thrown on his own resources when a mere lad. Sent to live with his uncle, James Huskinson, a noted civil engineer, he was placed in school, and when the family moved to Paris he attended an English-French school, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the French language.

At the age of sixteen he was placed in charge of two hundred men as timekeeper on a railroad being built between Havre de Grace and Beach Maison, and afterwards acted in the same capacity on a road being constructed from Rouen to Paris. His ingenuity suggested and devised a plan to replace an overturned and badly wrecked engine, and his original methods were properly appreciated by his superiors. The French government later sent him as an interpreter to Algiers to act between the French and English engineers. After his return to France he was connected with an English firm of engineers who were constructing another railroad in France, and when this was finished he determined to come to America.

After being engaged for a time in contracting and grading at Newburg on the Hudson, he started for the west. Passing Cincinnati and Memphis, he continued on to New Orleans, where his knowledge of French soon brought him into acquaintance with many of the rich planters and business men about that city. He soon became engaged in contracting

for a railroad between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain. Later, in Vicksburg, Mr. Huskinson undertook the strenuous task of building a railroad from the city through the same swamps that so troubled General Grant during the Civil war. At Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky, he also spent some time engaged in constructive enterprises.

The undertaking of Godfrey and Gilman in building a railroad between Alton and Springfield came to Mr. Huskinson's attention. He moved to Alton in 1851 and found here a permanent residence. At the time all work on the railroad was suspended because of lack of material and also for want of engineering skill. From the winter of 1851 to 1852 Mr. Huskinson was engaged in constructing culverts and fills, also in laying the foundation for the road along what is now Piassa street in Alton. Many of the most difficult portions of the present C. & A. Railroad were originally constructed under the direction of this young English engineer. Several of the stone bridges were built and much of the track laying was done by him. On July 4, 1852, to celebrate the finishing of the railroad, Messrs. Godfrey and Gilman tendered the public a free excursion over it, the train consisting of ten flat-cars, well canopied over with bushes, and streaming with banners and emblems of joy.

The building of the railroad was due to the faithful and persistent energy of Mr. Huskinson, whose efforts were so appreciated by the officers and people at large that many valuable presents were offered him, but his modest and retiring nature sought only a just recompense for his labors and refused all else. The Chicago & Alton Railroad is indebted to Mr. Huskinson for the invention of the split switch and frog and the suggestion of its colored light system, besides many other inventions given gratis. He remained with this road many years, being director of the Missouri branch representing the Mitchell interest. He was highly esteemed by President Blackstone and Mr. McMullen and a lifelong friend of R. P. Tansey, president of the St. Louis Transfer Company, and of Sir William Van Horne, builder and president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Huskinson owned valuable tracts in Macoupin county, and was a partner of Henry Cooper of Nilwood in the sawmills known as the Huskinson Mills. He was associated with Robert Crawford and John Coppinger in saw-

mills around Godfrey, and was also a partner with Henry Watson and William Armstrong in the Alton Macadam and Stone Ballast Company, which had large quarries and crushers situated on the Mississippi river near Alton. With David Ryan he contracted and built the government road in Springfield, Missouri, leading to the cemetery.

During the Civil war Mr. Huskinson was commissioned by Governor Yates as captain, but his company was never called to the field. He refused to seek public office, preferring his laborious life, and followed his career of usefulness to the end, when he passed to an honored rest. He was a senior warden in St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was a Knight Templar Mason and affiliated with the different branches of Masonry at Alton.

On October 20, 1852, Mr. Huskinson married Miss Jane Braznell, daughter of Daniel Braznell, an old settler at Alton. Mrs. Huskinson passed away ten years before her husband. Their children were twelve in number, of whom seven are living.

DANIEL BRAZNELL was born at Dudley, Staffordshire, England, January 6, 1813, being a direct descendant of the ancient family of Neville on his maternal side. He was a man of fine physique, being fully six feet tall and was of robust appearance. His manner was most engaging and none feared to approach him.

He married petite Nancy Johnson, of Sedgely, Staffordshire, England, whose people were the famous iron workers of that place, by name of Wales. With her he immigrated to America, following the immigrants trail to Cincinnati in 1833. From there he came direct to Alton, Illinois, and remained here indefinitely; following his trade as a contractor and builder in various parts of Illinois. On the old State House of Springfield, Illinois, he was one of the contractors, and also the pioneer college of Illinois, Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, was his work. Most of the buildings standing intact to-day on Second and Third streets are the labor of his hands and the product of his brick plant—the first of its kind in the city.

Mr. Braznell was one of the defenders of the fatal Lovejoy press, and on the eventful night of Mr. Lovejoy's murder, was the only person cognizant of the secret trap door through which the famous press was dropped to its final resting place in the Mississippi

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River—safe from further devastation. This noted ware house was built by Mr. Braznell.

Mr. Braznell was a man of large and generous impulses, giving most freely of his plentiful earnings. He and his good wife were primitive Christians, earnest in effort, determined in well doing. They were prominent pillars of the Methodist church, and the first pipe organ was partly due to the untiring efforts of Nancy Braznell, his wife. Mr. Braznell possessed a fine voice, and heartily enjoyed singing some of the grand old hymns with Peter Cartwright, the itinerant circuit rider of that day, who was often a guest of the Braznell home. The striking traits in Mr. Braznell's character were kindness and benevolence, as was manifested by the many lamentations at his sudden death, February 13, 1877, while visiting in Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Braznell's life was fruitful of four children: Mary Jane Braznell, who married William Huskinson, a civil engineer and railroad builder; Edward Braznell, who married Henrietta Castella Lund; William Braznell, who married Amanda Green, of Shipman, Illinois; and Sarah Braznell, who married Phil. J. Sargent, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Braznell was survived by his widow five years.

Beloved by friend and well liked by foe, Mr. Braznell was soothed and sustained by that unflinching trust that says, "He wrapped the drapery of his couch around him and sank gently down to pleasant dreams, for his conscience was clear."

Z. B. OWENS. Although the man without ancestors who succeeds in making his own way in the world has doubtless a great deal to contend with, he is without the obligations which are imposed on the descendants of a family which has always amounted to something. If a man is conscientious his ancestors are a safe-guard, although he may chafe at the obligations at times. Mr. Owens has not only lived so as to satisfy his own family and the people in the community, but he has also lived up to the standards set forth by his father and his grandfather. He has made his life count for something. He has not only made a good living for himself and his family, but he has done honor to the name. He has been of assistance to individuals and has aided in the advancement of his state and county.

Z. B. Owens was born in Fort Russell township, February 1, 1868. His ancestors originally came from Wales, but have been in America for four generations. His paternal

great-grandfather was a Revolutionary hero under Francis Marion. His grandfather served under General Jackson in the war of 1812 and he participated in the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Owens' mother also had ancestors who had done much for their country. Her grandfather was in the Revolutionary war and was killed at Yorktown. Her father was in the battle of New Orleans and he also served in the Black Hawk war, losing his life from the effects of a wound while he was in that service. He was a pioneer of Madison county, named William Jones, and was one of the first members of the legislature, which then met at Vandalia. In addition to his political connection and his military services he was also a Baptist minister of note, thus he served his country, his God and his state to the best of his ability. Z. B. Owens' father was Josiah P., born on Mill Creek in Tennessee. He came to Illinois with his parents and settled near Alton. He married Sarah L. Jones and they were farmers of note in the county. He was a stock raiser and succeeded in making money. He built a handsome home on the farm, where he lived a happy, contented life. Politically he was a Democrat, but he did not care for political honors for himself. He was a member of the Baptist church, where he and his wife did excellent work, aiding in all the regular and special undertakings of the church and giving to the best of their ability. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Owens, as follows: Rosa (the wife of Murray Travue), Ridley P., Z. B. and two who died in childhood.

Z. B. Owens was brought up on the old homestead where he was born. He went through the country schools of his township and then went to work on the farm for his father, where he has been ever since.

On April 30, 1895, he married Minnie Klein, the daughter of Louis Klein, of Madison county. Two children were born to this union, Kenneth, aged eight, and little Wilma, aged two.

Mr. Owens is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bethalto. He cannot fully ascribe to the platform of any political party, although he is inclined towards Democracy in national politics. In local affairs he always considers the man's suitability for the office rather than the party to which he belongs. Mr. Owens is now serving his second term as supervisor and at one time he was school director for four years. He owns



one hundred and eighty acres of land and is interested in general farming and in stock raising. He also engages in buying and selling of stock. He seems to have inherited many of the characteristics of the Welsh, being enterprising, faithful, affectionate and religious, in addition to which he has many more good qualities that are distinctly his own.

PHOEBE E. MONTGOMERY, who is a native of Madison county and has lived here all her life, is a daughter of the late Nelson Montgomery, and bears a name that has been conspicuous in the county for almost a century. Nelson Montgomery was remarkably successful as a farmer and stockman, and in his day had some of the finest horses in the county. In this respect Miss Montgomery follows in the footsteps of her father, and is the owner of a stable with a reputation among horsemen the country over. "Joe Joker," owned by her, has gained fame as the "guideless harness champion of his class," and has been one of the attractions at race meetings both north and south. He races without driver or sulky and holds the world's record of 2:16 $\frac{3}{4}$  for this performance.

This branch of the Montgomery family originated in England, where Thomas Montgomery was born. With a brother he came to America in 1769, and served as a soldier throughout the war of the Revolution. His cousin was the General Montgomery who fell at the storming of Quebec. The home of Thomas Montgomery was in Virginia but he afterwards migrated to Kentucky. His son, William Montgomery, was born in Virginia, November 20, 1786, and at the age of ten accompanied the family to Kentucky. In 1809 he followed the westward movement to St. Louis, where in 1814 he married Miss Sarah Rattan. The young couple then moved over to Madison county and founded the homestead where their large family were reared. William Montgomery died in this county October 10, 1849. Beginning life poor, he accumulated an estate for his children which is said to have been one of the richest in this county. He was the father of eleven children, and a number of his descendants still live in the county. One of his daughters married the late Z. B. Job, of Alton.

His oldest child was Nelson Montgomery, who was born on the old homestead August 1, 1815, and died January 30, 1895. The farm where he spent the greater part of his life, four miles from Edwardsville, was one of the

best improved estates in the county and on it was the railroad station known as Montgomery. He was owner of other lands in this county, besides large tracts in Coles county and in Missouri and Iowa. He was a farmer-business man of the strongest type, was a tireless worker to an advanced age, and with his business success he combined a public spirit which made his own prosperity a benefit to the entire community. In politics he was a Democrat. Nelson Montgomery was a rugged character, one of the old school of pioneers, a man of strength and tenacity of purpose, of uncompromising uprightness and integrity. He was a tireless worker and considered one of the best farmers in Illinois. His home farm, four miles south of Edwardsville, consists of five hundred and seventy-three acres of land, as fertile and rich as there is to be found in the state. He was very fond of cattle and horses, and his stable was famous in this and neighboring counties for many years. He was never idle. He worked hard and understood how to husband his resources. He was a man of generous impulses and enjoyed the company of friends. His home was noted for its unbounded hospitality.

Nelson Montgomery was married, March 22, 1838, to Miss Eleanor Kinder, a daughter of George and Isabelle Kinder, early settlers of Madison county. Eight children were born of their marriage: Ann M., deceased, who married Francis M. Wood; Nancy J., who married John F. Jarvis; Mary Matilda, wife of Henry C. Barnsback; Phoebe E.; Zephaniah J.; Robert N.; William T.; and Sarah Isabel.

THE WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Irby and Joel M., are progressive, scientific farmers, who occupy a beautiful home situated on an eminence above Wood River; the house, which is equipped with light, heat, water and telephone service, both Bell and Kinloch, is approached by means of a beautiful driveway, bordered by grand, old maple trees, and one glance around the farm is sufficient to gain the impression that it is managed by men who have introduced system into its every detail. The man who possesses the ability to organize will succeed in any undertaking, while the one who leaves things to adjust themselves in a haphazard way is at best not apt to rise above mediocrity. The Williams brothers do not claim to know more than other farmers, but they have organized their knowledge and regard the results as a science.

The grandfather of the Williams brothers



**NELSON MONTGOMERY**



**ELEANOR MONTGOMERY**

STANDARD SERIES

was Samuel Williams, who settled at what is now Dorsey's Station, coming from Knoxville, Tennessee, in ox wagons, about the year 1834. His son was Madison Williams, who, when a young man, came into possession of eighty acres of wooded land on Wood River; he was temperate, industrious and efficient, and after great efforts he cleared this tract, thereby laying the foundations of a substantial fortune. He became a man of note in the locality, was looked up to as a leader by the members of the community in which he resided, being frequently called upon to settle local disputes, to tender advice and to act as arbiter among his fellow men, and when he died, in 1868, there was no man who was more beloved or more greatly respected. He was one of a large family, and his brothers all settled in the prairie country of Illinois and became prosperous men. When a young man Madison Williams married Miss Lydia Moore, daughter of Captain Abel Moore and a sister of Major Franklin Moore. Two of her brothers, William and John, were killed by the Indians July 10, 1814, and the Williams brothers have in their possession the original stone which marked the site of the place of burial; the stone reads—"WILLIAM AND JOHN MOORE WERE KILLED BY INDIANS, JULY 10, 1814." The spot where the massacre occurred is today marked by a handsome monument which was erected by the descendants of Captain Abel Moore. The Captain operated the first grist mill in Madison county and people came in their ox-carts from miles away, in order to have their grist ground. The old stone of this mill is still in existence on the Cartwright place.

Irby Williams was born June 8, 1840, educated in the public schools and later attended Shurtleff College. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army; on August 7, 1862, he became a member of Company B of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel A. F. Rogers, and served in Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia; he was in the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. He was a participant in the following battles,—Perryville, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. The most closely contested conflicts in which he was engaged were the battles of Franklin, and Nashville and the Atlanta campaign, which continued for a period of four months and the hostilities extended from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After leaving Atlanta his company went to Nashville, fighting Hood's army on their return

journey. His regiment (the Eightieth Illinois) walked six thousand miles and participated in twenty-six battles. On the 10th day of June, 1865, the company was mustered out at Camp Harker, Nashville, Tennessee. To the younger generation the above mentioned names are merely a list of battles, but to Mr. Williams each place brings vividly back to his mind the scenes of bloodshed which he saw enacted. He has continued to feel an interest in his companions at arms, and has for years been a member of the Bethalto Post, No. 509, G. A. R., which now contains only three members, W. W. Head, commander, Mr. Williams, its adjutant, and John S. Culp, the quartermaster. In addition to his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic Order, his direct association being with Franklin Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Upper Alton. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, staunch in support of the party to which he offers allegiance, but with no desire for political honors for himself.

Joel M. Williams' birth occurred on the 17th day of September, 1848, and he too attended the district school and Shurtleff College. He is a Republican, a member of no fraternal order, but is connected with the Upper Alton Baptist church and for the past ten years he has been president of the Madison County Farmers' Institute.

Neither of the brothers has ever married but they have always lived together, and their sister, Luella, who was born August 29, 1856, is their companion and housekeeper. Miss Williams is a refined, cultured lady, her education having been completed at Almyra College, at Greenville, Illinois. The brothers own nearly four hundred acres of land.

JACOB A. LEEF. Closely identified with the history of Madison county has been that of the Leef family, whose industrious and progressive members have been prominent in the work of its development ever since Jacob Leef immigrated to Illinois from Switzerland in the first half of the nineteenth century and introduced into our cosmopolitan citizenship the admirable strain of those sterling qualities for which the Swiss have ever been noted. His wife, too, Ragenia Reikert Leef, was born in Europe, being a native of Germany. They were married in Saline township and began life poor in money but rich in ambition and energy. From working for others Mr. Leef saved enough to purchase his first forty acres of gov-

ernment land and built his first cabin. There were no railroads and St. Louis was the nearest market. There Mr. Leef, and later his sons, used to haul butter, eggs and fruit to market.

Faithful work and intelligent attention to the business of agriculture brought prosperity to the young couple. Their forty acres increased tenfold and they constantly improved their surroundings. Nine children were born to them: Susan, Joseph, Jacob A., Mary, Kate, Francis, John Sylvester and one who died in infancy. All these went to school at the little schoolhouse built on the Leef farm. Life was full of hardships for the pioneers, but they only developed resourcefulness and strength in those who endured them. All the Leef children married and settled near their parents except one daughter, Frances, who lives in Portland, Oregon. The county has no more valued citizens than the members of this family, for whom Leef township has been named, and in that honored family no representative is worthier of a place in the county's annals than Jacob A. Leef.

The year of Jacob A. Leef's birth was 1853, and until he was eighteen he spent his time on the home farm. At that age he learned the blacksmith's trade and a little later was married to the woman who has been his life companion and true helpmate, Mary Reudy. She was born in 1853, twenty-one years before her marriage. Her parents were natives of Germany, Daniel and Mary (Marguth) Reudy. Mrs. Leef was one of a numerous family; there were Charles, Louis, Emil, Robert, Kate, Emma, Eva, Maggie, Carrie, Louise, Bertha, Anna and Mary, besides three who died in infancy.

Ever since his marriage Mr. Jacob Leef has lived in Alhambra. For twenty-four years he worked at his trade and for two years more was a carpenter. During this period he was called upon to serve in various public offices. He was five years tax collector, twelve years constable and ten years deputy sheriff. He filled all these positions with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Nine years ago he was appointed by the government to act as mail carrier and he has not only filled this post to the approval of the government but has won the universal good will of those who live on his route by his hearty manner of performing his duties.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Leef, Jacob and Robert. Both learned

telegraphy in Alhambra. Jacob spent a year and a half in California, going out at the age of seventeen to visit his uncle, Charles Reudy, who is owner of an orange grove in that state. When the boy returned to Alhambra he learned telegraphy and was for a time agent and operator at Alhambra. He is now assistant cashier in the Hitz Bank of Alhambra, residing in town with his wife, Rilla Crownover Leef, daughter of Garrett and Fidelia Crownover. Both Mr. and Mrs. Leef are among the best known and most popular of Alhambra's citizens.

Robert Leef, when sixteen, began a four years' term of service in the Alhambra post-office. The work did not demand all his time and with characteristic enterprise he set himself to work to improve his leisure. Machinery was more interesting to him than the occupation which is popular with lazy people, whose jobs chiefly furnish them an excuse for not working—that of sitting about swapping stories with other persons of heavy responsibilities. He installed an instrument in the post office, connected it with the depot wires, and under his brother's instruction learned the art of telegraphy. He mastered this so thoroughly that he was employed by the Clover Leaf railroad, with which corporation he held various positions of trust. In 1906 he accepted a position with the Santa Fe at Manzanola, Colorado, where he remained five years.

Having a genius for mechanics, Mr. Leef has recently patented an invention which promises to make great improvement in the art of telegraphy. This is an automatic closing telegraph key for which he was granted the patent right March 30, 1909, and for which he has received many proposals regarding the manufacture and sale. At present Mr. Leef is engaged as foreman of the Foundry and Garage Company of Collinsville, Illinois, having charge of the automobile department, where his knowledge as an expert mechanic is of the highest value.

Mr. Robert Leef's wife was formerly Miss Olive Pierron. She was born in 1883 and is the daughter of August and Barbara Rinderer Pierron. The town of Pierron was named in honor of her grandfather, Jacques Pierron. Two daughters, Flavia Mary and Dorothea, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leef. The former was winner of the special prize for being the prettiest baby in Colorado of ten months of age. She attained this honor

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at the state fair in Pueblo, September 18, 1908. In 1911 Mr. Leef returned to his home in Alhambra, where his two daughters enjoyed the pleasure of visiting their grandparents, previous to taking up residence at Collinsville. Mrs. Leef is an exceptionally intellectual woman, who is destined to be a worthy partaker in the brilliant career which her husband has started upon.

Jacob A. Leef, senior, is doubly happy in his own life, which has been crowned with the respect and esteem of his neighbors, and in the success of his sons. He is a loyal adherent of the Republican party in politics and both he and his wife are devoted members of the German Evangelical church. In all respects this family is representative of what is best in our American life.

JOSEPH BERNHARD STECK. Worthy of especial mention in a work of this character is Joseph Bernhard Steck, of Alton, an intelligent and capable business man and a highly respected citizen. A son of Michael Steck, he was born November 24, 1877, in Saint Louis, Missouri, coming from distinguished ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Bernhard Steck, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, while it was yet a province of France, the son of a loyal Frenchman who served as a soldier in the French Army, being, it is said, an officer of rank.

Having a strong preference for Germany, Bernhard Steck conceived a prejudice against France, and in 1854 immigrated with his family to America, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years, during his active career in that city following the trade of a cooper. He served as a member of the Missouri National Guards during the Civil war. His first wife died soon after her arrival in this country, leaving two children, Michael and Katherine. He subsequently married again, and reared several children.

Michael Steck was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and with his parents came to the United States. During the days of his boyhood and youth he attended the parochial schools, and at the age of twenty years took a course of study in a commercial college. Embarking then in mercantile pursuits in Saint Louis, he was for a number of years a member of the firm of Janis-Saunders & Company, but at the present time is connected with the Carleton Dry Goods Company, of Saint Louis. He married Anna M. Kress, who was born in Munich, Bavaria, which was the birthplace of her father. Joseph

Kress, and the life-long residence, as far as known, of his parents. Joseph Kress was born, reared and married, in Munich. Just after his marriage he immigrated with his bride to the United States and lived for awhile in New Orleans. He subsequently went back to his old home in Munich, where he and his wife resided four years, during which time their daughter Anna was born. In 1860 he returned to America with his family and subsequently resided in Saint Louis until his death. He married Anna Scherer, who belonged to a family of wealth and influence, her father having been burgomaster of her native village, and she was forced to elope, it is believed, when she married Mr. Kress. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Steck are the parents of two children, namely: Joseph Bernhard and Leo Joseph, the latter of Saint Louis, Missouri.

Having acquired a practical education in the parochial schools, Joseph Bernhard Steck became a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Janis Saunders & Company, a firm of which his father was then a member. In 1896, in partnership with his father, he embarked in the dry goods business at Alton, and continued here as a merchant until 1904. Since that time he has been prosperously employed in the insurance and real estate business, having a suite of offices in Alton.

Mr. Steck married, in 1900, Irene Head, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of Augustine and Julia (Montgomery) Head, and a descendant on the maternal side of prominent pioneer settlers of this part of the state. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Steck has been blessed by the birth of two children, namely: Thelma Irene and Henry Joseph. Fraternally Mr. Steck is a member of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E.

THE SPRINGER FAMILY IN MADISON COUNTY are of Swedish-German descent and trace back their lineage to Otto, the Great, Emperor of Germany, born in 912, A. D. Christopher Springer, a lineal descendant of the twenty-first generation from Otto, the Great, was born A. D. 1529, in Germany and subsequently by cession of German territory to the King of Sweden, became a subject of and attached to that kingdom, where he became prominent in the councils of the king and a successful and influential officer in the settlement of treaties with foreign nations, greatly to the advantage of his sovereign, for which he was munificently rewarded by grants of large landed estates by the king.

His son, Charles Christopher Springer, the

first to come to America, was born at Stockholm, Sweden, A. D., 1647. When he was twenty years of age, having completed his education in Swedish language, he was sent by his father to London to finish his education in English and was placed in charge of the Swedish ambassador and became an inmate of his family. In an unguarded moment he was pressed on board an English merchant vessel, brought over to America and sold into slavery to an English planter in the colony of Virginia. From Ferris' History of the Swedes on the Delaware (pg. 281), are taken the subjoined particulars of the kidnapping of Mr. Springer.

"Mr. Springer was in the family of the Swedish ambassador in London. Driving home one evening in a post-chaise, he was seized and carried on board a merchant vessel in the Thames, bound for Virginia. He was there sold as a servant for five years; at the expiration of his term of service he was set at liberty, when he joined his countrymen on the Delaware, and afterward by his sterling virtues and fine capacity, became honored and influential and elected justice of the peace in the district of Christina." It was by his energy and perseverance, together with the assistance of the minister in charge of the Swedish congregation, that the old Swede church of Wilmington was built about the year 1697. He served the church as vestryman and kept records during his life. He came to America about the year 1667, A. D. He was a devout Christian and a useful and active member of the Swedish church, and being prominent in both religious and civil circles, his memory has ever been revered by his countrymen. His death occurred on the 26th of May, 1738, at the age of ninety-one and his remains now repose beneath one of the arches of the old Swedish church at Wilmington, Delaware. His grandson, Charles Springer, was married to Susannah Seeds, at Wilmington, April 7, 1752, and soon after removed to Frederick City, Maryland, where he died, leaving a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

John Springer, the second son, served in the war of independence as private in a company of militia directed to be raised in Frederick county, October 3, 1776, Captain Valentine Creager. (From Adjutant General office, Annapolis, Maryland). He also was with Daniel Boone two years in his early exploring expedition in the wilds of Kentucky and afterwards, with his wife and two children, emi-

grated to Kentucky in 1783 and was among the first settlers around Harrod's Fort, in said state. He afterward removed to Washington county, Kentucky, where he died in 1812. His son John was born in Harrod's Fort, January 8, 1784, and was married July 13, 1809, to Susan Sage. By this marriage he had four children. The family migrated to Illinois in October, 1816, and settled in Jones' Fort, in what is now Bond county, Illinois, near Old Ripley.

On the breaking out of the war of 1812 Mr. Springer was enrolled as a home guard and served as first lieutenant of Captain Jones' company, which was stationed at the fort. In the fall of 1814, in company with Captain William Jones, he removed to Fort Russell township, in Madison county, and settled on a farm two and a half miles north of Wanda. He at once engaged in the vocation of agriculture and was recognized as one of the most advanced farmers of his time. For many years he discharged the duties of justice of the peace, always prominent in matters affecting the interests of the community in which he resided. When he came to Fort Russell township he at once united with the Methodist church at Salem and was soon after selected as class leader of that society, which position he continuously filled to the time of his death, which occurred June 25, 1849. A man of the strictest integrity, firm in his convictions, energetic, devoted and faithful in filling all trusts, Mr. Springer was well-known for his benevolent spirit and honored and beloved by all.

His first wife died July 8, 1825. On the 16th of March, 1826, he married Elizabeth Biggs, nee Byrd, a native of Alabama. By this union ten children were born, to-wit: Thomas O., William M. T., Levi C., Martha E., Nancy E., Emily P., John Wesley, Lucinda, Joshua S. and Joseph E. In 1849 an epidemic of cholera was raging in the neighborhood where he lived and he and his wife while ministering to their neighbors, who were stricken with the disease, succumbed to it themselves, Mrs. Springer dying on June 24, 1849, and his death occurring on the following day. They were buried in the same grave in the private burying-ground on the old Springer homestead. Of their children we will take up only those active in the early history and those who have descendants now living in the county.

Thomas O., the eldest, was born in Madison county, March 2, 1827. He was deeply interested in all matters affecting the commu-

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nity and was prominent in all affairs that pertained to the political and social welfare of the county. After attending the public schools he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated in July, 1849. On the 10th of October, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily M. Thompson, who died January 21, 1858. He was again married November 7, 1872, to Miss Ella J. Randall, who died without issue in 1903. Politically Mr. Springer was an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party, joined its ranks. In 1856 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and was re-elected in 1860. He early in life became a member of the Methodist church, and was the last surviving charter member of the Masonic lodge, No. 99, of Edwardsville, Illinois, organized in 1851. He died February 22, 1910, at the home of his sister, Mrs. S. P. Irwin, of Compton, California.

William M. T. Springer was born August 31, 1828, and after attending the local public schools, entered McKendree College (1848), where he remained that year and part of 1849. In 1850 he joined an overland company and went to California, returning home the following year. In 1852, in association with his brothers Thomas and Levi he engaged in farming. They also erected a saw-mill, of which he had the management until about 1875, when he sold out his interests and moved to Edwardsville, where he engaged in the hardware and farm-machine business. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Barber January 7, 1857, and by this union had six children. Politically he was a Republican, and both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In July of 1881, on account of ill-health, he started to Colorado. At Lawrence, Kansas, he stopped off to visit his sister, where he was taken ill and died October 9, 1881. His body now rests in Woodlawn cemetery, Edwardsville. His wife and three living children now reside in Edwardsville, namely: Thomas W., who married Florence Benedict; Mary Emma, wife of Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum; and Josephine, who resides with her mother. Jennie Florence, wife of Charles Tunnell, died September 8, 1911.

Levi Cartwright Springer was born October 3, 1832. His common school education was supplemented by a fine general knowledge, acquired by much reading. In 1852, when but twenty years of age, he became associated with his brothers, Thomas and William, in

agriculture and lumber business. Several years later, dissolving partnership with his brothers, he turned his attention to horticulture, near Makanda, Illinois. This in connection with grain buying, occupied him until about 1872, when he returned to Madison county and was married in Edwardsville to Miss Adaline Barber, October 15, 1878. By this union one daughter was born,—Maude Irwin, who now makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Springer, of Edwardsville. During the year 1880 Mr. Springer bought the old Scarritt place near Godfrey. Eight years later he retired from active business and spent his time looking after his various interests. Much of his time was spent in Edwardsville, with frequent trips of long duration to California, where his wife died January 29, 1897. He united at a youthful age with the Methodist Episcopal church at Salem, and in later years was identified with the Masonic lodge, No. 99, at Edwardsville. Mr. Springer took a deep interest in politics, early affiliating with the Republican party and later becoming an ardent supporter of the Prohibition reform movement. He died in 1902, at the home of his sister, Mrs. S. P. Irwin, Moneta, California, and was brought back to his native environment where he rests beside his wife in Woodlawn cemetery in Edwardsville.

Emily P. Springer was born July 31, 1836. After completing the studies of the local public schools she attended Jacksonville Female College during the years 1856-57. At the early age of thirteen she joined the Methodist church at Salem, where she retained her membership till 1886, when she had it transferred to Edwardsville. She was married to R. C. Gillham, December 29, 1858. (For further data see Gillham history on other pages of this work.)

Lucinda Springer was born November 2, 1839. She was married to Samuel P. Irwin November 5, 1868, and she now resides with her son at Compton, California.

Joshua S. was born December 15, 1841, and soon after attaining his majority he removed to Jackson county, Illinois, where he now resides with his son. For the complete genealogical table and history of this branch of the Springer family from the time of their first landing in America to the present time, the descendants are indebted to Thomas O. and Levi Springer. The original manuscript is now in the possession of Miss Maude Irwin Springer, daughter of Levi.



THE GILLHAM FAMILY IN MADISON COUNTY. The original ancestor of the Gillham family in America was Thomas Gillham, whose offspring not only helped gain independence for our country, but were closely identified with the early settlement of Madison county during the last years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and immigrated with his wife and four children (two sons and two daughters), from Ireland in 1730 and settled in Virginia. His first wife dying there, he again married and removed to South Carolina and settled in what was then known as Pendleton county, since divided into the counties of Pickens and Henderson. In all, he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. He, his seven sons and two sons-in-law, served in the war for Independence, his term of service being as follows: Two hundred and ten days in Captain Barnett's company, Hill's regiment; fourteen days in Captain James Thompson's company, Bratton's regiment; forty days in the latter company under Lieutenant Dervin; nine days in Captain Hill's company; and twenty-nine days as horseman in Captain Kirkpatrick's company, said services terminating October 30, 1781. (From office of historical commission, South Carolina.) Five of his sons and two of his daughters, with their families, migrated to Illinois and settled in Madison county.

His eldest son, Thomas, married in South Carolina and his family consisted of two sons, William and Isom, and two daughters. This family moved to Madison county, Illinois, where the father died near the close of the seventeenth century. William went to Kentucky where he married, but returned to Illinois and remained until his death.

Isom, the second son, was born in South Carolina in 1778. He married Ruth Vaughn. He died in Madison county, Illinois, in 1820, and was buried at Upper Alton. In 1812 he was elected first sheriff of Madison county, which at that time embraced all of central and northern Illinois, and a part of the present state of Wisconsin. Mrs. Dora Gillham Krome, daughter of Shadrach B. Gillham, third son of Isom Gillham, and her children, are the only descendants of Isom Gillham still residing in Madison county.

The finding of the beautiful prairies and heavy wooded valleys of Illinois by the Gillhams was through the treachery of the Indians, James, the fourth son of Thomas I, had moved from South Carolina to Kentucky. In June, 1790, while he and his eldest son were

at work in the fields, a party of Kickapoo Indians stole his wife and other three children and successfully escaped to their hunting ground in northern Illinois. On his return from work he discovered his loss, and after following their trail, he was convinced his missing ones were alive, as he could often see the footprints of his wife and children. He sold his farm, placed his remaining child in the care of neighbors, and with the determination to regain his family, started north into an almost endless wilderness, full of savages and wild beasts. He visited trading posts in hope of tidings. From old Vincennes he went to Kaskaskia and after five years' search found them in a Kickapoo village in central Illinois. He was so well pleased with the new territory of Illinois that he, two years later (1797), with his reunited family, settled in the American bottom near St. Louis.

From the glowing accounts of the new country by James in his home letters, Thomas, the third son of Thomas, was induced to come, reaching Illinois the last day of the year 1799. The other sons, John and William, followed and on June 10, 1802, arrived in Monroe county. The same year John settled on the west bank of Cahokia, in section 19, township 4, range 8. In a few years he removed to section 1, township 4, range 9, one-fourth of a mile west of Wanda.

John Gillham, fourth son of Thomas (by his second wife), served as corporal in the Sixth South Carolina Regiment. He enlisted March 29, 1776, and was discharged June 1, 1777. (From records of war department.) He was also in the South Carolina Militia, under Colonel Brandon. (From South Carolina records, Columbia.) He was married in South Carolina to Miss Sarah Clark, by whom he had twelve children, six boys and six girls. He died in 1832 and is buried in the cemetery near Wanda.

Ryderus C. Gillham, third son of John Gillham, was born in South Carolina, June 18, 1773, and came with his parents and uncle to Madison county in 1802. He was first married to Susannah Brown and settled in the northeastern quarter of the northeastern quarter of section 12, township 4, range 9. By this wife he had seven children, to the oldest of whom, Samuel P. Gillham, all credit is due for the writing and preserving of the genealogy and early history of the Gillham family up to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Ryderus C. Gillham, in 1817, filed a certificate of register in the land office at Kaskaskia, in the Territory of Illinois. On September 29,

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1817, a land grant for the southwestern quarter, section 6, township 4, range 8, was executed at Washington in the general land office on parchment and signed by James Monroe, president, and Josiah Meigs, commissioner of the general land office. This land grant is now in possession of E. L. Gillham, a grandson of R. C. Gillham, and is in a splendid state of preservation. This quarter section and the original eighty-acre tract have always been owned by a Gillham, descendant of Ryderus C. Gillham, and with the exception of two years a Gillham has always lived on it. It has never had a mortgage recorded against it.

Ryderus C. Gillham married second Ruhama P. Stockton, nee Patterson, born January 16, 1793. By this union six children were born. Politically he was a Whig, and his reason for coming to Illinois was, as he often said, because he "would not rear his family in the lap of slavery." A history of Illinois printed in 1849 says: "The convention (or slave) party of 1824 owed its defeat to the Gillham family and its kinsmen, who almost in a solid phalanx cast five hundred votes against the proposition to make Illinois a slave state." He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a charter member when this religious society was first formed in 1809, by the authority of the Western Conference, held that year in Cincinnati, Ohio. Services were held at private houses till 1812, when he and his neighbors built the first church at Old Salem, now Wanda. In connection, a brief sketch of this church, which also served as school-house, will be of interest. The following description is given by Samuel P. and Ryderus C., Jr.: "This house was built out of what may be termed raw material, the frame work being from hewn timbers tenoned and put together with draw-pins, the siding, split-boards rived in the timber and nailed on with home-made, hand-forged nails. Mother Earth formed the floor. The seats were made of black walnut, to the backs of which were hinged a board which could be propped up like a shelf for school use and lowered for church purposes. Drawers were made to slide under the seats, to hold such paraphernalia as were used in that day, the most important of which was the Bible, from which the children learned to read and spell."

In 1838 the Old Salem camp ground was laid out and substantial camps built by Ryderus C. and his neighbors. He served as juror in the first murder case tried in Madison county.

Ryderus C. Gillham was a member of the

state militia, an armed organization which at that time was very necessary to protect the frontier homes from the depredations of the Indians. On the 19th day of April, 1814, Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois territory, issued a commission, thereby making Ryderus Clark Gillham first lieutenant in the Second Regiment of the Illinois Territory Militia. This commission is now in the possession of Mrs. Emily P. Gillham, the wife of Mr. Gillham's child. It is printed in old style type and is in a perfect state of preservation.

Of the thirteen children born to Mr. Gillham, but one survives (1911), namely: Eleanor E., born March 26, 1833. She married John Wilson and removed to Marion county, Illinois, where she now resides with her son. A genealogy of each of his children would require too much space, hence only those who have lineal descendants still living in this county will be taken up. Hannah, second daughter of R. C. Gillham by his first marriage, was born November 2, 1817, died April 20, 1858, was married to Charles Sebastian and had ten children, of whom five are now living. Charles P., the seventh child, who now resides in Edwardsville, Illinois, married Martha F. Tartt, daughter of John Tartt, an old resident of the county. By this union five children were born, namely: Frank E., of Chicago, who married Jessie Stubbs and has one child, Mary Burk; Leota May, who married Carl J. Andel; Claude M., who married Hazel A. Comstock, and has one child, Alice Maude; Grace D., and W. Paul, the two latter residing at Edwardsville with their parents.

Gershom P. Gillham, fourth child of Ryderus C., by his second marriage, was born November 21, 1828, and is deceased. He married Mary Lacy and the four living children of their union are as follows: William R., J. Franklin, George L. and Daniel B. After the death of his father, he and his brother James took charge of the old Gillham homestead until 1849, when, in company with neighbors, he fitted out an overland train and went to California. After his return he married and built a sawmill two and a half miles north of Wanda. Several years later he, with John Gillham, bought out the Western Hotel in St. Louis. Later he returned to Madison county and engaged in farming. He died at the home of his brother James in Alton, November 23, 1875. He served in the Civil war, being first lieutenant of Company F under Captain Jake Kinder, of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Regiment. Politically he was a Republican, and both he and his wife were mem-

bers of the Methodist church at Wanda. William R., the first child, married Lydia Southard, and by this union they have four children now living, namely: Maude, Claude, Gershom and Imo. Claude is now living in Idaho and the other three reside with their parents in Alton. George L., third child of Gershom, married Marie Gerding and now resides in Alton.

Ryderus C., Jr., youngest child of Ryderus Clark Gillham and Ruhama P. Stockton, was born July 3, 1836. He obtained his common school education in the old combined school and church built by the early settlers at Old Salem, now Wanda, and finished with one year at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. On December 29, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily P. Suringer, and together with his older brother James took charge of and began farming the Gillham estate. The following year an older brother John (by his father's first marriage), bought out the interests of all heirs in the estate, except his and James'. The year after Ryderus C. obtained possession of all his father's estate, except the interest of James, by buying out John, and on October 16, 1860, a deed therefor was recorded in the recorder's office at Edwardsville, Illinois. Early in life he became convinced that farm lands were a safe and profitable investment, and by industry and frugality he and his wife added materially to the original homestead. During the year 1891 he gave up active business and built a comfortable residence on a five-acre tract in Oakland Addition, Edwardsville, to which new home, he, with his wife and two younger sons, moved on New Year's Day, 1892.

Since the candidacy of General Fremont he supported the principles of the Republican party and was present at the Lincoln-Douglas debate held in Alton October 15, 1858. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, Tuesday, December 29, 1908. In attendance were four children, seven grandchildren, and many relatives and friends. He was an enthusiastic and consistent Mason. He was raised in Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, June 4, 1863, was a charter member of Lodge No. 146, Royal Arch Masons, organized at Edwardsville in 1872, and a member of the Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, K. T., at Alton. The Scottish Rite degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-second inclusive, were conferred on him in the Oriental Consistory at Chicago. He was also a charter member of St. Clair Lodge of Perfection at East St. Louis. He died

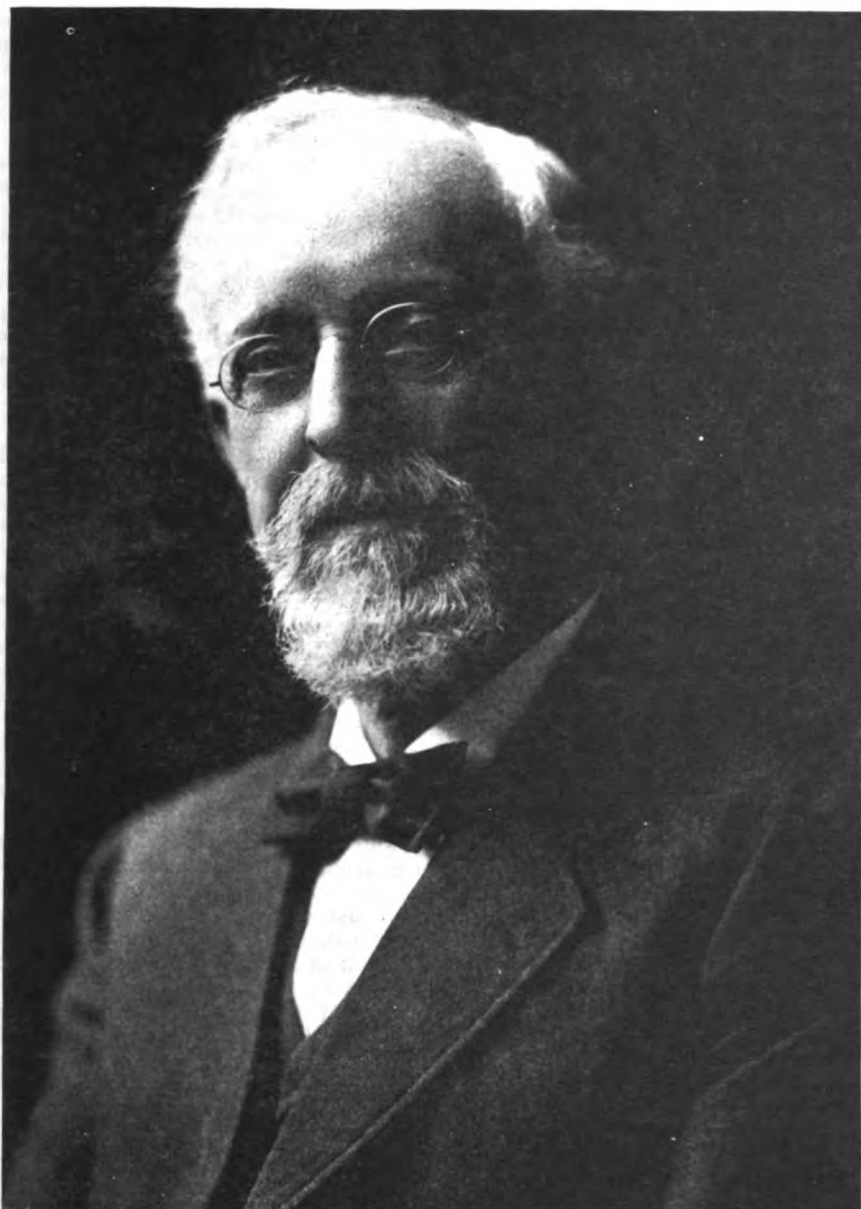
March 23, 1910, and in accordance with his wishes, was buried by the Knights Templar.

Five children were born to Ryderus C. and Emily P. Gillham, namely: Fannie F., Charles Elmer, Edward L., Frederick C. and J. Franklin. Fannie F. was born May 1, 1860. After attending the Wanda school she graduated from Shurtleff College in 1882. After teaching three years she was married in 1886 to Rev. R. E. Pierce. Both she and her husband are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. They have three children,—Raymond Clark, Mary Theora and Benjamin Elmer. They, with their children, reside in University Park, Denver, Colorado. Charles E., born January 13, 1862, died December 3, 1896. After finishing the eighth grade at Wanda he entered the Freshman class at Shurtleff College. In February, 1884, he was united in marriage to Lida K. Kendall. By this union two children were born—Charlotte K., who died in early childhood, and Ruth K., now living with her aunt, Mrs. Fannie Gillham Pierce, in Denver. In politics Charles E. Gillham was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 99, of Edwardsville, and at his death in 1896 was buried by that order in the Wanda cemetery. After his death his wife and daughter removed to Edwardsville and made their home there until the death of the former, which occurred June 5, 1909. She is buried beside her husband in the Wanda cemetery.

Edward Lavern, third child of R. C. Gillham, was born February 1, 1864. After finishing the common school course at Wanda and a three years' course of higher branches at the same school, he engaged in farming with his father and so continued eight years. He was united in marriage, November 25, 1891, to Miss Mary W. Flagg, daughter of Mrs. Willard C. Flagg, of Liberty Prairie, and to them were born Willard Clark, Charles Elmer and Norman Flagg. The granduncle of these boys, Thomas O. Springer, once remarked that they were genuine Madison county boys, in as much as they came from some of the oldest Madison county stock, their great-grandparents being Ryderus C. Gillham, who settled here in 1802, John Springer, in 1814, Gaius Paddock, in 1818, and Gershom Flagg, in 1818. Edward Lavern Gillham became a member of Masonic lodge, No. 99, of Edwardsville, in February, 1905. For further information concerning Mary Flagg Gillham, see history of Flagg family.

Frederick Clark Gillham, third son of R. C. Gillham, was born March 4, 1870. His educa-

STANFORD  
UNIVERSITY



*He Le Gillham*

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tion was attained through attendance in the Wanda school, Northwestern University, Evanston, and the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He is interested in manufacturing enterprises in various parts of the state and actively identified with the Granite City Trust & Savings Bank, Granite City. He is an ardent Mason and identified with and a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M., Alton Council, No. 3, R. & S. M., Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, K. T., Alton, Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Chicago. It was through his influence that the first body of of the A. A. S. R. was established in East St. Louis in 1906, of which he was chosen as the first presiding officer. All the other bodies have since been established there, the last one the Mississippi Valley Consistory, of which he was selected and made the first Commander-in-Chief, being authorized to work under dispensation of October 2, 1911. As a reward for his early labor in the Rite in East St. Louis, he was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Honorary, Thirty-third degree, at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., held in Buffalo, New York, September 15, 1908.

John Franklin, fourth son of R. C. Gillham, was born March 4, 1870. His early education was obtained at Wanda. After attending school at Evanston a year, he entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and was graduated from that institution in 1892. He took a two years' course in law at the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, graduating in 1894, and returned to his home town and took up the practice of law. He was elected state's attorney of Madison county on the Republican ticket in 1904 and was re-elected to the same office in 1908. He is a member of different fraternal organizations, being a Knight of Pythias and a Scottish Rite, or thirty-second degree Mason.

Ryderus C. Gillham, Jr., was much interested in family history and genealogy and took great pleasure in relating anecdotes and customs of people living in his childhood. In later years he often said: "I have lived in the era of greatest advancement." His father's first house was built of logs. It contained but one room, which had a split log or what was then known as a puncheon floor. The house in which he was born was built in the same fashion as the old combined school-house and church before mentioned, except that it had a smooth board floor. He saw the wool, flax

and cotton grown from which his mother and sisters, carded, spun and wove into clothing material, wool for winter and flax and cotton for summer. His father, being a South Carolinian by birth, supplemented his flax by growing cotton, which would mature on the sandy soil just south of his house. The shoes for the family were made by his father, from hides tanned on the place. The bread was made from corn meal ground on the water mill just north of Edwardsville. The more well-to-do settlers had white bread (bread made of wheat flour) on Sundays. Sugar syrup was made in a large maple grove four and one-half miles southwest of Edwardsville, on land now owned by Charles Smith. People came for miles around and camped and made their sugar. On his father's farm was a charcoal pit from which all the settlers made their powder. Mode of travel was to walk, ride horse-back or drive an ox-cart. In making the round trip to Alton (ten miles) with the ox-cart, it took from daylight to nine o'clock at night, the creaking of the wooden hubs on their wooden axles heralding their return long before they actually arrived. He remembered the first wagon brought into the neighborhood by John Springer, father of his wife, who also had the first harness and drove the first horse-team. The first one-horse wagon that he saw was driven by John Springer, who was escorting the first teacher of the Old Salem school about the neighborhood and soliciting subscriptions for pupils at two dollars and fifty cents per head for a term of six months, the teacher to "board around." The first buggy brought into the neighborhood was owned by Charles Gillham, son of John IV, son of Thomas. The first shot-gun he remembered seeing, while a school-boy, was in the hands of a teacher. He had never seen other than rifles, and the bore of the gun impressed him greatly, as he then knew nothing of shot and thought this gun took a very large ball. The first double-barrelled shot-gun belonged to Joshua Dunne-gan and is now in the curio collection of the sons of E. L. Gillham. In his boyhood days the wheat was cut by hand sickle, one-half acre being a day's work. Next followed the cradle, with three or four acres,—a day's cutting. The reaper that required a man to rake off by hand in bunches came next. The first in this locality was owned by Joshua Vaughn. The first header was owned by his brother, S. P. Gillham. Then the self-rake, dropper and present binder followed in succession. The first mode of threshing was by the flail, then threshing floors were made, the bundles cut

and evenly distributed and tramped out by horses, a girl or boy riding one horse and leading another. When he was a good-sized boy he heard it announced after church that the following week a horse power threshing machine would start operation on the place of William Gillham, adjoining the school-ground on the north side. The machine arrived and school was dismissed to give all a chance to see it.

The plow he first used he described as having an iron edge and wooden mould-board, necessitating carrying a paddle to scrape off the dirt and it was drawn by oxen. From this he lived to see successive improvements up to the four-horse steel gang and gasoline tractor.

JOHN ELBLE, who was elected supervisor of Alton township in April, 1911, has been identified with the political affairs of this city and county for many years. His first campaign in city politics was made thirty years ago, when he was elected alderman. Few citizens of the county are more interested in its history of the past and the advancement of the future than Mr. Elble. His interest in the preservation of old records led him, several years ago, to make a transcription of the proceedings of the first county court that sat in Edwardsville in 1813. His copy extends to 1817, thus preserving a blurred and fading manuscript which may have since been entirely lost. In this and many other ways Mr. Elble has constituted himself an authority on many phases of the county's past.

His interest in Alton's history is partly due to the fact that this is his birthplace. He was born here January 17, 1855, a son of Benedict and Margaret (Von Stein) Elble. His father, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1831, and died in Alton in 1872, was as a youth interested in the revolutionary movements of '48, and as a consequence exiled himself from the land of his birth in that year and settled at Alton. He was a man of much influence among his fellow countrymen, many of whom settled about here through his advice and leadership. For a number of years he was agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and one of his valued possessions was a passport as an American citizen, signed by Lincoln and Sumner. He was prominent in the Masonic order, and was also known for another talent almost native to the fatherland, skill as a musician. For many years in Alton he was a merchant, being a member of the firm of Fishbach & Elble, who conducted a general store on East Second street. He was also active in Democratic politics, and served

as city treasurer and city assessor. His wife, who was born in St. Louis, died in 1867, and they were the parents of six children: John; Amelia, wife of George Berner; Mary, wife of William Richardson; Joseph; Julia, wife of William Hopps; and Louise, wife of Wayne Freeman.

During his youth Mr. John Elble attended the schools of this city and was a student in Shurtleff College. From that he first turned his attention to farming for a year, was then employed two years by the Drummond Tobacco Company when its plant was in Alton. For a time he conducted a store and was in the baking business five years, after which he engaged in the retail liquor business at Second and Piasa. In 1896 Mr. Elble became local manager for the Anheuser-Busch Company, this being now his principal business connection. The local office of Anheuser-Busch, at Alby and Front streets, now occupies the site which originally was covered by the first station of the St. Louis & Terre Haute Railroad in Alton.

Mr. Elble was elected alderman from the fifth ward in 1882 and 1884, and on removing his residence to the second ward, was elected alderman from that ward in 1886, being the first German to represent that division of the city. He also served as assistant supervisor of the township several terms. For many years he has been an active Democrat, and a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has been supervisor of Alton township five times prior to the present one, making ten years as supervisor and four years as assistant supervisor. He was a candidate for sheriff in 1906 and was defeated by only a small vote. When the militia company of Alton was disbanded one of the last acts was to attend President Garfield's funeral, in which procession Mr. Elble carried a snare drum, being a member of the militia and also of Gossran's famous cornet band at the time. He has been a member of the Board of Review for Madison county five times, three times by election and twice by appointment. Mr. Elble affiliates with Germania Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Elks club at Alton, the Germania Benevolent Society and the Alton Turner Society. He is fond of outdoor sports, belonging to numerous hunting and fishing clubs.

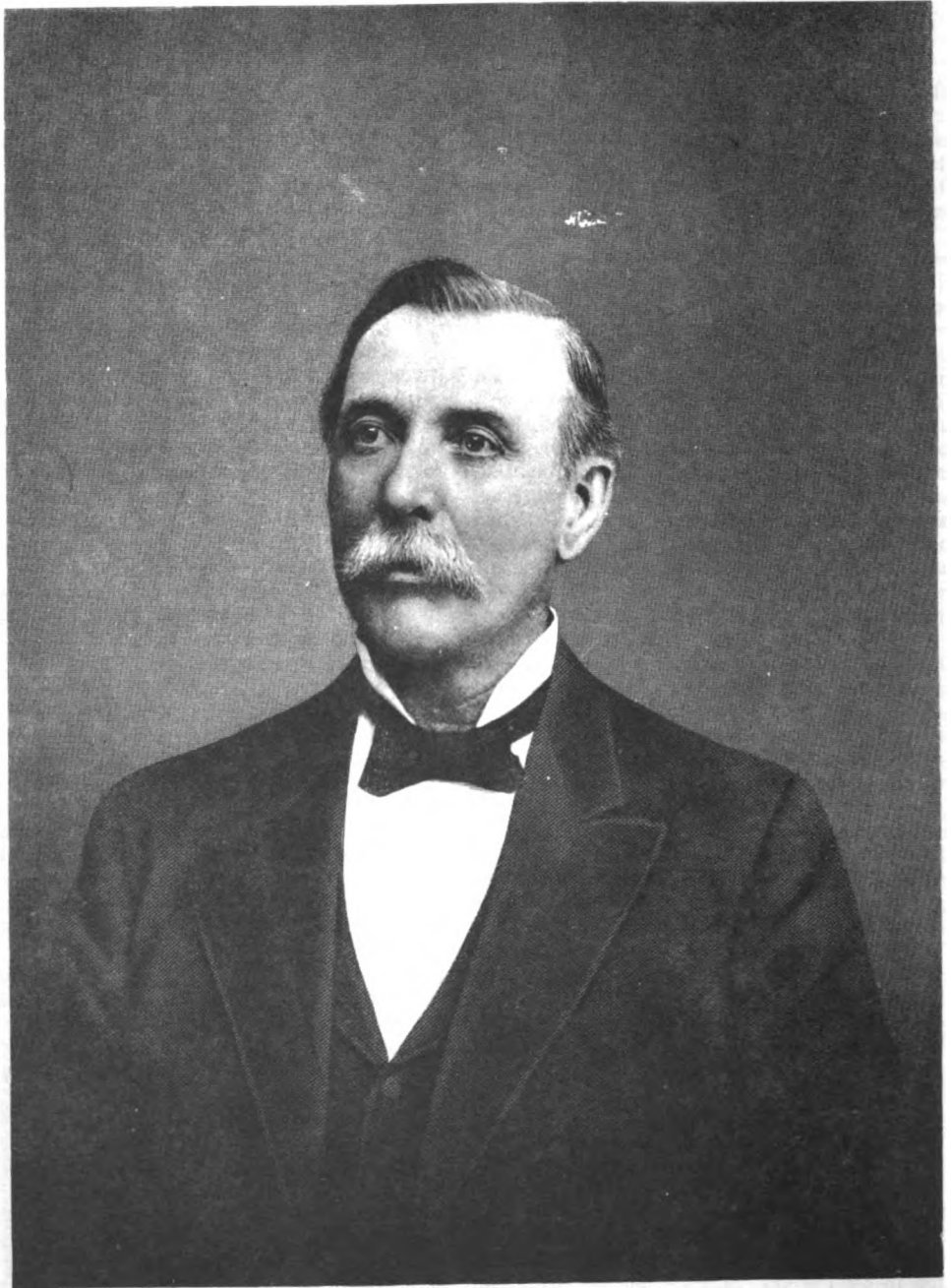
On January 29, 1880, Mr. Elble married Miss Anna M. Arens, daughter of Theodore and Henrietta (Loeffler) Arens, who were natives of Germany, and her father was formerly engaged in the baking business in Al-

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... 1850, when John J. Brown, ...  
... daughter of Eliza Brown ...  
... to Brighton, Illinois, in 1870, and ...  
... settled in Alton ...  
... John J. Brown ...  
... of ...  
... in ...  
... spread the ...  
... 1870





*H. C. Priest*

ton. Mr. and Mrs. Elble have had five children: Louise, deceased; Mamie; Benjamin; Henrietta; and Fred, deceased.

HENRY CALVIN PRIEST, who died at Alton, October 31, 1900, was one of the most successful and enterprising men identified with the business development of Alton during the last century. He came to Alton in 1854, young in years and experience. At that time Alton was an important center of the lumber industry. Each season millions of feet of lumber were rafted down the river, and several firms at Alton originated or controlled a large part of the business. Henry C. Sweetser, an uncle of Mr. Priest, had settled in Alton in 1838 and had for a number of years been engaged in the lumber trade. Mr. Priest entered his employ and later became his partner, thus establishing the firm of Sweetser & Priest. In 1885 Mr. Priest bought the entire business, and carried on a large trade in lumber and building materials.

Mr. Priest was born in Massachusetts, November 25, 1830, a son of Josiah W. and Eliza (Sweetser) Priest. The father was also a native of Massachusetts, was a clothier, but for the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming. Eliza Sweetser belonged to one of the oldest New England families. Seth Sweetser, the first American settler of the name, came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1637. Henry C. Priest was one of seven children, the other being Josiah R., Nathan E., Willard E., Placentia E., William A. and one that died in infancy.

After being reared on his father's farm and spending two years in Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Priest came west in 1852 and during one year taught school in Jersey county. A long and active business career brought him material prosperity, and he used his success for the promotion of many good works in his home city. He was a kindly, generous man, and his means were often used to promote the success of institutions and undertakings of public spirited nature. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and was affiliated with the lodge and chapter Masonry.

Mr. Priest married, at St. Louis, February 21, 1884, Miss Lucia I. Brown, of Newbury, Vermont, a daughter of Elisha Brown, who came to Brighton, Illinois, in 1870, and subsequently settled in Alton.

JOHN E. DUSTMANN. German ancestry and solidarity of character combine with American progressiveness to make John E. Dustmann one of the county's successful farm-

ers and stock-growers. He was born in Prairietown, Illinois, July 31, 1861, a son of Henry and Helena (Aden) Dustmann. The family of Henry Dustmann consisted of Herman, Fred, Henry, William, Louie, Anna, Minnie, Mary, Helena and John Dustmann. The father and mother were industrious, economical people, and they were able from time to time to add to their holdings of farm land until their farm now consists of four hundred acres as fertile land as can be found in the county.

John E. Dustmann, like his brothers and sisters, attended the German Lutheran school and the district school of the locality. Until he was twenty-nine years of age he remained at home, assisting his father with the management of the home farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Halbe, the daughter of Henry and Anna (Schroer) Halbe. She was born on March 25, 1868. To the union of John E. and Mary Dustmann were born six children, namely: Ella, Olinda, Edna, Maria, Erwin, and Tillie, the latter of whom passed away in infancy, the mother dying three weeks later, on April 14, 1904.

The present Mrs. Dustmann, prior to her marriage, was Miss Anna Bohmann. She was born in 1870 to David and Paulina Bohmann, both natives of the Fatherland. She was the eldest of eight children, one of whom died in infancy. John, William, Henry, Lizzie, Mary and Lena Bohmann were her brothers and sisters. To John E. and Anna Dustmann have since been born three children, Emma, Johanna and John. Mr. and Mrs. Dustmann are members of the German Lutheran church, and loyal supporters of all its many good works.

In the field of politics Mr. Dustmann is found under the standard of the "Grand Old Party." He bears a high reputation as a kindly neighbor, a good friend and an upright citizen.

EDWARD C. SPRINGER is one of the leading lawyers of Madison county, and has been a member of the bar at Edwardsville for thirty-five years. During this period he has been connected with many of the most important trial cases before the courts, and his success is the result of solid ability and painstaking care for the interests of his clients. He is now the senior member of the firm of Springer & Buckley, Mr. Leland H. Buckley being his partner.

Mr. Springer is a native of Edwardsville, born May 7, 1854. His father, F. J. Springer, was born in Germany in 1812, came to Amer-

ica in 1833, and for many years followed the trade of a blacksmith in Edwardsville. His shop stood on Main street up to 1863, and during the California excitement of '49 he equipped many wagons that went over the western trails. He married Sophia C. Thurnau, who was born in Germany and came to this country in 1845. She died in 1907, at the age of eighty-five. There were six children in the family: Henry J., Fred J., Edward C., Otilie E., William F. and Otto J.

Mr. E. C. Springer was educated in the Edwardsville schools, studied law at home and in the law department of the Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. For seven years he was a partner of the late Judge John G. Irwin. He and his brother William F., practiced together until 1901, and then the present firm was organized.

In politics Mr. Springer is a Democrat and for many years has taken a helpful interest in the civic life of his city and county. The only public offices held by him were in connection with the public schools of Edwardsville, serving three years as president of the Board of Trustees of Edwardsville township, and three years as president of the Board of Education of the city of Edwardsville. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Springer married, September 27, 1893, Miss Sarah J. Robinson, daughter of Rufus and Mary Robinson, and has one son, Frederick Easton Springer, who was born January 22, 1896.

WILLIAM P. ARRINGTON, of Alton, is a son of the late Louis Arrington, who was prominently identified with the glass industry at Alton for many years.

Louis Arrington, who died at Alton, was born in Farquhar county, Virginia, September 4, 1837. In 1850 the family moved to Ohio and a year later to Wheeling, where he began work in a bottle factory as "carrying-in-boy." In 1852 he was apprenticed to the bottle-blower's trade, serving four years. The trade was then unorganized and the business depressed, so that he was unable to find employment. In 1856, therefore, he went to work for the Crescent Rail Mill and continued in that work until the war.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Second West Virginia Regiment and was a soldier of the Union for three years, until the remnant of the regiment was mustered out in June, 1864. He then returned to his old trade in a glass factory, following his occupation in different states. In 1866 he joined the old union of glass workers, and thenceforth was an active

and efficient promoter of the principles of organization. In April, 1877, he took an active part in organizing Branch No. 31, at Alton, and represented the branch on the executive committee of the Improved Druggists Ware Glass Blowers League. In 1880 he was elected manager of the western division of this League and held the office for a number of terms. He helped in the guidance of the organization when its principles were not yet securely established, and exercised a balance of judgment and integrity of motive that was invaluable in his relations to business and the community.

Louis Arrington was married at Jerseyville, November 22, 1871, to Miss Mary Hugh. Their three children who reached adult years were: Mary, born November 14, 1876, wife of E. J. Doecke, of Alton; Elizabeth, born August 26, 1881, wife of Frederick Burke, of Hillsboro, Illinois; and William P. The mother of these children died June 27, 1893. Louis Arrington married, February 20, 1895, Mary Raymon, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Sutter) Raymon.

William P. Arrington was born at Alton August 14, 1883. After graduating from the Alton high school in 1901, he began railroad work. For six months he was yard clerk, was billing clerk three years and a half, in 1905 was promoted to cashier of the local office of the C. P. & St. L. Railroad, and December 16, 1910, was appointed to his present position as freight agent of the company at Alton.

He married Miss Ethel Fanning, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of J. A. and Jennie (Gilmore) Fanning. They have one child, William Russell, born July 4, 1906. They are both members of the Cathedral parish at Alton.

CAPTAIN EDWIN DILLER YOUNG. Prominent among the esteemed and valued citizens of Madison county is Captain Edwin Diller Young, who was for many years intimately associated with the development and advancement of the Mississippi river traffic as master of a river steamer, but is now living retired from active pursuits in his pleasant home at Upper Alton. He was born, November 28, 1846, at Hanna Furnace, Pennsylvania, coming from thrifty German ancestry, his Grandfather Young having immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, where he subsequently lived and labored until his death.

William Young, the Captain's father, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1816 and was reared and educated in the Keystone state, where he began life for himself as a merchant. In 1848 he came with his family to Illinois,

settling in Galena. There were then no railroads west of Chicago, the Mississippi river being the great highway of commerce, with Galena, on the Fevre river, a port of entry. He found employment as clerk on a river boat, and later became captain of a steamer plying between Galena and Saint Paul, and stopping at intermediate points on the Mississippi. Going to Chicago in 1861, William Young was there engaged in the commission business for two years. Relinquishing that industry, he went to Saint Louis, and there served as collector for the Northern Line Packet Company until his death, July 6, 1874.

The maiden name of the wife of Captain William Young was Elizabeth Jane Adams. She was born in Hartslog, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Judge Joseph Adams and granddaughter of Jacob and Catherine (Hoy) Adams. Her great-grandfather, Captain James Adams, who married Isabella Weldon, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1734, and died in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1824. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as captain of the Fifth Battalion in 1777 and 1778. Hon. Joseph Adams, who was born and bred in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, removed from Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, to Illinois, in 1849 and after living for awhile at Milan, Rock Island county, took up his residence in Galena, where he became prominent in public life, serving as school commissioner; and having been county superintendent of schools of Jo Daviess county when the first high school in Galena, Illinois, was established. Late in life he returned to Milan, and lived with his daughters, Mrs. Joseph Huyett and Mrs. Rebecca McLaughlin. Mrs. William Young died July 6, 1874, two hours after her husband's death. Eight children were born of their marriage, one of whom, Mary C., died at the age of five years, while all of the others are still living, as follows: Edwin D., of Upper Alton, Illinois; William A., of Minneapolis, Minnesota; John J., of St. Louis, Missouri; Samuel A., of Detroit, Michigan; Anna R., (Mrs. Heether) of Marshalltown, Iowa; Henry B., of Birmingham, Alabama, and Jennie M., Mrs. Charles J. McCombs, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Edward D. Young acquired his early education in the Galena schools, and as a lad of sixteen years secured a position on a steamer running from St. Louis to Saint Paul, and continued as a clerk on that and other boats for several years. He was afterwards captain of different steamers plying the Mississippi,

including the "Dora," the "First Bald Eagle," and the "Belle of Calhoun," during his life on the river being a successful and popular officer. Having acquired a fair share of this world's goods, the Captain is now living retired, his home being at Upper Alton.

On December 28, 1871, Captain Young was united in marriage with Mary A. Dickson, who was born in Alton, Illinois, a daughter of Mark and Maria Dickson, of whom a brief sketch is given on another page of this volume, in connection with that of George Dickson. The Captain and Mrs. Young have two children, Mary A. (Mrs. Fulton Seeley) and William Mark.

IRA E. AUSTIN. One of the vital things about a man's existence is his love for the country and country life. Back to the land is the advice that the heart and soul offer man when unrest torments him in his business life. The man who can heed this cry is very fortunate. Ira E. Austin is one of the men who has tried the business life, but he has come back to the farm. It used to be thought that brains were not necessary to manage a farm, but that age has passed. One man can grow thirty bushels of corn per acre and another on the same kind of land can only get twenty. The cause for this difference is in the farmer's head rather than in his field. Mr. Austin is a man who has used his head as well as his muscles in all of his work.

He was born in Chouteau township, January 8, 1863. His father, G. R. Austin, was born January 26, 1814. He received his education in New Orleans, where he took a medical course. He graduated, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced in New Orleans for some years and then came to Marysville in Madison county, where he practiced, working up a large practice. He was very much of a lodge man, being high up in Masonry and a great worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary Segar, who was born on the first of April, 1833. To this union were born seven children, as follows: John Wesley, born September 12, 1849; Sarah E., born May 15, 1851; Martha M., born January 8, 1854; William B., born July 23, 1855; Henry C., born March 16, 1857; Edward E., born October 27, 1859; and Ira E., born January 8, 1863. Dr. Austin died the day after Christmas in 1863. On the 8th of January, 1866, his widow married William Porter, one child being born to this union, Charles H. Porter, born October 28, 1866.

When Ira was not a year old his father died and he was brought up by his mother.

When he was old enough he attended the public schools in Chouteau township; he finished the required work in these schools and then was sent to Carlinville, where he remained one year. After this he learned telegraphy in the station at Mitchell, Illinois. He proved an apt pupil and soon took charge of a station along the Big Four, and successively had charge of several stations along the line in Illinois. After a few years of railroading he returned to the old home farm on which his father had lived while he was practicing medicine. He has lived here ever since, and has become one of the successful farmers of the district.

On February 3, 1887, he was married to Anna McEvelly, a daughter of Antony and Mary (Giddy) McEvelly. He was a native of Ireland and she came from New York state. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Ethel, born December 21, 1888. She was educated in the country schools of Chouteau township and later attended the Ursuline Academy at Alton. She was married on October 28, 1908, to Joseph L. Maile, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Maile have one child, Alice Jeanette, born on the 12th of November, 1909.

Mr. Austin was brought up in the tenets of the Catholic church and has held to his allegiance. In politics he is a Democrat, but he does not take any very active part. He is well thought of by the farmers in the neighborhood and by the members of the community in general. They have known him practically all of his life and have reason to know his real worth.

WILLIAM HEIENS, an enterprising farmer and dairyman, who is located in Fosterburg township, is very successful in both branches of his occupation. He is possessed of the ability to "hustle" one of the requisite characteristics of the man who would accomplish anything worth while, but combined with this forcefulness and push is found so much common sense that he conducts his affairs in a practical manner.

On the 25th day of September, 1878, on a farm near Fosterburg in Madison county, William Heiens made his first appearance on the scene of life. He is a son of J. F. and Caroline (Grenemier) Heiens, natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country in their youth, and settled near Belleville, Illinois. They later moved to Fosterburg, where they passed the remainder of their days engaged in farming and in rearing their nine children, --Maggie (Mrs. Buerjus), Mary (Mrs. Oldenmettle, (deceased), John F. (died July,

1911), Hilka (Mrs. Schweitzer), Annie (Mrs. Johnson), Caroline (Mrs. Dingerson), Kate L. (Mrs. Herman), William, and Hiska (Mrs. Bierbaum). Father Heiens did not live to see his children grow to maturity, as his death occurred August 25, 1882, when he was beginning to prosper in his farming pursuits, and to his widow was left the task of bringing up the family. That she succeeded in her efforts to instill correct principles of living into their lives, the present positions of daughters and son give evidence. After being a widow for twenty-eight years her death occurred the day after Christmas, 1910.

The only surviving son of this family is William Heiens. When he was but four years old his father died and he lived on the farm with his mother and sisters. After he grew to man's estate he felt a desire to experience other methods of farming; he left his home and went to Davenport, Iowa, where he gained employment with a farmer, but after four years he returned to the old place and has remained there ever since. He rents a farm of two hundred and three acres, which is owned by Benjamin Hermann. In addition to his general farming he has a small dairy herd of twelve cows, and he also has six horses and forty hogs.

In 1902 Mr. Heiens was married to Miss Hannah Moehle, daughter of Christopher Moehle, of Madison county. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Heiens was brief, as in February, 1906, the wife died, leaving one child, Beulah, whose birth occurred March 8, 1903.

Mr. Heiens, though a first-class farmer, has not confined his attentions to his agricultural work. He is interested in politics, being a partisan of the principles laid down by the Republicans; he is a school director, rendering efficient service towards the educational betterment in Fosterburg; he is connected with fraternal orders, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, holding the office of treasurer in the Fosterburg camp of the Modern Woodmen. He is a man who is popular with his neighbors and who is liked and respected by all his numerous acquaintances.

DENT ELWOOD BURROUGHS, senior member of the drug firm of Burroughs & Whiteside at Edwardsville, represents a prominent family which has been identified with Madison county for over half a century, and whose members in the earlier generations were distinguished as soldiers, citizens and business men in the colony and state of Maryland. One of the direct ancestors of this branch of the Bur-



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH POGUE

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roughs family was in the Revolutionary army at Trenton when the Hessian troops were surprised and captured. On the maternal side, Captain Dent was an officer of the Maryland militia during the war of 1812 and stoutly resisted the landing of the British at Benedict. He was subsequently captured by the British troops, and was offered a large amount of gold if he would give information of the position of the American troops, an offer which the patriot scorned. Captain Dent was a Maryland planter whose tobacco fields were noted over the state. The Civil war dissipated his fine estate, but he lived to see the Union preserved, dying in February, 1872.

The grandparents of Mr. D. E. Burroughs were John A. and Elizabeth (Dent) Burroughs, the former a prosperous farmer of Maryland. Their son, Hon. John C. Burroughs, for many years a prominent citizen of Fort Russell township, was the father of D. E. Burroughs. John C. Burroughs was born in Maryland, August 20, 1838. He acquired his early education at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, and later pursued a classical and scientific course. He interrupted his lay studies to make a tour of the west, which brought him through Madison county, where he was so pleased with the soil and climate and people that he determined to make this his future home. Against the desires of his parents he located at Edwardsville on August 27, 1857, and while supporting himself by teaching he studied law with A. W. Metcalf. After a brief tour of the south he returned to the principalship of the Greenfield schools, and then began his career as a farmer on rented land. He was one of the early scientific farmers of Madison county, and soon became the owner of an estate of three hundred and twenty acres.

During the war, when frequent depredations were caused by Missouri horse thieves, he with William H. Cotter organized the Horse Thief Detective Society and was its president for eight years. He was a war Democrat, an ardent advocate for retrenchment and reform in municipal, state and national affairs, and was prominently identified with the Grange movement. In the improvement of agriculture his name deserves a lasting record in Madison county. For many years he was president of the Madison County Agricultural Fair Association, and represented the county at the National Agricultural Congress in St. Louis in 1872. For several years he was chairman of the Democratic central committee, and in 1869 was his party's candidate for county

judge. His death on January 4, 1876, took away one of the county's foremost citizens. He married Esther A. Burroughs, and they were the parents of six children, four of whom reached mature age: Dent E., Edward W., Daniel C. and Mary E., the latter of whom married Rev. Benjamin W. Wiseman, of the Baptist church.

Dent E. Burroughs was reared on his father's farm in this county and took a three years' course in the Illinois State University. His first business experience was as a clerk for W. D. Harnist, the druggist; he taught school two years at Peters, and was then engaged in farming until 1892. Purchasing the interest of Mr. Trares in the drug store of Trares & Judd, he began the business with which his name has been successfully identified to the present time. The firm is now Burroughs & Whiteside, one of the most popular commercial establishments of Edwardsville.

In politics Mr. Burroughs is a Democrat. He was formerly active in the local company of the Illinois National Guard, being elected second lieutenant in 1880 and later first lieutenant and captain, finally resigning his commission. Throughout his active career he has been identified with the agricultural interests of the county and has conducted a well improved farm in addition to other affairs. He is president of the Commercial Club of Edwardsville, is the first vice president of the State Retail Merchants Association, is the president of the Edwardsville Investment Company, owner of the Wildey Theater building; has been president of the Board of Education of Edwardsville; and was a member of the city council, representing the Second ward. He is a member of the Methodist church.

On February 27, 1884, he married Miss Alice Louise Whitbread, daughter of James and Minnie Whitbread, of this county. There were four children by this marriage: John Edward, of Omaha; Minnie Esther; William Dent; and Louise; the last three still residing with their parents.

**ERNST BRANDT.** Not a little of the industrial supremacy of the great commonwealth of Illinois is due to her large number of citizens who have added the splendid Teutonic qualities to her strength, and one of Madison county's citizens of this admirable stock is Ernst Brandt. He was born in Olive township in 1860, and is one of the ten children of John and Christina Brandt, natives of Germany. Upon first coming to America Mr. and Mrs. Brandt settled in St. Louis,



where Mr. Brandt worked at his trade as a cooper for seven years. He then came to Olive township and purchased forty acres of land. By unremitting industry and with the help of his children and his thrifty wife, Mr. Brandt accumulated three hundred acres in Illinois and three hundred acres in Washington. Two of his children died in youth but the others grew up and settled in Madison county. One son, Edward, is a hardware merchant in Spokane, Washington, but with that exception all live in this section of Illinois. The parents were devout members of the German Evangelical church and brought up their children in the same faith.

Ernst Brandt followed the custom of remaining at home and assisting his father until his marriage, in 1887. At that date he was wedded to Sophia, the daughter of Henry and Minnie Shoemaker, both born in Germany. Sophia was born in 1865 and was one of five children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were named for their parents, Minnie and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brandt began their wedded life on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres situated north of Alhambra. Both of them toiled with the vigor and the enthusiasm of youth to obtain the prosperity which was theirs. Mrs. Brandt was a born homemaker, and she and her husband not only improved their home but beautified it. They had no children of their own but when Mr. Brandt's sister Caroline died leaving a family of eleven little ones, five of the orphans found places in the hearts and homes of the generous aunt and uncle. There were five sons, Otto, William, Walter, George and Edmund Anschutz, and one daughter, Amelia, who were brought up as though in the home of their parents. As they grew up the children have assisted in the duties of the home and rendered the loving service due to those who have been in all respects father and mother to them.

Mr. Brandt has been three years school director and has given the cause of education his earnest consideration. In his politics he holds the advanced and liberal view that it is the duty of the voter to give his support to the man who will best serve the community, regardless of his political affiliations.

In 1906 occurred the great sorrow of Mr. Brandt's life, when his wife was taken from him by her comparatively early death. She had shared with him the cares of a busy and a useful life; she had helped him to attain the comfort and prosperity they were to have enjoyed together and she had made herself one

with him, too, in the affections of their friends and neighbors, by their common qualities of sympathy and genuine kindness of heart. Like him she was an honored member of the German Evangelical church, in which she is no less missed than in the circle of her many friends.

Since Mrs. Brandt's death her husband's duties and responsibilities for the care of the five children have been doubled. However, their presence is a comfort to him in his sorrow. His niece, Carrie Anschutz, acts as his housekeeper and the boys help with good will in the many tasks of the farm. The bread cast upon the waters is returning to him not merely in service, but in the things that cannot be hired or bought, grateful affection and loving care.

Surrounded by the children of his adoption, Mr. Brandt lives comfortably in his beautiful home in the northwest corner of the township, where the beautiful shade trees and well kept lawns speak of ease and repose. Not only in his home circle but wherever he is known, he is valued for his unswerving honor, his progressive ideals and his incorruptible integrity.

CAPTAIN WALTON RUTLEDGE. Distinguished not only for his able assistance in developing and promoting the mining interests of Madison county, but as a veteran of the Civil war and as a citizen of great worth and integrity Captain Walton Rutledge ranks high among the esteemed and valued residents of Alton, which has been his home for upwards of half a century. A native of England, he was born April 18, 1835, in the county of Durham, where his ancestors and kinsmen have for generations been associated with the mining affairs of that part of the country.

His father, William Rutledge, a life-long resident of county Durham, was instrumental, in his capacity of a mining engineer, of developing several valuable mines. He married Mary Ann Miller, who spent her entire life in the county of Durham, and of their fourteen children but four came to America, as follows: John, for several years a mining engineer in Madison county, Illinois, died at North Alton; Joseph and Robert, who were in this country during the Civil war, but subsequently returned to England and secured good positions in their native county: and Walton.

Educated in the Mining School of county Durham, Walton Rutledge became skilled as a mining engineer, and after coming to the United States, in 1854, worked in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines for two years. Com-

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*Chas. Lerow.*

ing from there to Alton, Illinois, he operated as a mining engineer until 1863. In September of that year he enlisted for one hundred days in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and served as first sergeant of his company until receiving his honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. Returning then to Alton, he raised a company of soldiers, of which he was commissioned captain, it being Company I of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected in his official capacity until the close of the conflict. Being then honorably discharged with his regiment, Captain Rutledge resumed work as a mining engineer in Alton, continuing until 1881, when he was made mine inspector, an important position which he has since filled in a most creditable manner. The Captain has the distinction of having been the author of the first mining law passed by the Illinois Legislature, and it is said that more of his ideas have been incorporated into the mining laws of this state than those of any other one man. Previous to his appointment as mine inspector, Captain Rutledge served as county surveyor of Madison county.

In 1857 Captain Rutledge was united in marriage with Marie Eno, who was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, a daughter of Daniel Eno, who came with his family to America, and after living for a time in Alton, Illinois, purchased a farm in Madison county, Illinois, and there spent his remaining years. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge are the parents of six children, namely: William A., Elmer Ellsworth, Susan Ella, John J., Mary Ann and Herbert W. William A., of Saint Louis, a mechanical engineer, married Martha Gros, and they have two children, Marie and Susan Ella. Elmer Ellsworth Rutledge, a civil engineer, who has served as city and county surveyor and is now in the employ of the Standard Oil Company married Emily Mook, and has one daughter, Mildred. John J. Rutledge, a mining engineer, is one of the three mining engineers in the employ of the United States Government. He married Ella Gates, and they have three children, Alton G., Alma and Marie Eno. Mary Ann Rutledge, the second daughter of Captain and Mrs. Rutledge, married L. La Pell, who is in the United States civil service at Washington, D. C., in the department of agriculture. They have one child, Rollin. Herbert W. Rutledge, who is also employed in the same department at Washington, married Rose Schrimmer, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Susan Ella Rutledge, the older daughter, lives with her parents.

Captain Rutledge was reared in the Episcopal faith, but the family attend the Baptist church. The Captain is a member of Alton Post, No. 441, G. A. R.; of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; of Alton Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, K. T.

CHARLES LEXOW. It is not often that one man is found who can fill so many offices at once as does Mr. Lexow. He is township assessor, justice of the peace, notary public, treasurer of the township, etc. In addition to these various offices he is a farmer on a large scale. The most independent man in the world to-day is the farmer,—the producer. Upon his land he can grow everything necessary for himself and family, at the lowest cost of production. The remedy for the evils existing in our overcrowded cities to-day is the movement back to the soil. Mr. Lexow is a man who has made everything he possesses, aided only by his natural abilities and by the education which he received. That is a capital which has stood him in good stead and he realizes to the full the value it has been to him.

He was born in Germany, August 12, 1862, the son of Carl and Augusta (Wise) Lexow, both of whom were born, married and died in their native land, Germany. Charles attended the public schools in Germany and graduated from the high school. Then he went to a commercial college and took a business course. At the end of this course he took a position as bookkeeper and continued the work for three years and a half. At that time he felt that he was going to be drafted to serve in the army and, feeling a great aversion to military service, he embarked on the Red Star line for the United States. He came direct to Madison county, Illinois, and when he reached here he had very little money in his pocket. He soon spent what little he had and had not yet found any congenial work. He had made up his mind, however, that he would take anything that would bring him in a little money. He got a position as hostler for Dr. Gillick and filled this office for three months. At the end of that time he got employment in the Lewis Heagan dry goods store and served as clerk for a year and a half. Next he came to Mitchell and was employed as clerk and assistant post-master. In 1887 he had saved up enough money to start in business for himself. He opened a hotel and store and ran them both for a period of eighteen years. He made a suc-

cess of the store and hotel and was able to buy some land near Mitchell, Illinois. This he cultivated and soon bought more. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres and during the past six years he has been managing his land himself in addition to performing the duties pertaining to his other offices.

On September 21, 1887, the year that he started in business for himself, he married Helen Reinemann, a young lady of German birth. Her parents were natives of Germany and when Helen was two years old the family came to this country, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Lexow have four children living: Charles C., a graduate of the high school and commercial college. He married Louise Sido. The second child, Lena B., graduated from school at Mitchell and attended the Ursuline Academy. She is living at home. Bertha is ten years old and is going to school, and next is George.

Mr. and Mrs. Lexow are Catholics and are in St. Elizabeth parish. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and has always been very active in political affairs ever since he came to this country. He was chairman of the township committee for twelve years. For eight years he has held the position of township clerk. He has been assessor for seven years and township treasurer for twenty-one years. He has been a notary public sixteen years and he is now a justice of the peace. He has various financial interests in the county, besides his farm. A man can be elected to office without necessarily being a very desirable person, but he cannot hold the same office year after year and have one honor after another showered upon him without having made good. Mr. Lexow won the confidence of the people in his community years ago and he has never done anything to shake that confidence. He is a man whose reputation both private and public is irreproachable. His character will bear the closest investigation and the results will show it to be without blemish.

HENRY HEEPKE. The best start in life that a man may have is the untarnished name of his forebears, and in this heritage the son of Fred and Sophia (Leeseman) Heepke is indeed fortunate. Fred, the father of Henry Heepke, was a native-born son of Prussia in the German empire, the date of his nativity being December 3, 1833, and the names of his parents, William and Wilhelmina (Fehrmann) Heepke. Fred Heepke remained in the fatherland until his twenty-seventh year. He then immigrated to the United States, landing first

at Brooklyn, New York, where he remained a few years before coming to the state of Illinois. Here he found employment as a farm hand, working in several places at the wage of eight dollars a month.

In 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Leeseman and in the following year he bought a farm of his own. This union was blessed by the birth of two children, Henry, the immediate subject of this review, and Emma, now Mrs. Charles Bartels. Mrs. Fred Heepke passed to her eternal reward on the 30th of May, 1906.

On March 28, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Henry Heepke to Anna Bartels, the daughter of Charles and Philipina (Stahlhut) Bartels. She was born February 15, 1865, the year which marked the closing of the sanguinary civil war, and was educated in the public schools of her native district. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heepke five children have been born, as follows: Emma, born March 3, 1890; Mary, born October 16, 1891; Fred, born February 5, 1893; Henry, born November 8, 1894; and William, born January 19, 1900. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heepke are members of the German Evangelical church, and attend the church of that faith at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Politically Mr. Heepke gives a hearty support to the men and platform of the Republican party, and has himself been honored with a place on that party's ticket several times—and has made a successful race for the office of township clerk, in which position he has served the community ably and well.

Mr. Heepke owns eighty acres of farm land in Fort Russell township, a half interest in one hundred and sixty acres located in Wood River township, and another half interest in one hundred and sixty acres located in Jersey county, Illinois. He has made quite a reputation as a general farmer and stockman who directs his work in the light of the best and most productive methods known to the most enlightened farmers. His position in the community is one of eminence reached by the constant practice of high dealing in all the relations of life, and he is regarded by his neighbors with genuine affection and respect. Mrs. Heepke passed to her eternal reward on the 26th of December, 1901.

GEORGE PAUST. The agricultural success of Madison county is due largely to the characteristics of the men who are engaging in farming. George Paust is possessed of a spirit of energy

and progressiveness, and his efforts have been crowned with prosperity.

George Paust was born March 14, 1873, in Massac county, Illinois. He is a son of Frederick and Fredericka (Strosic) Paust, natives of Germany, where they were educated; each came to America separately and settled in St. Louis. There they became acquainted with each other and subsequently were married. They became the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, whose names are as follows,—Julia, Louise (deceased), Cornelia, Alfred (deceased), Lydia, Amelia, Arthur, Laura, Ida (deceased), and George. Mr. Paust followed the occupation of farming in Massac county and later moved to Madison county, where he remained until his death, in 1888. He was prosperous in his undertakings and was able to give all his children the advantages, of a thorough general education sending some of them to the district school and all to the German Lutheran school.

George Paust was the sixth of the family in order of birth; he spent the first few years of his life in Massac county and then accompanied his parents to Madison county, where he received his education. When he had reached the age of fifteen years his father died and it was necessary that the young man should assist in the work about the farm. He remained at home, the support of his mother and sisters, until 1898, at which time he procured a farm of his own near Edwardsville. There he lives today, his ten years' experience on his mother's farm aiding him to make a success of his own.

In 1898 Mr. Paust married Miss Willhelmina Rost, a daughter of Carl and Augusta (Lange) Rost, the former a native of Germany and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rost reared a family of twelve children—four sons and eight daughters,—Maria, Louise (deceased), Amelia, Katharine, Augusta, Elizabeth, Lydia, Carl (deceased), Daniel, John, August and Willhelmina, the latter the wife of Mr. Paust and the fifth child in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Paust commenced their wedded life on the farm near Edwardsville where they still reside, attending to the duties in fields and house, and also occupied in the rearing of their four children—one son and three daughters,—Norman, Edna, Bernice and Alma. Edna and Bernice are interesting students of the Quercus district school.

In his political views Mr. Paust always aligns himself with the Republican party, and

in his religious connection he is an honored member of the German Evangelical church, deeply interested in the promotion of every good work advanced by the different branches of religious activities. Mr. and Mrs. Paust are both industrious, conscientious people, and they are respected and esteemed as good, kind neighbors by the members of the community in which they reside.

CYRUS EDWARDS, a brother of Governor Ninian Edwards, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, January 17, 1793, the ninth of fourteen children of Benjamin and Margaret (Beall) Edwards. The family is of Welsh ancestry, and settled in Virginia during colonial times. Benjamin was born in Virginia in 1750, a farmer by occupation, was a member of the Maryland convention which ratified the federal constitution, and was a member of the legislature and represented his district in Congress. In 1800 the family moved to Kentucky, where he died at the age of seventy-four.

Cyrus Edwards had a limited education in early life, but afterwards gained a little knowledge of Latin and Greek in an academy. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law under his brother, Presley Edwards, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, the territorial capital of Illinois, his brother Ninian being territorial governor at the time. During 1815-19 he was at Potosi, Missouri, engaged in practice over many counties of that state, and then returned to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy H. Reed.

In November, 1829, he located at Edwardsville. In 1832 he was elected a member of the legislature, and continued in the house or senate until 1840. In 1860 he was considered the only Republican strong enough to carry Madison county, and was elected to the legislature, during which session he was instrumental in securing the election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States senate.

In 1837, when the Whig candidate for governor, he owed his defeat to the illegal voting of Irish laborers on the Illinois & Michigan canal. Many important movements of his time bear the impress of his efforts and judgment. He was the author of the 2-mill-tax clause in the constitution of 1847.

In 1835 he was instrumental in securing the charter for Shurtleff College, and donated real estate, money and services to the institution, and was president of its board of trustees for thirty-five years.

Two years of his life were devoted to rais-

ing of the local fund to assist in building the Terre Haute & Alton railroad (now the Big Four). Against the ridicule of many, he organized and brought to completion the "Alton and Upper Alton Horse railroad," and always took much pride in this achievement. For many years Mr. Edwards made his home at Upper Alton, and was one of the most highly esteemed of the many prominent men who made their home there during the last century. His death occurred on August 31, 1877. He was a member of the Baptist church of Upper Alton.

His first wife died January 16, 1834, the mother of eight children. The last of these to survive was Isabella, who married Dr. Webb C. Quigley, of Alton, and became the mother of several children now living in Alton.

In November, 1837, Mr. Edwards married Sophia Loomis, a daughter of Rev. Hubbel Loomis (see following sketch). There were four children by this marriage:—William Wirt, Mary Beall, Margaret E. and Elias L.

Mary Beall Edwards married the late George K. Hopkins, whose death occurred in 1901. Mr. Hopkins was a wholesale druggist and during the '60s was a member of the firm of Quigley Bros. & Company, whose establishment was at Second and State streets. Later the firm was Quigley, Hopkins & Company, and later Mr. Hopkins transferred his business to St. Louis. Mrs. Hopkins, who has spent all her life in Madison county, represents one of the most historic names of the county and state, and her knowledge of the past and its noted personalities has a wide range of interest and historical value.

REV. HUBBEL LOOMIS was born at Colchester, Connecticut, May 31, 1775, a son of John Loomis. He prepared for the ministry, graduated from Union College in 1799, and in 1831 settled at Upper Alton, where he resided until his death, December 15, 1872, at the venerable age of ninety-eight. He was one of the founders of Shurtleff College, for many years a member of the faculty, and that institution is partly a memorial of his life. He possessed the New England conscience and courage of his convictions, and was one of the few who openly sustained the course of Lovejoy in Alton. He was both a theologian and student of science, especially of mathematics. In his early career he was identified with the Congregational church, but most of his life he labored in the interests of the Baptist denomination.

His first wife, whom he married in 1815, was Jerusha Burt. She died in 1829, the mother

of six children. In 1832 he married Mrs. Hannah Pratt, who died in 1864. His six children were: Jerusha, who married James T. Bradford; Sophia, who was the wife of Cyrus Edwards; Elias, who held the chair of mathematics in Yale College and was the author of several well known text books; Caroline, who married Z. B. Newman, of Shurtleff College; David B., who became a prominent citizen of Minnesota; and John C., who spent many years as a teacher in the south and was in the faculty of Alabama University.

EDWARD WILLIAM FIEGENBAUM, M. D., has practiced medicine in Edwardsville since 1876 and has been a resident of the city for over forty years. Successful in his profession, a public-spirited citizen and an energetic business man, he has a well-merited place among the men of influence and ability at the present period of Madison county's history.

Born at Boonville, Missouri, December 4, 1854, he became a resident of this county when his parents located at Highland in 1865, and since 1870 his home has been in Edwardsville. From the public schools he entered, in 1868, McKendree College at Lebanon, was a student there until 1870, and in 1874, he entered the St. Louis Medical College. In 1876 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and in the same year began practice at Edwardsville. In a few years he had attained a front rank in his profession. Though in every way one of the modern representatives of medicine and surgery, he followed the custom of older physicians in compounding his prescriptions in his own pharmacy. His office and handsome residence on Main street has been a welcome landmark to an entire generation.

For several years Dr. Fiegenbaum was county physician and at various times he has been local representative of the state board of health and the state board of charities. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, and is president of the Southern Illinois Medical Society and secretary of the Madison County Medical Society. His medical library is one of the best in Edwardsville and his interest in knowledge extends to many fields. He has served on the board of education and without participation in practical politics has been identified with all measures for the advancement of the welfare of his city and county. He has been a member of the Methodist church since he was twelve years old and represented the Southern Illinois Conference as lay delegate to the Gen-

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*E. W. Fegenbaum M.D.*



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eral Conference at Los Angeles in 1904. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the board of directors of the Madison County Centennial Association and is enthusiastic and active in society work.

Dr. Fiegenbaum represents the third generation of a German-American family. His grandfather, Adolph Fiegenbaum, immigrated to this country and settled in Missouri. William Fiegenbaum, the father, was ten years old when the family came to this country and for sixty-one years of his life he was a prominent minister of the German Methodist church, his field of service including stations in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. His death occurred in 1906. He married, at St. Louis, Sophia Gusewelle, who was also a native of Germany. Their children were: Adolph F., Dr. Edward W., Dr. Julius H., Bertha A., Martha and Lydia Mary. Dr. Julius H. is a resident of Alton.

Dr. Fiegenbaum married May 15, 1881, Miss Julia Gillespie, who died in 1886. On June 11, 1890, he married Miss Mary E. Springer.

THOMAS MORFOOT, superintendent of the Alton plant of the Illinois Glass Company, came to Alton in the fall of 1886 and began work in the glass factory as a packer. For several years he contracted for the unloading of materials at the plant, then became assistant superintendent, and in 1902 was promoted to the office of superintendent of Alton's largest industry. Personal industry, ability to control men, and loyalty to the interests of the corporation gave value to his services and brought about his rapid promotion to a place of responsibility and trust where the welfare of a great business largely devolves on his shoulders.

Mr. Morfoot was born in Yorkshire, England, October 30, 1862. William and Mary (Pipes) Morfoot, his parents, had three children—John, deceased; William, who came to Canada and in 1909 to Alton, where he is a foreman of the Illinois Glass Company; and Thomas. Both the parents lived and died in England.

Thomas Morfoot came to the United States in 1885, at the age of twenty-three, and after a brief residence at Carlinville located in Alton. Besides his office with the glass company, he has been president of the Keiser & Morfoot Livery and Undertaking Company since 1897. He is a charter member of the Alton Lodge, No. 746, of the Elks.

He married, July 22, 1892, Miss Helena Keiser, daughter of Ira and Margaret (Allen) Keiser. They have one daughter, Margaret Mary, born September 1, 1895, now a student of the Alton high school. Mrs. Morfoot is a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES T. KING. Endowed with business ability of a high order, mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes James T. King, a well known merchant of Upper Alton, has been actively associated with the affairs of the years in many capacities, included in which were three years' service for the preservation of his beloved country. A native of Madison county, Illinois, he was born October 1, 1844, in Fort Russell township, where his father, Hilleary Thompson King, was a pioneer.

Born in Calvert county, Maryland, Hilleary Thompson King was reared and married in his native state, residing there until 1832. Taking advantage there of the greater opportunities offered to men of industry and energy on the frontier, he came with his wife to Madison county, Illinois, locating in Fort Russell township. Purchasing a forty-acre tract of land with only his good name and promise to pay as his capital, he made good his title and added other tracts to the little farm. He erected a one room house, with a shed attached, and began the strenuous task of redeeming a farm from the forest and prairie. Deer, wild turkeys, geese and ducks were plentiful and the wild pigeons in their migrations often darkened the sky for hours together. Indians passed to and fro but were not troublesome. There were no railways for a number of years after he settled there, the farmers for miles around hauling their surplus products principally to St. Louis, their best market. No house contained a cooking stove or sewing machine, but the spinning wheel or the shuttle were heard in every home, and the Dutch oven, with glowing hickory coals, furnished bread and delicious roast pig and turkey, of which there was always an abundance. Subsequently erecting a good set of buildings on his place, Hilleary T. King occupied them a number of years, when he sold and moved to Moro, where he was engaged in farming until 1875. Disposing of his Moro property, he migrated to Iowa and, having purchased a large tract of land in Davis county, was there employed in agricultural pursuits and stock raising for a number of years. Subsequently taking up his residence in Omaha, Nebraska, he there spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of four score and four years.

He married Louisa Dorsey for his first wife. She was also born in Calvert county, Maryland, and died in 1860, at Moro, Illinois, leaving four children, namely: Mary Eleanor, Benjamin, James T. and Clara. His second wife was Miss Higbee.

James T. King acquired the rudiments of his education in Fort Russell township, attending first schools supported by subscription, each scholar being assessed two dollars and fifty cents for a term of three months. The school house was about sixteen by twenty feet, its rude slab seats without backs, being held up by wooden pins, while a board bracketed against the wall served as a desk upon which the pupils did their writing. Professor Reggan, Mr. King's first teacher, boarded around, becoming acquainted with the parents and obtaining a good knowledge of pioneer living. He took a nap most every afternoon while the pupils were conning their lessons, placing his head against the wall for a support. The pupils would take advantage of this custom of the master to steal outside and lunch on wild grapes, plums and blackberries, timing their feast with the slumbers of the teacher to escape punishment. Later Mr. King attended school in Moro, and on the death of his mother in 1860, secured a position in a book store in Decatur, from where, on August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the following month went with his regiment to Covington, Kentucky; from there going through the Blue grass country to protect the residents from Morgan's rebel raiders, doing duty at the principal county seats of that state. He was next sent with his command to Tennessee in pursuit of the armies under command of Generals Bragg, Van Doren and Forest, skirmishing with the enemy on the route marked by Franklin, Triune, Shelbyville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Winchester, Stevenson and Bridgeport; thence on a thirty-five mile forced march past Chattanooga, on September 18, 19 and 20 he fought the bloody battle of Chickamauga. Mr. King was a member of Grangers Reserves which made the four mile run on the last day of the battle to the rescue of Thomas. The Reserves and Thomas Corps bore the brunt of the battle, and held back the entire Confederate army until Rosecrans had reorganized his army in front of Chattanooga. During the five hours of fighting Mr. King's regiment lost thirty-seven per cent. in killed and wounded. Mr. King was struck on the leg by some missile; a split bullet imbedded itself in his throat; his gun barrel was cut through

by a shell, but he was not disabled and did not leave the firing line. He grabbed the rifle of a rebel skirmisher who had gotten too near the Union line of battle, stripped him of his accoutrements and fought out the battle with rebel gun and powder. After the battle his regiment was sent down the river to guard Brown's Ferry. The Rebels had secured possession of the railroad from Chattanooga to Bridgeport and the mountain road on the other side soon became a morgue of dead mules and broken army wagons. It was stated that thirty thousand mules gave up their lives in the endeavor to furnish the army of the Union with ammunition and subsistence. Mr. King was consequently detailed with a squad to cross the river and forage for food within the enemy's lines. While so engaged the little company of fifteen men were ambushed, Mr. King's companion shot dead by his side and the remaining fourteen made prisoners of war. After being robbed of all valuables, trinkets and best clothing, he was compelled to repair the burned railroad about Chickamauga station, when, on October 1st, he started on the prisoner's circuit, which in his case included Libby Prison, Danville Prison, Andersonville Stockade, Charleston, South Carolina, and also the stockade at Florence, South Carolina. He was in Richmond, Virginia, from October 10th to November 14th, 1863. He was then with a trainload of five hundred started for Danville; en route he purloined the caps from the muskets of the guards, and he with three East Tennessee chums jumped from the moving train and made their escape in rain and darkness. After almost superhuman efforts to reach the Union lines by way of Cumberland Gap he was recaptured and kept in Danville, Virginia, until May 16, 1864, being then transferred to Andersonville, he was then confined in the stockade until September 10th, when he was taken to Charleston; on October 6th, 1864, he was sent to Florence, South Carolina, in which stockade, without shelter, he was imprisoned until December 7th, when he was released on parole. Weak and emaciated Mr. King was nursed back to life in the hospitals of Annapolis, Maryland, and Camp Chase, Ohio. He again started for the front, but an attack of pneumonia again sent him to a hospital cot, from where May 22d, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service.

After five years of farming and school teaching he engaged in the mercantile business in Golden, Colorado, later establishing a wood and iron works, and was engaged in manufac-

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turing until 1881. Returning to Illinois, he was engaged in farming, milling and electrical work when, in 1902, he again entered the mercantile business in Alton, where he now conducts a book, stationery and general store. While a resident of Colorado Mr. King was active and influential in public affairs, serving as a member of the city council, of the board of education, and as one of the trustees of the State School of Mines. He is gifted both as a writer and speaker, wielding the pen with as much ease and power as he handled a gun in war days. An interesting article concerning army life which he wrote formed one of the closing chapters of the war series in the *Century* magazine under date of November, 1890, the title being "On the Andersonville Circuit."

Mr. King married in 1868 Ruth M. Dorsey, of Madison county, a daughter of Samuel L. and Letitia Dorsey. Mrs. King passed to the higher life in 1890, leaving two children, Eva Matilda and Carrie Louise. Matilda married Eugene Dieliker and they have two children, Mildred and Marjorie. Carrie L., wife of Humbert Gibson, has one child, Jean Gibson.

CONRAD RATH is one of the progressive farmers of Madison county. He believes that the salvation of the country's agriculture lies in greater skill and less waste and he tries to increase the one and reduce the other. He never has been much concerned with the worry over the farmers leaving the farm, for what we want is not more but better farmers. Yet he believes in making the farm so attractive that no man in his senses would want to leave it. He believes in men making a success of their farms, but they should use their increased revenue for great comfort for themselves and their families. This theory he has put in practice in his own case.

Conrad Rath was born in Hanover, Germany, December 11, 1844. He is the son of Joseph and Corona (Engle) Rath, both natives of Hanover, where they were brought up and educated and married. Joseph Rath learned the cooper's trade in the old country, but did not make much headway there, so in 1853 he took his wife and two children and started on a sailing vessel for the new world to make their fortunes. During the voyage they were inclined to wish they had stayed in their native land, for the little girl died, and that seemed a bad omen. However, they were obliged to continue, landing at New Orleans. They remained there eleven weeks and three days, he working at his trade. Then they took the boat and steamed up the Mississippi to

St. Louis, where they only stayed a short time and then went to the farm in Madison county, Illinois. In July, 1855, Mrs. Joseph Rath died, and soon afterward Mr. Rath was married again. He had returned to St. Louis to live and in 1865 came to Glasgow, Missouri, to see his son, who was in the army. He started with a stranger for St. Louis after he had seen his son. When the boat touched the St. Louis dock it was in the darkness of night. Mr. Rath and his companion left the boat, but no sooner had they reached the shore than Mr. Rath's companion sent him back after a grip which he, the stranger, had left on board ship. Mr. Rath, being obliging, returned to the boat, but he was never seen or heard of since. He had five hundred dollars on his person and it was always supposed that he met with some foul play for the sake of the money he carried.

Conrad Rath has but slight recollection of his home in Germany, he being only eight years old when he came away. He remembers the horrors of the voyage and the death of his little sister on the way. He remembers their arrival at New Orleans and the strangeness of everything he saw, the people, some chattering French and some English, and the darkies who surrounded him on all sides. The blue skies and the flowers which he saw all around him and the newness of everything to him. French or English, was alike unintelligible to the little German boy, whose uppermost feeling was one of homesickness for his native land and longing for his little playmate. He went to school and learned the language very quickly and with the boy's readiness to accept all changes with philosophy, he soon became accustomed to the country's different ways. He lived for three months in New Orleans and then went to St. Louis, afterward coming to Madison county, on the farm which he now owns. In 1865, just a short time before the close of the war, Conrad enlisted in Company E of the thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, an old company home for recruiting. He served as a scout in the woods of Missouri for about six months. At one time he was out in the rain, snow and sleet for three days, the result being that their clothes, which were drenched through, froze stiff. When they took off their coats the garments stood alone. This was only one of the many discomforts which he underwent during his service. When he was mustered out, on the 19th of July, 1865, he was greeted with the news that his father had disappeared, where or how he

has never known. Conrad Rath returned to the farm, to make his own way alone.

But January 30, 1870, ended his period of loneliness, however, for he then married Mary Schersting, daughter of John and Henrietta (Wendt) Schersting, both natives of Hanover, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Rath had ten children, as follows:—John, and Henry, both deceased; Louis, now in Idaho; William, also in Idaho; Clara, wife of Robert Hawk; Mary, deceased; Henrietta, living in Idaho; Catherine, living at home, as are Minnie and Joseph.

Mr. Rath is a member of the German Lutheran church, but was christened in the Catholic church. He was a trustee in the Lutheran church at one time. He has made a success of his farm, as any man with his views is bound to do. He owns one hundred and fifty-five acres of land; having had his own way to make in the world since he was twenty-one, he may justly feel that he has something for which to be thankful. He can look with pride over his land and feel that it is he who has brought it to its present state of cultivation. He is known and respected by all his neighbors.

WILLIAM BALLINGER. Noteworthy among the intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Madison county, Illinois, is William Ballinger, whose farm is pleasantly located in Fosterburg township, and in its improvements and appointments bears evidence of the industry, thrift and keen judgment of its owner. A son of James Ballinger, he was born, November 18, 1860, in Boonville, Missouri, where he spent the first five years of his earthly life.

A native of Kentucky, James Ballinger was born December 15, 1839, a son of Frank and Minnie E. Ballinger. At the age of seventeen years he migrated to Missouri, and after traveling and working in various places located in Boonville, Cooper county, which was his home for a number of years. In 1862, inspired by patriotic valor, he offered his services to his country enlisting in Company E, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Epstein. He saw much service in Missouri, fighting the bushwhackers and guerillas, and was an active participant in many skirmishes, continuing with his regiment until the close of the war. Removing with his family to Alton, Illinois, in 1865, he bought, in 1866, eighty acres of land in Madison county, and has since been profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits. His land, sixty acres of

which are now, in 1911, planted to corn, is mostly rented. He married, April 29, 1858, Matilda Jackson, a daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Virginia, and of the children born of their union seven are living, as follows: William, the special subject of this brief sketch; Mrs. Helen Walker, born July 20, 1863; Mrs. Mary Johnson, born March 9, 1866; Mrs. Carrie Hammond, born August 4, 1871; James, born February 4, 1873; Julia, born July 27, 1875; and Edward, born May 22, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. James Ballinger are trustworthy members of the Salem Baptist church, and have reared their children in the same religious faith.

Having acquired a practical education in the district schools, William Ballinger remained on the home farm until twenty-three years of age, becoming familiar in the meantime with all branches of agriculture. In 1886 he purchased seventy acres of his present fine estate, and to this has since added thirty-five more acres, his farm now containing one hundred and five acres of rich and productive land, well adapted to the growing of the crops common to this section of the country. Mr. Ballinger was formerly engaged in the dairy business to some extent, keeping a good herd of cows. He has now eight head of cattle, and keeps eleven horses, all of a good breed. His improvements are of an excellent character, and his barns are large, and his outbuildings are of convenient size and arrangement.

Mr. Ballinger married, June 11, 1883, Mary Johnson, who was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1863, a daughter of Samuel and Emma (Williams) Johnson, who came from the South to Madison county, Illinois, soon after the war, settling on the Gilm place, in Godfrey, where Mrs. Ballinger grew to womanhood, and was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger have four children, namely: Mrs. Julia Emery, born August 29, 1886; William L., born November 24, 1888; Harry T., born January 31, 1900; and Emma, born October 11, 1901. William L., the oldest son, is attending Shurtleff College, being a member of the class of 1912. Harry T. is engaged in mechanical pursuits in Alton, Illinois. Emma was graduated from the Alton High school, where she had a good record for scholarship. Mr. Ballinger, true to the faith in which he was reared, is a valued member of the Salem Baptist church.

EDWARD C. H. GAERTNER. Madison county has a generous share of those citizens whose virtues of industry, thrift and progressive-





*J. T. Wheeler*

ness make them the backbone of the republic, and one of that number is Edward Gaertner. He was born in the town of Hamel in this county, where his parents had come from St. Louis, and a little earlier from Germany. Caspar G. Gaertner was a plasterer who came to America when a young man and went to work in St. Louis. Here he married Mary Battermann, also born in Germany, and after a short time they moved to Hamel. Here Mr. Gaertner worked at his trade of plastering and also became the proprietor of a general merchandise store in the place.

There were eight children in the Gaertner family, of whom Edward is the sixth. The others are Henry, William, Fred, Mary, August, Otto, and one who died in infancy. The older children went to school in St. Louis and the younger ones in Hamel. They attended both the German and English schools and were thus prepared to speak two languages fluently. All but two of the children settled in this vicinity. William Gaertner is a brick layer in Alameda, California, and Fred is a farmer near McPherson, Kansas. Both are married.

Edward Gaertner began working for himself at the age of nineteen. This was in the year of 1893. He obtained employment on different farms, and he was industrious and saving, he began to accumulate something toward a start for himself. He went to work for Mr. William K. Suhre, one of the well known farmers in the township, and his work was so satisfactory that his employer retained him for seven years. On October 25, 1899, the young employe was wedded to the youngest daughter of his employer, Miss Mary S. Suhre. She was born in Hamel, on February 7, 1880. Her parents, William and Fredericka (Bloemker) Suhre, are natives of Germany, but came to America in their youth and have grown up with the country, where theirs is one of the most respected names, a synonym of honor and integrity. Mrs. Gaertner is one of five children, William, Herman, E. F. and Lena being the others.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaertner's first home after their marriage was on a quarter section of land belonging to William Suhre, situated three and a half miles northeast of Hamel. For twelve years Mr. Gaertner successfully managed this and with the able assistance of his wife attained the prosperity of a progressive farmer.

On the last day of August, 1902, was born a daughter, Martha F. M. Gaertner, into the home of Edward and Mary Gaertner. The

little girl is attending school at the Suhre school and also studying music under Miss Lou Walling, of Alhambra. Another daughter, Adele C., was born on May 11, 1907, but she lived only sixteen months and was taken from this earthly life before she had fairly begun it, dying on the eleventh of September, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaertner are members of the beautiful German Evangelical church of Alhambra, whose fine edifice is a monument to the liberality of its generous communicants, among whom the Gaertners are prominent. Mr. Gaertner has been school director for eight years, and has inspired confidence in his ability to secure the best possible advantages for the institution which has his sincerest interest, and is probably the most important of our democracy,—that of the public school. Politically he finds his views best embodied in the platform of the Republican party, of which he is a loyal member. In all relations of life, domestic, business and social, he enjoys the friendship and esteem of his acquaintances, which are his by virtue of his sterling character and his genial temperament—qualities which both he and Mrs. Gaertner possess in a like degree.

JOSEPH P. STREUBER, judge of the probate court of Madison county, was the first to be elected to that office in its new independent jurisdiction. The Illinois state law requires a county to have seventy thousand population in order that the probate business be assigned under an office by itself. By this automatic rule the office was first filled by election in 1910. Mr. Streuber was nominated as the Republican candidate in September of that year, was elected by a large majority, and assumed the duties of the office December 5, 1910, for the term of four years.

Judge Streuber was born in Bond county, Illinois, August 10, 1871. His father, Rudolph Streuber, was born in Germany in 1838, was educated in his native land and in 1866 immigrated to America, coming from New York to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1868 he moved to Old Ripley, Illinois, and in 1879 he moved to Greenville, Illinois, and remained there until his death, in 1897. He married Katherine Schwendermann, who was born in Bond county, Illinois, and still resides at Greenville.

Joseph P. Streuber received his education in the common schools and the Greenville high school. In his fifteenth year he left school



and for two or three years worked in the milling business at Greenville. In the office of Northcott & Fitz, prominent lawyers of Greenville, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1894. He began practice at Highland in this county, which has since been the city of his residence. For two terms he served as city attorney there. He was also a member of the county Republican central committee, the other members of which were Henry Brueggeman of Alton, Captain Neustedt of Collinsville, Fred Kohl of Venice, and W. R. Crossman of Edwardsville. Mr. Streuber managed the campaign while he was a member of the committee. He has been successful in both law and business, and is a director of the State & Trust Bank at Highland. Fraternally he affiliates with the Elks, the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. In June, 1896, he married Miss Katherine Wherli, a daughter of Katherine Wherli, of Highland. They are the parents of one son, William J.

CHARLES L. GOULDING. Numbered among the more prominent and successful business men of Alton, Illinois, is Charles L. Goulding, who as president of the E. H. Goulding's Sons' Company is actively identified with the advancement of the real estate and mercantile interests of Madison county, being connected with the leading jewelry establishment of this section of the state. He is president of the Commercial Company of Alton, a corporation owning a very fine five-story office building on West Third street, and is also owner of several of the best mercantile buildings in Alton. A native-born citizen, his birth occurred in Alton, May 13, 1875.

His father, the late Edward H. Goulding, was born at West Millbury, Worcester county, Massachusetts, where his father located on coming from England to America with his family, and where he spent his last years of life. As a boy he attended school quite regularly, but at the age of fourteen years he left home and was ever after self-supporting. Becoming an expert telegraph operator, he located at Kansas City, Missouri, when it was a frontier town, and there opened the first telegraph office. He subsequently superintended the construction of a telegraph line extending from St. Louis, Missouri, to Cairo, Illinois, and continued in the telegraph business a few years longer. Taking up his residence then at Alton, Illinois, he became associated in the jewelry store of David E. Brown, with whom he learned the details of the jew-

elry business. In 1852 he embarked in business on his own account, opening a store on Belle street, and after ten years' occupancy of the Belle street store, moved to Third street, and continued in this location until his death, in 1895, when his sons, Edward P., and Charles L., took charge of the establishment. The business was later incorporated as E. H. Goulding's Sons' Company, and when, in September, 1909, Edward P. Goulding died, the entire charge of the business devolved upon the remaining member of the firm, Charles L. Goulding. The store is one of the largest and best equipped in Illinois, and is the longest-established of its kind in the state, having been conducted by father and sons for nearly sixty years.

Edward H. Goulding was married four times, his son Edward P. having been born of his first marriage. His third marriage was to Hannah Lyons, who was born in Connecticut. Her father, Luther Lyons, a native of Connecticut, was of early English ancestry. Coming with his family to Illinois in pioneer days, he purchased land at Bethalto, Madison county, and was there engaged in general farming during the remainder of his life. Mrs. Hannah Goulding passed to the life beyond in 1880, leaving two sons, namely: Charles L., the special subject of this brief sketch, and Frank.

Acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of Alton, Charles L. Goulding subsequently attended a Saint Louis Business College, after which he was book-keeper for a mercantile house until the death of his father, when he became identified with the substantial business in which he has since been so prosperously engaged. It was through the efforts and promoting of Mr. Goulding that two old buildings occupied as saloons and boarding houses on West Third street, known as the Empire House, were bought in the year of 1906, dismantled and on this site the Commercial Building, the finest office building in Alton, was erected.

Mr. Goulding married, in 1900, Blanche Walter, who was born in Alton, Illinois, a daughter of George and Martha Walter. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goulding, namely: Robert, Alice and Louise. Fraternally Mr. Goulding is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOSEPH S. THRAILKILL, M. D., in his professional services has been prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as

by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives and the trust reposed in him by the public is indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Bethalto, Illinois, for fully a score of years, and here he is popular both on account of his skill as a physician and surgeon and by reason of his loyal and public-spirited citizenship.

Dr. Joseph S. Thraillkill was born in Laclede county, Missouri, on the 30th of July, 1860, and he is a son of William L. and Minerva J. (Miser) Thraillkill, both of whom are now deceased. The mother of the Doctor was summoned to the life eternal when he was a child of but three years of age. When he had reached his tenth year his father remarried and the young Joseph S. remained under the parental roof until he had attained to his legal majority. William L. Thraillkill was engaged in farming during the greater part of his active business career and he was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1889. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native county of Laclede, Dr. Thraillkill attended school at Lebanon, Missouri, and in 1880 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, continuing as a student in that excellent institution for a period of one year. In 1881 he decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and accordingly began to study for that profession in the fall of 1881, at which time he entered the American Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, being graduated therein as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Thraillkill located at Carpenter, Illinois, where he initiated the active practice of his profession and where he continued to reside for the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which, in 1891, he came to Bethalto. Here he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative patronage and here he is accorded recognition as one of the best physicians and surgeons in Madison county. In connection with the work of his profession he is a valued and appreciative member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Bethalto Lodge, No. 735, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides his medical practice he is financially interested in the

Farmers Bank of Bethalto, being one of the stockholders in that substantial monetary institution.

In Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 2d of November, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Thraillkill to Miss Victoria I. Judd, who was born at Butler, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Charles H. Judd. Mrs. Thraillkill was graduated in the high school of Edwardsville, Illinois, and she is a woman of most gracious personality, being deeply and sincerely beloved by all with whom she has come in contact. Dr. and Mrs. Thraillkill have five children, namely,—Ethel, who has made a specialty of music and who is now engaged in teaching music; Marie, who is attending the high school at Bethalto; and Genevieve, Josephine and Ruth, all of whom are pupils in the graded school.

In their religious faith Dr. and Mrs. Thraillkill are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees. He has ever been deeply interested in educational affairs in this district and has been a member of the school board for the past seven years. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and while he has neither time nor ambition for political preferment of any description he is ever on the qui vive to do all in his power to advance the best interests of the community in which he has so long resided and in which he is accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

MANUEL H. BOALS, a retired manufacturer and business man, has been a resident of Alton for over half a century. The M. H. Boals mill and lumber yards on Second street has been for many years one of the city's important industries and is one of the landmarks of the manufacturing district. In the last half century few citizens have identified themselves more closely with the life of the community, and in the record of many movements and enterprises undertaken for specific ends or for general public welfare the name of Mr. Boals appears as contributor of material aid or effort. One of the older business men, he is a representative of that fine class of earlier citizens who are often referred to as men who "did things" for Alton.

He was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1833. His parents, Larue F. and Sarah (Hinny) Boals, were natives of the same state, and the town of Boalsburg in Cen-

tre county was named in honor of the family. Larue F. Boals was a farmer in Venango county until his death January 30, 1879. He was born in 1787, and his ancestors came from Germany to Pennsylvania. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The thirteen children in the parents' family were named as follows: David, Margaret, John, Jonas, George L., Franklin, Manuel H., Gordon S., William J., Sarah A., Eliza J., Matilda, and Nathaniel S. The last-named died in Andersonville prison during the Civil war.

On his father's farm in Pennsylvania Mr. Boals passed his youthful years, securing an education in the meantime in the country schools, and at the age of nineteen began learning the trade of carpenter. When proficient in this trade he came west and in 1854 located at Alton. Accompanying him to this city was William W. Martin, and they soon formed the partnership of Martin & Boals, carpenters and builders, which was continued for seven years. In 1864 they established the planing mill, sash and door factory at the corner of Second and Ridge streets, and the business soon required the services of twenty workmen. In 1877 Mr. Boals became sole proprietor, and the plant was moved to the site of the old car factory on Second street. The business has been a large and prosperous one for many years, and is now under the active management of his sons, William J. and Harry G.

Mr. Boals was actively identified with the old Alton Woolen Mills during the last years of that institution. The stone factory building, still standing on Belle street, has for many years been a landmark of the city. F. K. and G. B. Nichols established the mill in 1861, and for many years it manufactured a varied line of woolen goods. It was later given the name of Piasa Woolen Mills, and for a time during the '90s Mr. Boals was president of the company. His business activities have also extended to other enterprises. His long career, always characterized by the highest integrity and the judicious and vigorous management which entitles one to large responsibilities, has been amply rewarded and he is enjoying a pleasant retirement at his comfortable home on Sixth street.

In politics he began voting with the Republican party in its first presidential campaign, when Fremont was the nominee. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and for many years

has been one of the active members of the Congregational church of Alton.

Mr. Boals was married, March 5, 1857, to Miss Margaret Logan. She died in January, 1864, leaving one son, John L. On April 10, 1867, he married Juliet J. Vaughn, who died May 9, 1908, and six children were born to this marriage: Minnie M., William J., Martha L., Frank S., Larue R. and Harry G.

FRED W. KORDING. The backbone of a country's prosperity and citizenship is its farmers, and this has been admitted by statesmen for centuries. If industry, integrity and progressiveness are present on the farm no need to worry about the fate of a nation. Madison county, too, owes its present status largely to the fine men who make up the tillers of her farms, and among these is Fred W. Kording, the well-known farmer and stockman. He was born in Hamel township, March 30, 1872, a son of Ernest and Amelia (Witte) Kording. His parents were both natives of the Fatherland and brought with them from the old country that stability of character for which America has ever been grateful to the nation who bred it. The parents of Fred W. immigrated to this country at an early day with their parents. They were industrious, economical people and in time they were rewarded with a pleasing prosperity, becoming the possessors of one hundred and thirteen acres of excellent farm land.

Fred W. was the youngest of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely,—Ernest, Caroline, Mary and Fred. The Kording children received their education at the Hamel German Lutheran school. Ernest died when only a child, at the age of four years. Caroline has since become Mrs. Fred Vogalsang, who makes her home in the state of Oklahoma. Mary was united in marriage to George Cassens, who passed away, leaving his widow with four children.—Emma, William, Clara and Ernest Cassens. She has since married Theodore Eilers and is the mother of their three children,—Edwin, Mary and Edna Eilers. Ernest Kording, the father of Fred W., passed to his eternal reward in 1876, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife has since become Mrs. Gottlieb Redecker. Mr. Redecker, like his wife, is a native of Germany, having been born in the Fatherland in 1846, a son of Fred and Fredericka (Thurner) Redecker. He was a good husband and a respected citizen, and a kind father to the Kording children. In 1910 "Mother Re-

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decker," as she was affectionately called, was laid away to rest in Worden cemetery, honoured, beloved and mourned by those she left behind her. She and her family had always been members of the German Lutheran faith.

Fred W. Kording remained at home and assisted with the work on the home farm. When he was twenty-one he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Schlecte, who died seven years after. In 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Fred W. Kording to Miss Helena Bohmann, of Prairietown. She was born in 1879 to David and Paulina (Zobel) Bohmann, natives of Germany. Helena Bohmann was one of a large family of brothers and sisters, as follows: Anna, Lizzie, John, Mary, Helena, William and Henry.

In their political convictions F. W. Kording and his family favor the men and measures of the "Grand Old Party," and Mr. Kording was elected to the office of highway commissioner on the Republican ticket, an office which he fills with much credit to himself and benefit to the county.

The Kording home, standing amid their well kept fields, is situated one and a half miles south of Hamel. The condition of the farm justifies Mr. Kording's reputation as a farmer and stockman. Having no children of their own, the Kordings have adopted as their own son a bright little boy named William, aged eight years.

JESSE L. SIMPSON, of the Madison county bar, a member of the firm of Hiles & Simpson at Edwardsville, was born at Troy, this county, January 13, 1884. His early education was received at Troy and after completing the work of the common schools, in 1899, he attended the Collinsville high school during 1900-1, and the following fall entered railroad service as telegraph operator and relief agent. Four years later he resigned to prepare himself for the profession of law. In 1906 he entered the Bloomington Law School, a department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, and during the three years there also studied and completed his high school course. His admission to the bar was granted in October, 1909. In the same month a partnership was formed between Mr. Perry H. Hiles, and on November 8, 1909, the firm opened their office and began practice in Edwardsville.

The Simpson family have been identified with Madison county for many years. His grandfather, John A. Simpson, was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, October 10, 1819, and died in St. Jacob township, this

county, November 19, 1861. He married Mary E. Searcy, who was born in St. Jacob township, September 8, 1827, and died August 26, 1875, in St. Clair county, Illinois, her parents having been among the earliest settlers of that part of Madison county.

George P. Simpson, a son of John A. and father of the Edwardsville attorney was born on a farm near St. Jacob, December 9, 1853. Educated in the country schools of Marine township and reared on his father's farm, he took up the business of farming for himself when about twenty years of age and followed it with success until 1888. For the following eight years he represented a nursery company of Troy, after which he became agent at Collinsville for the Prudential Insurance Company. After ten years in the insurance business he retired and has since made his home with his daughter at Troy. An active citizen of his community, he was three years director of the Quivive school in St. Jacob township and served as assessor of Jarvis township several years.

George P. Simpson married, July 16, 1873, Miss Rachel A. Greening. She was born at Alton, November 4, 1852, and died October 29, 1888. Her education was received in the schools of St. Clair county. Her parents were Padon and Elizabeth (Smith) Greening. Her mother belonged to one of the early families of Alton, where she was born about 1827, and her death occurred about 1855. Padon Greening was born about 1817 and in later life moved to Mississippi.

CALLOWAY N. STREEPER, present coroner and an active business man of Upper Alton, was born in Upper Alton. His father was the late Israel H. Streeper, who died March 23, 1906, having been identified with Upper Alton for almost half a century. He was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1830, and brought his family to Upper Alton in 1858. He was a contractor and builder, but in 1868 established an undertaking and also a hardware business. Israel H. Streeper married, at Philadelphia June 25, 1850, Anna E. Penn, who was born at Philadelphia, June 11, 1838, and died July 11, 1891. They had eleven children. Edwin B., Katie M. and Alforetta are deceased, and the others are: Richard F., Henry Clay, Israel H., Hattie C., Calloway N., Joseph E., Robert H. and Wilbur F.

Calloway N. Streeper attended Upper Alton schools and then began assisting in his father's business. In 1892 he became a partner. In 1906 the firm became Streeper &

Wheeler (John E.), in 1908 George E. Pennington bought Wheeler's interest, which was in turn bought, in 1909, by Robert H. Streeper. The firm is now Streeper Brothers, and in 1910 they added a livery business.

Mr. Streeper for four years served as deputy coroner, and in 1904 was elected county coroner and was re-elected in 1908. Both as an official and a business man he has had a successful record. Fraternally he is affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 15, R. A. M., and with Lodge No. 466, I. O. O. F., Fleur de Lis Lodge, No. 68, K. of P., and Keen Cutter Camp, No. 1032, M. W. A.

Mr. Streeper married, January 23, 1894, Miss Matilda A. Koehne, a daughter of John H. and Caroline (Kerker) Koehne, citizens of Alton for many years. They have three children: Robert H., born August 16, 1895; John L., born March 18, 1897; Israel H., born November 3, 1899, all of them being in attendance at the Alton public schools.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, of Edwardsville, was born May 19, 1867, in Staunton township, Macoupin county. His birthplace was a log house built from timber grown on the forty-acre farm where the home stood. His father was a native of Ireland, immigrating to America and living in Philadelphia from 1850 to 1860, when he came west and settled on the little farm just mentioned, where he cleared the timber in order to have a place he could cultivate. The mother was a native of Philadelphia.

At the age of fourteen months, being left without a mother's care, the son Thomas was placed in the family of his uncle and aunt, John and Mary Williamson, whom he ever afterwards recognized as his father and mother. At the age of six he began attending country school, and three years later, when the family moved to Madison county, he entered the Pleasant Hill school in Olive township. The home was two miles from school, but notwithstanding the most severe weather during his entire attendance at school his was the best record for regularity. In 1877 his father died and for the first time in the ten years of his life the boy was made acquainted with the fact that Thomas Williamson, Sr., was his father.

When but seventeen years old he took the teacher's examination at Edwardsville under Superintendent James Squire and obtained a certificate. After another winter's attendance at the Pleasant Hill school he was granted a

teacher's certificate in Macoupin county and the next year taught the Dorsey school in Gillespie. This enabled him the next summer to take a general course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. The winter of 1887-8 he taught the Bond school in Madison county, and in the summer months worked with the contractors building what is now the Illinois Central railroad from Mount Olive to Alhambra, following a scraper and working in the cuts adjoining Silver Creek. He hauled the first load of piling for the construction of the trestle work over Silver Creek. During the winters of 1888, 1889 and 1890 he taught the Hazel Dell school in the same township and in the summer of 1889 worked in the St. Louis gas works as an ordinary laborer.

In 1890 Mr. Williamson commenced reading law, borrowing two volumes of Blackstone from Hon. William McKittrick for that purpose. Part of his reading was under the supervision of Judge W. P. Early, who had been his teacher in the Pleasant Hill school, and part under R. E. Dorsey, a Staunton lawyer. In September, 1890, he entered the St. Louis Law School for a one-term course and in May, 1891, was given a license to practice law by the supreme court of Illinois. In July of the same year he located at Mount Olive, and during his eight years' residence there built up a good business. In September, 1899, he moved to Edwardsville, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1905 he became a member of the law partnership of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs, a firm of the highest standing in the Madison county bar and with a large share of the legal business transacted at the county seat.

In politics, always a staunch Republican, during his residence at Mount Olive he served as local committeeman several years and has taken an active part in county politics. In 1892 he delivered his first public speech, and since then has taken part in all the campaigns in the interest of Republican success. In the forty-first general assembly he was chief enrolling and engrossing clerk of the house, and in the forty-third assembly was reading clerk of the house. He has never been a candidate for office except in local affairs, having served as member and president of the Mount Olive and Edwardsville school board. He has been chairman of a number of county conventions in both Macoupin and Madison counties, and was the reading clerk at the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1908. Also he has acted as reading clerk of the Head Camp

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*Thos. Williamson*

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of the Modern Woodmen in every national meeting for the last fourteen years. His fraternal affiliations are with the A. F. & A. M., in which order he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the American Federation of Musicians, having held a card of membership with the last named body since its organization at Mount Olive. He is grand lodge officer of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Williamson was active on behalf of the United Mine Workers in their strike of 1898, as well as for years before that time, and still represents them as attorney in the state when such services are required. After the "Virden riot," a fund of about thirty thousand dollars was raised by the United Mine Workers and similar organizations and he was chairman of the committee for the distribution of this fund.

On October 14, 1891, Thomas Williamson married Miss Mattie L. Binney, daughter of Walter P. Binney, of Olive township, and their children are four in number, namely: Bessie E., Jessie C., Thomas Binney and Robert W.

Mr. Williamson has always taken a great interest in school work and education and it was indeed appropriate that he should be made president of the Edwardsville Board of Education. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and of its Board of Trustees. In the strictly professional organizations he is affiliated with the Illinois State Bar Association and the Madison County Bar Association.

The subject is a speaker of force and eloquence. One of his finest speeches was that delivered at the Memorial services of the S. B. Phillips Post, No. 379, Grand Army of the Republic, held on May 30, 1910, at Litchfield, Illinois. This has been preserved by publication in pamphlet form and has received hosts of encomiums. The closing paragraphs are herewith quoted.

"Since the close of the Civil war the spirit of forgiveness has grown from year to year until we, today, recognize no north, no south, no blue, no gray—but one grand, glorious country—one nation and one flag. . . . Why this manly, magnificent spirit of forgiveness was shown with such splendor as to dazzle the understanding of the earth is a question easily answered. Our first settlers when they came westward, battling with the furious storms of the Atlantic, landed on our New

England shore and there entered into solemn compact to fight each other's battles, had but one thought—the love of home. To them it was the same as to us, the dearest spot on earth, and this love has been the firm foundation against which the storms of war have driven and beaten in vain, and this love showed forth in the most heated and terrific combats. When the troops of both sides were preparing to meet each other in conflict, among the hills and valleys of old Virginia, the camp fires of each army glistened from the hillsides. So close were the two great armies that voices could be heard back and forth; it was evening; the golden sun just setting in the west sent its rays of brightness across the hill tops and the troops gazed in silent admiration at the brilliant scene. Suddenly the strains of music broke the stillness as a Union band poured forth the melody of the Star Spangled Banner. Scarcely had the air been completed when a Confederate band sent back its challenge in the stirring notes of Dixie. This was followed by the playing of popular airs on each side and each effort was followed by the exultant cheers of the respective partisans—then from a distant camp fire came the strains of another band, the melody familiar to all, and as its music echoed from hill to hill, every band in each army joined in the sweet refrain, heads uncovered and bowed and tears stole down many a hardened cheek and many trembling voices joined in the words. It was "Home, Sweet Home,"—a grander, more sublime moment never closed the curtain of night.

"Brave soldiers! No monument could we erect that would last longer than the love for you that is written in the hearts of the people of this great nation; may the hand of time lead you gently to your just reward—beyond human power to give. May the rich blessings of peace fill your declining years and as your eyes close in death may you see this proud banner still floating in honor 'O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

ALVIN A. NEFF. An esteemed and highly respected resident of Alton, Alvin A. Neff has for many years been intimately associated with the development and advancement of the industrial interests of this part of Madison county, as a painter and decorator having added much to the artistic beauty and ornamentation of many buildings, both public and private, his work including both interior and exterior decorating. A son of Joel Neff, he was born September 4, 1831, in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, of Swiss lineage.



His grandparents on the paternal side immigrated from Switzerland to America, settling near Wheeling, West Virginia, where his grandfather died shortly after his son Joel's birth. Later on his grandmother, Margurite Neff, went to an uncle of his father, Adam Neff, a manufacturer at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Born near Wheeling, West Virginia, Joel Neff was there reared and educated. Although he was the only son of his parents, he left home when a young man, and in his search for a favorable place in which to locate visited several different states, finally settling in Madison county, Illinois, being a pioneer of this section of the country. Having previously acquainted himself with the cabinet maker's trade, he opened a shop at Edwardsville, and for several years made furniture for the new settlers. Removing with his family to Godfrey township in 1832, he opened the first mine of coal in that vicinity, and for two years devoted his energies to the mining of coal. As the river steamers at that time used wood for fuel, he became discouraged in his new venture, there being but little demand for coal, even when it was delivered at the docks for three cents a bushel. In 1833 he assumed charge of the Alton House, the largest and best hotel in Alton, and conducted it for a year. He was subsequently employed for a number of years as a contractor and builder, likewise taking contracts to clear large pieces of the heavily timbered land lying in and around Alton. Along in the '40s he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and brought his mother to Alton, where she died at the age of eighty-four. Turning his attention then to agriculture, he was for awhile engaged in general farming, making a specialty of growing sweet potatoes. Going to Colorado in 1859, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of Government land near Golden, and, having fenced it, pastured dairy cows. In the fall of that year he started home and died en route, his body being laid to rest at Bloomington, Missouri. He married Marilla Wilder, who was born in Vermont, a daughter of James and Caroline Wilder. She survived him, passing away at the home of a daughter in Wichita, Kansas, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of five children, as follows: Alvin A., Henry, Robert, George and Abigail.

Brought up in Alton, Alvin A. Neff obtained his first knowledge of the three "r's" in a subscription school, subsequently completing his early studies at Shurtleff College. Begin-

ning life as a wage-earner when a boy, he worked first in a slaughter house, and was afterwards employed in the office of the *Alton Telegraph*. He was subsequently employed for awhile with his father at carpentering and other work. At the age of sixteen years he took his first lesson in painting, and later on studied drawing and landscape painting under a German artist. He formed a partnership with Charles Obermueller in the year of 1877, and opened a shop on Fourth street, between Piassa and Belle streets. The firm took contracts for painting, decorating and scenic work, and in addition carried a fine line of wall papers, paints, oils, etc., continuing the business until the death of Mr. Obermueller, in 1897, when Mr. Neff closed up affairs. He has since continued painting and decorating, however, having built up a large and lucrative patronage, and still devotes a portion of his time to landscape painting.

Mr. Neff married, October 22, 1863, Margaret A. Logan, who was born near Carthage, Missouri. Her father, James B. Logan, a native of Huntsville, Alabama, was a son of John Logan, who started westward from Alabama with his family, intending to locate in Missouri, and died while on the way. James B. Logan subsequently entered the ministry, and preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian church at St. Louis and at Lexington, Missouri. During this time he was owner and publisher of the *St. Louis Observer* and also editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, which was eventually turned over to the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publication, located at Nashville, Tennessee. He also published a monthly magazine *The Pearl*, besides being engaged in other literary work. Coming from St. Louis to Alton, he organized the Twelfth Street Presbyterian church, of which he was pastor for nineteen years. Going then to Taylorsville, he had charge of the Presbyterian church of that place until his death, in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Logan was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife, the mother of Mrs. Neff, having been Marv Stevenson. She died in early womanhood, and he subsequently married Susan Hendrick, who attained the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Neff had three children, George A., Marv and James Edgar, the last named died in 1900, when just completing his course of art studies in the Detroit (Michigan) School of Fine Arts, and the daughter is also deceased. George A. Neff, the only surviving child, married Belle Jones, and they

have four children, namely: Mabel, Paul, Harriet and Ruth. Mrs. Neff is also deceased, dying August 19, 1911, after several years of suffering. She was a faithful and valued member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mr. Neff.

EDWARD J. BENDER, the successful farmer in Chouteau township, was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, May 9, 1867. He is the son of Harmon B. Bender a native of Germany, who was a member of the First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, serving in the Civil war. He married Mary Sido, the daughter of Frank Sido, of Edwardsville, Illinois. There were eleven children born to this union, ten of whom are living now. Harmon Bender died in Texarkana, Texas, March 13, 1901, and his widow is still living in Chouteau township with her sons.

In 1872, when Edward was five years old, he moved with his parents from Edwardsville to Chouteau township, where they farmed. Edward attended school at Wanda until he was eighteen years old, at which time he went onto his father's farm and engaged in active farm labor; thus he has spent practically the whole of his life on the farm and naturally understands his business thoroughly. He now farms one hundred acres of land in Chouteau township, having added to the land his father bought years ago.

In 1895 he married Anna Secrest, a daughter of Oliver Secrest of Edwardsville. To this union four children have been born, three of whom are still living, Clara, Charles and Mary.

Mr. Bender is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America fraternal order, in which he carries insurance. He was christened in the Catholic church, still adhering to the faith of his parents. In politics he is a Republican and has done good work for the county and for his party. He held the office of road supervisor for twelve consecutive years, to which fact it need not be added that he filled the office satisfactorily. He is a man who has many friends in the community, people he has known all of his life and who are familiar with its every detail. They say that there is nothing in his career that he need blush to have known, that all his dealings have been open and above board, and all have been worthy.

ROBERT E. WALKER. Numbered among the thriving and enterprising farmers of Madison county, is Robert E. Walker, a well-known resident of Fosterburg township, where his fine and well-managed farm gives substantial

evidence of the excellent care and skill of the owner, presenting to the passer-by a pleasant picture of quiet country life. Mr. Walker is a native of this county, having first opened his eyes to the beauty of this world on January 8, 1865, a very short time before the death of his father, Robert Walker.

Born in Tennessee, Robert Walker married a Tennessee lassie, Tabitha Morgan, and subsequently removed to Madison county, Illinois, where he bought land and was engaged in tilling the soil until after the breaking out of the Civil war. Then, offering his services to his country, he enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and was killed, in April, 1865, at the battle of Petersburg. His widow was left with a farm of forty acres and eight little children to rear, as follows: Martha, Susanna, Catherine, Sarah, Margaret, Ellen, John and Robert. She toiled bravely to educate her boys and girls, keeping the family together until her death, in 1877.

After the death of his mother, Robert E. Walker made his home with his brother John for nine years, and under his instructions gained a practical knowledge of the work of general husbandry. On attaining his majority, Mr. Walker rented forty acres of land, and met with such encouraging success in its cultivation that he rented twice as many acres. In 1888 he bought eighty acres of land in Fosterburg township, and in 1909 purchased forty acres more. In 1911 he bought the old Walker homestead of forty acres, and has now one hundred and sixty acres of as rich and productive land as can be found in his neighborhood. In addition to carrying on general farming with most satisfactory results, Mr. Walker is engaged in the dairy business, owning eighteen head of Jersey cows, which produce on an average three thousand pounds of milk each year, and is much interested in the raising of fine poultry, keeping about a thousand Leghorn and Plymouth Rock chickens. He has also a cider press, and manufactures cider for the custom trade, it being run by a six-horse power engine, the plant having a daily capacity of forty barrels.

Mr. Walker married, November 26, 1885, Helen J. Ballinger, who was born in Missouri, July 20, 1863, a daughter of James and Matilda Ballinger. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy and one, Harry, born in 1898, died March 12, 1910, while six are living, namely: Matilda, born in November, 1887; Carrie, born June 19, 1889; Iva, born February 18,

1891; Bert, born April 20, 1894; Fannie, born October 20, 1900; and Clarence, born July 16, 1907. Mr. Walker is a member of the Horse Thief Detective Society and a Dairy Union, and religiously he belongs to the Salem Baptist church, of which he is an active member. His wife is a working member of the same church. She has been a Sunday-school teacher in this church twenty-five years. She is also a natural born poet and can change any prose into rhyme. When Mr. Walker and his wife were married, in 1885, they started out on their matrimonial journey with thirty cents in cash and no real estate whatever. Hence God has blessed wonderfully the labors of their hands.

JOHN J. DAUDERMANN. It is the privilege of Mr. John J. Daudermann to live in the home which his father made in the county, where his grandparents endured the hardships and reaped the rewards of pioneers, in short to be the representative of a family which has contributed a generous share to the development of the region and to carry out worthily the work of his ancestors.

Philip Daudermann, the father of John, was born in Germany. His wife was Marie Kraft, whose parents came from Germany and settled in St. Louis, where Marie was born in 1837. Her marriage to John Daudermann took place in Saline and they settled on a farm a mile north of the present site of Alhambra. Then all was wild uncultivated land, infested with wild animals. Railroads were not thought of and such roads as existed were scarcely passable for any but ox teams. The first home of the young couple was a one-room log cabin. Such conditions seem discouraging to a generation used to the conveniences of modern civilization, but they did not daunt the sturdy founders of the commonwealth.

Hard work and careful management brought increasing competence and comforts to Mr. and Mrs. Daudermann. They improved their dwelling and beautified it with surrounding shade trees. Little by little they added to their land until they owned three hundred and seventeen acres of fertile ground. Nine children were welcomed into their home: four sons, Edward, Jacob, Henry and John J.; and five daughters, Lizzie, who died at the age of eleven months, Mary E., Anna A., Emma L., and Bertha C. They were all sent to the Big Rock district school and also to the German school of Alhambra, as their parents were eager to give them all possible advantages.

Until they were grown up the Daudermann children assisted on the farm and the boys have continued to follow agricultural pursuits. Henry is a thresher, residing in Alhambra with his wife, Lena Gehrig Daudermann and his three sons, Walter, Louis and Leonard. Jacob married Emma Daudermann and is a farmer in Alhambra township. He has one daughter Nora M. Mary E. Daudermann is Mrs. Frank Wyle, of St. Louis. Her husband is in the employ of the E. G. Lewis Publishing Company of University City. Their family consists of three daughters: Elsie, May and Ora Wyle. Bertha resides in Leef township and is the wife of Fred Leuscher, a farmer of that section. Her elder son is a namesake of the subject of this sketch, and one, who was born October 9, 1911, is not yet named.

In 1900, on August 19, Philip Daudermann was taken from the midst of his devoted home circle, the wife of his youth and the loving sons and daughters whose happy youth and young manhood and womanhood had afforded him so much pride and satisfaction. He finished his course and ended a life of useful and successful endeavor. He had seen the work of his hands established and he departed in peace to the land of the unreturning.

John J. Daudermann now manages the farm his father left, and by his efforts is making it more and more valuable. The widowed mother makes her home with him, and two daughters, Anna and Emma, also comfort her loneliness and help bear the burden of the housekeeping.

Besides general farming, Mr. Daudermann gives his attention to the raising of black Poland China hogs. He has only pure blooded stock, which is a good acquisition for the farmers of the county. In addition to his inheritance from his father, Mr. John Daudermann owns forty acres in partnership with his brother Edward and twenty-six which he and Jacob Daudermann have bought together. In his political views, Mr. Daudermann favors the policies of the Democratic party, but he is interested in issues rather than in factions and believes in supporting the best man. In all respects he is an excellent representative of an excellent family, and is esteemed for his true worth throughout the community.

JAMES T. CORBETT, who occupies a noteworthy position among active and esteemed citizens of Alton, has spent his life within its limits, and since attaining manhood has taken a warm interest in the welfare of town and

county, at all times using his influence to advance the prosperity of his community. A son of Thomas Corbett, he was born May 12, 1873, coming from English ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas Corbett, was born and reared in Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England. In early life he settled at Birmingham, England, where he carried on teaming and became noted as a horseman. He married Mrs. Mary (Wall) Robinson, a native of Warwickshire, and widow of John Robinson, who died in early life, leaving her with three sons and one daughter. Of their union four children were born and reared, namely: Elizabeth, Emma, Thomas and Joseph.

Thomas Corbett was born at Birmingham, England, September 17, 1843, and there grew to a sturdy manhood. In 1866, at the age of twenty-two years, he bade good-bye to his parents, sisters and brother and immigrated to the United States, locating at Alton, Illinois, where he had an uncle living, Mr. James Corbett, who, with his wife, came to this country from England and spent their last years in Alton. Making his advent to this city in January, 1866, Mr. Thomas Corbett first found employment as a brick moulder, a trade which he had learned in the old country. In 1868 he embarked in business as a brickmaker on his own account, and continued it for over forty years, being busily employed at all times. He married Melinda Malson, who was born in Cleveland, Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of Abraham Malson and granddaughter of Jacob Malson, their union being solemnized in 1870. Jacob Malson, a Southerner by birth, enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and lost his life while in service. He married and left a widow with six small children, whom she reared to habits of industry and thrift, her death subsequently occurring at the family residence in Cleveland, Ohio, at a ripe old age. Born at Cleveland, Ohio, Abraham Malson grew to manhood on the home farm, and during the Civil war served as a soldier in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being a member of Captain Carlin's company for three years. He spent his last years of life at Upper Alton, Illinois. Abraham Malson married Catherine Rudisal, who was born in Ohio, near the city of Cleveland, a daughter of David and Ellen Rudisal. She died in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of fifty-six years. Seven children were born of the union of Thomas and Melinda (Malson) Corbett, namely: Mollie; Mary Elizabeth; James; El-

len; Emma, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Boston, who died when twenty-six years of age; and Thomas, who died in infancy.

Acquiring a practical education in private and public schools when young and in Shurtleff College, and being well drilled at home in habits of honesty and thrift, James T. Corbett began when but fourteen years old to assist his father in the brick yard, and two years later entered the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, being yard clerk for two years. Returning them to the brick yard, Mr. Corbett continued there until 1896, when he became bill clerk for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. Subsequently promoted to cashier, he held the position until 1902, when he resigned to accept the office of book-keeper for the Stannard Tilton Milling Company. In 1906 Mr. Corbett was made superintendent of the business affairs of the Alton plant, and has since ably performed the duties devolving upon him in this capacity.

In August, 1899, Mr. Corbett was united in marriage with Nina Elizabeth Rutledge, who was born in Alton, a daughter of William and Hannah (Burton) Rutledge, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett are the parents of four children, namely: Nina, Helen, Joy and Virginia. Fraternally Mr. Corbett is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HARRY E. STARR. Conspicuous in the ranks of prominent business men of Russell township, Madison county, stands Harry E. Starr. Possessed of fine commercial ability, supplemented by the exercise of sound judgment and indomitable energy, Harry E. Starr has not only won success for himself but has aided materially in the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In addition to being an extensive agriculturist he is also interested in the creamery business and is secretary of the Farmers Bank at Bethalto.

Harry E. Starr was born at Godfrey, Illinois, on the 24th of November, 1859, and he is a son of Frank and Kate (Johnson) Starr, both of whom were born and reared in the New England states and the former of whom is deceased. The father was engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture during the greater part of his active business career and he was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1875, at which time the subject of this review was a youth of sixteen years of age. The mother, who has attained to the age of eighty

years maintains her home at Upper Alton. Mr. and Mrs. Starr were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living at the present time and of whom the subject of this article was the third in order of birth. Mr. Starr was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old home farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father, and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the locality and period. After his father's death he assumed the responsibility of running the farm for his mother and he continued to be so engaged until the time of his marriage, in 1887. After that important event he became interested in the creamery business and he has continued to devote a portion of his time to that line of enterprise to the present day. He and his family are now residing in Bethalto. In 1904 Mr. Starr became interested in the Farmers Bank at Bethalto, being secretary of that substantial monetary institution. This bank was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois in 1904, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars and it is officered as follows: C. B. Munday, president; Jarvis Richards, vice-president; and Edward Starkey, cashier. The board of directors includes the officers together with William McWilliams, George A. Kline, John Neunaber and H. E. Starr.

At Brighton, in the year 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Starr to Miss Elizabeth M. Prevot, who was born in Jersey county, Illinois, on the 15th of April 1865, and who is a daughter of August M. Prevot, long a representative citizen of Brighton. Mrs. Starr received a good common-school education in her youth and she is a woman of most gracious personality, being deeply admired and beloved by all with whom she has come in contact. To this union have been born seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is here entered,—Ethel M. is the wife of Edward Starkey, of Bethalto; Lester E. married Miss Tillie Heddeshimer and they reside at Wood River; and Wayne, Earl L., Lloyd, Harry and James all remain at the parental home.

In politics Mr. Starr endorses the cause of the Republican party and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in community affairs. For a period of nine years he was a member of the board of school directors and for four years held membership on the town board. In their religious faith the Starr family are consistent members of the Methodist

Episcopal church, in the various departments of whose work they are most zealous factors. Mr. Starr is a man of genial, affable disposition and he is everywhere accorded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

CHRISTOPHER THEODOROFF, M. D., physician and surgeon at Granite City, is one of the most scholarly representatives of his profession in Madison county, and has had a remarkably active and versatile career.

He is a native of Bulgaria, where he was born on March 15, 1875. During his youth he attended the common schools and gymnasia of his native land, and afterwards served three years in the national army, and was then employed by his government for three years in the department of education. He was a student in the University of Leipsic, Germany, for a time, and in 1899 immigrated to the United States. Here he became a student in the state normal at Fredonia, New York, and was later graduated with the degree of A. B. from the New York State University. In 1904 he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Bulgarian art exhibit at the St. Louis Fair.

At the conclusion of his work at St. Louis he entered the medical department of Washington University, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1909. Since opening his office in Granite City he has acquired a large practice, and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of this place. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Madison County and State Medical Societies, the East Side and Tri-Cities Medical Associations, and the American Medical Association.

JAMES DUNCAN, a leader in Alton's manufacturing affairs, is proprietor of the Duncan Foundry & Machine Works, and it is safe to say has no peer in his particular field. As one intimately concerned in a line of industry which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of the community he occupies a representative position in business circles and it is eminently fitting that he be accorded recognition in this volume devoted to the builders and present day pillars of Madison county. He is of Scotch descent, his father, the late Gilbert B. Duncan, having been a Scotchman who settled here in the '50s. He was an iron moulder by trade and a member of the old firm of Bruner & Duncan, so that his son, James Duncan, the immediate subject, is following in the paternal footsteps. The widow of Gilbert B. Duncan is still living, an admirable and justly honored lady who makes her home with her

Mr. Dumas is a highly competent and energetic person, and is to remain in the borders. He was a successful career as Engineer & Engineer, and his place is of considerable importance in the Service and he was formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies.



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children at their handsome residence on Liberty street. There are four sons and two daughters, the former being as follows: James, of this review; John, who married Helen W. Wade, daughter of E. P. Wade, a resident of Pittsburg; George, who married a daughter of Albert Wade; and William.

Mr. Duncan has paid Madison county the highest compliment within his power by electing to remain permanently within its delightful borders. He was born in Alton and began his business career as a member of the firm of Bruner & Duncan, machinists and foundrymen, their plant being on Piasa street. The steadiness of his Scotch forbears was with him and he rose from one position to another, now being proprietor of the business. This has since developed into one of the important enterprises among Alton's industries and is now the Duncan Foundry & Machine Works. His two brothers are associated with him in the business. Mr. Duncan is also president of the Litchfield & Madison Railroad and vice-president of the Alton Water Company.

**THE WEST BROTHERS.** Among the men whose lives of honesty and industry entitle them to a place on the Centennial record of Madison county are John and William West, who carry on a prosperous stock raising and general farming business. Their father, James West, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country to enjoy the increased opportunities of a new country. With his wife, Sarah A. (Gordan) West, and eight children, he came to Madison county and settled on Valley View farm, which they rented for several years. Their children, James (who died in 1873), Nancy, John, Elizabeth, Robert, William, Andrew G., and Alexander received their education in the Columbia district school and in the public schools of Edwardsville. In 1874, while still on Valley View farm, James West undertook to haul a load of wheat to Edwardsville for a friend, and was the victim of an untoward accident. His team ran away and he was so severely injured that he died from the effects a few days later.

Wisely deciding that the country was the best place in the world to raise a family, Mrs. West purchased one hundred and ten acres of land north of Edwardsville, upon which she moved with her children. There they lived, her sons assuming superintendency of the farm. Nancy was afterwards married to Samuel Cobine, a native of Ireland and prominent among the farmers of Madison county. She became the mother of seven sons,—Samuel,

Robert, Joseph, Alexander, Sidney and two who died in infancy. Their mother passed away in 1900. Robert West chose as his wife Miss Martha Morrison, and they have become the parents of six children,—Nellie, Elizabeth, Mildred, one that died in infancy, Leslie and Morris. They make their home in Strathmore, Canada. Andrew G. West lives in Ft. Russell township on the Robert West farm, which he purchased in April, 1909. Alexander West married Miss Martha Sloan, and is the father of two children, Clyde and Harold West. He and his family live in Hamel township.

The mother of the West family was called to her reward on June 13, 1897, and was laid to rest in beautiful Woodlawn cemetery beside her husband. Mr. and Mrs. West were honoured members of the Presbyterian church, in whose good works they were never found unwilling to lend a hand. Their sons John and William still remain on the old farm, their sister Elizabeth acting as their housekeeper and home maker.

Politically the West family have always been of strong Republican partisanship, being firmly convinced that in the adoption of the measures advocated by that party lies the greatest benefit to the community.

**BENJAMIN H. RICHARDS**, president of the Richards Brick Company, is the head of one of Madison county's important industries. His enterprise and business capacity have directed the industry from its inception, and the output of his plant has for a number of years enjoyed a staple reputation in outside markets.

Mr. Richards was born in St. Louis, August 12, 1843, a son of Benjamin Sr. At the age of five years he lost his father, and his mother died when he was seven years old. His schooling was ended at the age of fourteen, when he began working for his brother William, a brick contractor, and remained with him four years. He was then in the employ of Anthony Ittner, one of the leading business men of St. Louis, until 1864, when he came to Edwardsville, and since that time has been engaged in contracting. In 1890 he established the brick plant which he has since built up to such importance among Edwardsville's industries. In 1905 the business was incorporated as the Richards Brick Company, with capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Richards is president and his son, B. H. Jr., is secretary and manager. The capacity of the plant is forty thousand bricks a day, and a large part of the product is sought by the St. Louis markets and



more distant centers. Many of the fine brick residences of this town have been built by him, and these include the residences of Dr. Pogue, Mrs. W. F. L. Hadley, C. H. Travous, the Palace Store and many other buildings of note.

A public-spirited citizen, Mr. Richards served in the city council ten years, was a member of the school board five years and was school trustee for Edwardsville township. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1865, and is affiliated with Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and with Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

In 1866 he married Miss Jane Hoxey Stice, daughter of William Stice. She died in 1906, having been the mother of three children: Russell H., Benjamin H. Jr., and Fanny G., who is deceased.

JAMES H. ALDOUS became head miller of the Sparks mills at Alton on May 1, 1882, and during the subsequent thirty years has been in active charge of the complicated processes of this immense plant. In 1882 the daily output of the Sparks mills was three hundred and fifty barrels. Since then these mills have become one of the largest plants of the kind in the country, and the Alton mills have a capacity of two thousand one hundred barrels per day while the branch plant at Terre Haute has a capacity of nine hundred barrels. After the Sparks Milling Company bought the Terre Haute Kidder mill Mr. Aldous remodeled it and brought it up to the standard of the Alton property.

As head miller and superintendent of the Sparks Milling Company Mr. Aldous has long been considered an expert among the flour manufacturers of the country. He was one of the first to adopt the various bleaching processes. Before professional meetings in various parts of the country he has delivered addresses on these and other processes, and during the recent suit of the government against the millers, based largely on the bleaching methods, he gave expert testimony on the subject.

Mr. Aldous was born in Beccles, England, October 26, 1854, a son of George and Ann Aldous. They immigrated to the United States in 1868, settling first at Batavia, New York, where the father had charge of a flour mill. He afterwards lived in Illinois and Kansas for brief periods, but finally located in Erie county, New York, and became a cement manufacturer. His wife died at Seneca, Kansas, December 7, 1882. Their six children

were: George Jr., Charles, Edward, James H., Alfred, Annie. All of the sons became practical millers.

James H. Aldous arrived at New York in September, 1870, and having learned the carpenter's trade in England was first employed at it in Dansville, New York. He also learned the milling business from his father and was second miller at Batavia for a time. He had charge of the Union Mills at Bloomington four years, in 1880 went to St. Louis, and soon afterward came to Alton and became second miller in the Alton City Mills.

A carpenter by trade, he acquired a practical knowledge of architecture and millwrighting. He had charge of the work of remodeling when the Sparks mills were rebuilt, and on the technical, mechanical side the success of the Sparks mills may be said to be largely the product of Mr. Aldous's genius.

Mr. Aldous was married at Alton, October 23, 1884, to Miss Mary Blanche Crowe, a daughter of Joseph and Esther Crowe. Her father, who died in 1894 was a successful business man and public-spirited citizen of this place. Joseph Crowe Aldous, the only child, attended the Alton public schools, graduated at the Manual Training School of St. Louis in 1907, was clerk and bookkeeper for the Alton Savings Bank until February 1, 1911, and has since been a member of a real estate firm in St. Louis, though still residing with his parents in Alton. Mr. Aldous in politics is a Republican. An enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, he is a member of the Cy Morris Hunting & Fishing Club and is owner of a motor yacht for his excursions on the river.

FRANK TROECKLER. Among the most prominent and influential of the citizens of Madison county stands Frank Troeckler, the eminent banker, farmer and insurance man. He is president of the First National Bank of Madison county, since its organization in 1905, and it is largely due to his discrimination and well directed administrative dealing that the institution has become one of the most substantial and popular banking houses in the county, although of comparatively short existence. He is one of the best known mutual insurance men in the state. He is president of the Edwardsville Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, since its organization in 1892; he is president of East St. Louis District Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company, since its organization in 1900; in the period bounded by the dates 1903-1907 he was vice-president of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Com-

panies; from 1907 to 1909 he was president of the State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies of Illinois; and from 1907 until 1911 he was vice-president of the National Association of America for the State of Illinois. He was sent as state delegate from Illinois to the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies held in Chicago in 1904, at Denver in 1907 and at Des Moines in 1908. He was recently appointed a member of the executive committee of the Illinois State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies from 1911 until 1913.

Mr. Troeckler is one of the most active men in the county, taking an intelligent and helpful part in the many-sided life of the community. In view of the fact that he is held in general confidence and esteem it is but right and natural that in him should be vested the responsibilities of public office and he has held several township trusts with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was first elected supervisor from Chouteau township in 1888 and for fourteen consecutive years received reelection. For three terms he was chairman of the board of supervisors and served on all the committees during that time. He was the last chairman of the committee on Equalization and the first chairman of the Board of Review. He was elected foreman of the grand jury in 1906 and was elected tax collector in the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. He is the stalwart champion of the best education possible and was first elected school director in 1887, and since that year has been reelected every time his term expired, quite without opposition. He has thus served for twenty-four years on the school board and his present term will not expire until 1914. Since his first election a quarter of a century ago he has acted as clerk of the board. He has held the vice presidency of the Society of School Officers of Madison County since its organization in 1907.

Mr. Troeckler takes a most enlightened interest in matters agricultural and since 1894 has served as a member of the executive committee of the Madison County Farmers' Institute. For many years he has served as either president or vice-president of the institute. As a valiant churchman he takes a great interest in the affairs of the fraternal organizations having the sanction of the Catholic church. Since 1907 he has been supreme trustee of the Catholic Knights of Illinois; ever since its organization in 1897 he has held the office of secretary of the Catholic Knights of Illinois;

since its inception in 1905 he has been trustee of Council No. 1143, Knights of Columbus, since its organization in 1902 he has been treasurer of the Madison County Federation of Catholic Societies; and he is trustee of St. Elizabeth's church in Mitchell.

Mr. Troeckler is a German by birth and he has done more for America and for his county in particular than many native born citizens. He manifests those fine traits which have made Germany possibly our most admirable source of immigration and has distinctly made his mark in Chouteau township. He was born October 26, 1854, in Oestereiden, Westfahlen, Germany, and is the son of Frank Troeckler and his wife, Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Gudermann. Mr. Troeckler and his wife were both educated and married in the Fatherland and there became the parents of three children—Frank, Michael and Tracy. The father died and his widow married Henry Sponear, a German farmer. In 1868 Mrs. Sponear, her husband and three children immigrated to the United States. On the 10th of May of that year they located at Alton, Illinois, subsequently removing to Fosterburg township, where they resided for four years. In 1872 they went to Chouteau township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, she dying in 1884 and he in 1900. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sponear were born three children, all of whom are deceased.

Thus the boyhood of Frank Troeckler was spent in Germany, in whose excellent schools he was a student until his thirteenth year. He then came with his mother and stepfather to the United States and lived in Fosterburg and Chouteau townships. When the family became established on the farm in Chouteau township Frank no longer attended school, but became regularly employed in farm life, and ever showed a willing inclination to assist his father in every way possible.

In 1876 Mr. Troeckler married, his chosen lady being Caroline Greve, daughter of Henry Greve, and three children were born to them—Lena, Frank and Mary, Lena being the only one of the three still living. In 1882 the first Mrs. Troeckler died and the following year he was united to Bernadene Ressmann, a daughter of Joseph and Bernadene (Rath) Ressmann. To this union were born the following children: Elizabeth M. is a prominent teacher of Madison county, the splendid students she produces being her best and most eloquent testimonial. The second child, Frank J., died in infancy. Tracy is head bookkeeper in a

general store in Madison county, Illinois. Dora died in 1898. Bernadene is also a teacher of ability, having been an instructor for three years at the Atkins school on Chouteau Island. Joseph A. is at home on the farm. Michael C. is in business college in Granite City; and Harry G., the youngest, is a student in the Granite City high school. The entire family are communicants of the St. Elizabeth's Catholic church in Mitchell. In politics the subject is a true Democrat and has ever been willing to do anything fair and legitimate to advance the interests of the party in whose causes he believes. He is a Christian gentleman and a valuable member of society. He is preeminently versatile in his ability, successfully pursuing the calling of a banker, insurance man and farmer, his eighty acre farm in this township, three-quarters of a mile east of Mitchell, bearing evidence of the excellence of his agricultural methods. Here he resides, maintaining a hospitable abode and enjoying the esteem of his fellow men.

HERBERT L. CULP. In proportion to its population, mayhap, no other river county of Illinois can boast of so large a number of prosperous and progressive agriculturists as Madison county. Prominent among the men who are contributing largely towards the development of its farming interests is Herbert L. Culp, of Fosterburg township, whose fine farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres of choice land, on which he has made improvements of value, in addition to his other substantial buildings having erected in the fall of 1909 a new and conveniently-arranged residence. A native of Madison county, he was born in Wood River township May 8, 1872, a son of John S. and Mary (Moore) Culp of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Herbert L. Culp grew to manhood on the parental homestead, acquiring his early education in the rural schools of his native district, while on the home farm he had a practical drilling in the various branches of agriculture. Finding the occupation congenial, Mr. Culp has since, with the exception of the few years between 1899 and 1906, when he was engaged in teaming at East Alton, been actively employed in tilling the soil. Since purchasing his present property in Fosterburg township, he has not only placed it in a good state of culture, but has also conducted his father's farm on shares, carrying on an extensive and highly profitable business. During the time Mr. Culp has continually added to the value of his prop-

erty, his well improved farm, with its substantial buildings, giving ample evidence to the most casual observer of his skill and ability as a practical farmer and rural householder.

Mr. Culp married, in 1890, Hattie Greenwood, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of P. S. and Sarah (Crawford) Greenwood, who are now residents of Dallas, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Culp are the parents of three children, namely: Randall, born November 25, 1890; Edna, born September 30, 1897; and Lester, born October 5, 1900. Fraternally Mr. Culp is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Bethalto, and of Wilder Camp, No. 1, Encampment, at Alton; and of Fosterburg Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a straightforward Republican, and though not an office seeker has served most acceptably for several years as school director.

JOHN E. HILLSKOTTER, county judge of Madison county, was first elected to this office in 1902. A good lawyer, an efficient administrator of official duties, and popular throughout the county, he has retained his office by reelection through the approval of a large majority of citizens. He has also served two years as judge of probate and held the office of city attorney of Edwardsville up to the time of his election as judge.

Judge Hillskotter was born in East Farmington, Polk county, Wisconsin, January 12, 1873. His parents were Herman and Sophia (Langhorst) Hillskotter, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in quest of its greater opportunity and for a time resided in Madison county. They eventually removed to St. Louis. The father is now deceased, and the mother is living in the state of Wisconsin.

When but a boy Judge Hillskotter came to Madison county and made his home with a prominent family at Bethalto, where he worked his way through the public schools of that place. His thrift and economy enabled him, upon the completion of his public school course, to enter McKendree College at Lebanon. Graduating from the law department of this well-known institution, he entered the law office of Judge Dale and Hon. W. P. Bradshaw at Edwardsville. This being one of the leading law firms of the state, young Hillskotter was able by the aid of his many talents and sterling character to rise very rapidly in his chosen profession. He spent a year traveling through the west and after the death of Judge Dale he formed a law partnership with W. P. Bradshaw. Judge Hillskotter was twice elected city attorney of Edwardsville,



*J. C. Macxotter*

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which position he filled so acceptably that his friends prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for county judge of Madison county. Receiving the nomination for this office in 1902, he was elected by the handsome majority of twelve hundred. He was re-elected in 1906 with a majority three times as great—thirty-six hundred.

Judge Hillskotter's genial disposition and affable manner and his perfect command of both the German and English languages, make him one of the ablest campaigners in the state. During his two terms as county judge of Madison county his court has resembled more a circuit court, judging from the great volume of business transacted, and it is a remarkable fact that Judge Hillskotter has never been reversed on an instruction or a ruling. He is frequently called upon to preside in the city court of Alton and other cities. He has, upon several occasions, been called by Judge Rinkner, of Chicago, to preside over the county court of Cook county. It was his distinction to be elected president of the County and Probate Judge Association of Illinois.

Judge Hillskotter is a prominent Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, and he also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

FREDERICK LEUSCHER was born in Germany in 1833 and with his brother Theodore came to America as a young man to win his fortune by making it, as the German verse has it, "Das Glück beim Schopf" zu fassen." The sort of success which builds up the country was what he aimed for and attained. He married in America a young woman who was herself a native of Bond county, Illinois, but whose parents, Louis and Margaret Hoover Weikenant, were of German birth and had come to the county in its early days, settling near Marine. Anna Weikenant, afterwards Mrs. Leuscher, was born in 1855 and was one of a family of seven. One child died in infancy and the others were, Mary, John, Theodore, Louisa, Louis and Anna, the latter of whom was married to Frederick Leuscher at the age of nineteen, on April 7, 1874.

The married life of Frederick and Anna Leuscher began at Alhambra, where Mr. Leuscher had settled on coming to America and was conducting a general merchandise store. He had been thus engaged for seven years before his marriage and continued for fifteen years after the event. He had one of the largest establishments in the county and

his trade was extensive and flourishing. He was associated in this venture with Mr. Henry Leutwiller, to whom he later sold out his interest in the business which their sagacity and diligence had made so profitable. While in Alhambra, Mr. Leuscher was for ten years postmaster and served for three years as school director. After fifteen years in business, Mr. Leuscher decided to go on a farm and in 1889 sold out, as has been stated.

The place Mr. Leuscher purchased was a tract of eighty acres in the extreme northeast corner of Alhambra township. It had one apple tree on it by way of a start in the direction of an orchard and the other improvements were on somewhat the same scale. It was a good field for endeavor; one where almost any change would be an improvement. The owners, however, were equal to the task and in due time the one apple tree was lost sight of in a fine collection of others of its species as well as peach and pear trees. Other parts of the place were correspondingly transformed and ninety-five acres were added to the original eighty.

Nine children were born to Anna and Frederick Leuscher: Adolph; Minnie married William Huesman, a coal miner at Mount Olive and has four children, Almeda, Irma, Walter and Leland; Fritz is a farmer in Leef township; his wife was formerly Bertha Daudermann, and she has borne him one son, John; Mary, (deceased); David married Sophia Kursmeyer, who bore four children; Alvena, Clara, Irvin, Mabel, but Clara and Irvin are deceased as is also the mother. The other two children live with their grandmother. Mary Leuscher is now Mrs. Charles Rauch. Her residence is at Troy where Mr. Rauch works in a brick yard. She has two children, Arthur and Fredia. Laura Leuscher lives on a farm adjoining her mother's place. She is the wife of Joseph Lappie. Ida Leuscher remains at home; she has given special attention to the study of music and is a pianist of no mean ability; Willie Leuscher is also at home.

Frederick Leuscher was called to the other life February 5, 1905. He had won the rewards of industry and the better guerdons of respect, confidence and affection from his kinsman, his friends and his acquaintances. He was a member of the German Evangelical church, of which body his wife is also a communicant. His death took from this scene a loving and loyal husband and father and an obliging neighbor. He leaves a record which is justly a pride to his family and one to which

they are adding a worthy tale of duties faithfully done and success honorably achieved.

In her widowhood Mrs. Leuscher is comforted by her son Adolph, whose rectitude and reliability make him an able manager of her estate and relieve her of wearing responsibilities. She is a woman whose sympathetic disposition and friendliness of heart and manner have brought her a host of friends.

SAMUEL ROBERT MCCLURE. Inheriting in a marked degree the habits of industry, honesty and thrift characteristic of his Scotch ancestors, Samuel Robert McClure has met with eminent success in his business operations and is now one of the leading contractors and builders of Alton, he and his brother John having succeeded to the business established by their father, the late Thomas McClure. He is a native-born citizen, his birth having occurred in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1855.

His paternal grandfather, Thomas McClure, Sr. who was of pure Scotch ancestry, lived at Drumaglee, Cloughmills, county Antrim, Ireland, and there spent his life, dying about middle age. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Greg, survived him many years, and made one visit to America, although she returned to Ireland and died in county Antrim. She was the mother of five children, as follows: Samuel; William; Jane; John; and Thomas, Jr. who was born two months after the death of his father. The two older children Samuel and William, remained in county Antrim during their entire lives. Jane came to America, married James Adams, and settled on a farm in Palmersville, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. John also immigrated to this country, and settled permanently in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Thomas McClure, Jr., the posthumous son of Thomas McClure, Sr., was born at Drumaglee, Cloughmills, county Antrim, Ireland. Immigrating to the United States when twenty years old, he followed the carpenter's trade in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until 1857, when he located in Alton, Illinois, where he continued at his trade for a short time. He subsequently became a contractor and builder, and built up an extensive and lucrative business, in which he was profitably engaged until his death, in 1885, his sons, Samuel R. and John T., being associated with him during the years of 1883, 1884 and until his death. He married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Margaret McKee, who was born in county Down, Ireland, a daughter of John and Marie (Servois) McKee, her father being of Scotch stock, while

her mother was of French ancestry. In 1836 Mr. McKee came with his family to America, and for awhile lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Subsequently removing to Ohio, he bought land near Marietta, and on the farm which he improved spent many years, although after the death of his wife he made his home with his children, living in either Ohio or Illinois, and dying at a venerable age. Mrs. Margaret (McKee) McClure survived her husband, passing away in 1897. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church, and generous contributors towards its support. They reared a family of six children, namely: Mary Jane, Samuel Robert, Agnes Elizabeth, John Thomas, Evelyn and Ida Blanche.

Brought up in Alton, Samuel Robert McClure was educated in the public schools, and as a young man learned the carpenter's trade, under the wise instructions of his father. He was subsequently employed in a lumber yard for four years, after which he resumed work with his father, continuing in his employ until 1883. In that year he and his brother, John Thomas, as above mentioned, were admitted to partnership with their father, and at his death succeeded to its ownership. The brothers have since continued the business, which has increased from year to year and is in a most prosperous condition. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. McClure is recognized as one of the more prominent contractors of the city, and is now serving as president of the Alton Builders' Supply Company, and is a member of the Builders' Exchange. Fraternally he belongs to Robin Hood Camp, No. 135, M. W. A., and religiously, true to the faith in which he was reared, he is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE F. WIEMERS. Among the essentially prominent and influential citizens of Ft. Russell township, Madison county, Illinois, George F. Wiemers holds prestige as an agriculturist whose success in life has been on a parity with his well directed endeavors. He is the owner of four hundred acres of splendidly improved land. He is a native son of this township and is a scion of a fine old German family. His father, whose name was John Wiemers, was born in the great Empire of Germany whence he immigrated to the United States in the year 1844. At the time of his arrival in America John Wiemers was possessed of seventeen dollars and after disembarking at New Orleans he worked on a boat for a short period. In the year of his arrival

in this country he made his way up the Mississippi river to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in the work of his trade—that of cabinet maker, for about five years. In 1849 he joined a party of adventurers and made the exciting trip to California, in the Isthmus of Panama. While a resident of the Golden state of the Union he began to make washing machines for washing the gold ore and he remained in the west for a number of years, at the expiration of which he started out on the long journey home, arriving in New York. Thence he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Oltmann and whence he came to Madison county, Illinois, about 1859. Here he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming, continuing to devote the greater part of his attention to that line of enterprise until 1885, when he retired from active participation in business affairs and removed to Alton, Illinois, there passing the residue of his life. He was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1890, his cherished and devoted wife, who preceded him into the great beyond, having passed away in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Wiemers were the parents of five children, but George F., the immediate subject of this review, is the only survivor.

George F. Wiemers was born on the 4th of May, 1860, and he was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He attended the district schools until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, at which time he became a farmer on his own responsibility. His original farm consisted of one hundred and eighteen acres and he has since added to that estate so that he is now the owner of a tract of four hundred acres of most arable land, the same being eligibly located some eight miles distant from Edwardsville. Mr. Wiemers is successfully engaged in general farming and in the raising of high-grade stock. His beautiful home and substantial buildings in the midst of well cultivated fields, together with the air of thrift and prosperity which pervades the place, speaks well for the owner.

On the 8th of November, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wiemers to Miss Anna Sander, who was born and reared in Madison county and who is a daughter of Frederick Sander, long a representative and influential citizen of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Wiemers have three sons, concerning whom the following brief data are here incor-

porated,—Oscar W., whose birth occurred on the 3d of April, 1890, is now a student in the State Normal School at Charleston, Illinois; Walter G. was born on the 30th of April, 1895, and he is now attending school at home, as is also J. Paul, who was born on the 20th of October, 1897. Mr. Wiemers contributes in generous measure to all philanthropical and religious work carried forward in his home community. He is possessed of a kindly, genial disposition, is ever ready to lend a helping hand to each and everyone less fortunately situated in life than himself and in every possible connection has so conducted himself as to command the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

GERHARD TAPHORN, M. D., a successful physician of Alton since 1891, was born at Carlyle, Illinois, September 22, 1864. After his education in the district schools he began the study of medicine at home, entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1890, and after a brief practice at Carlyle completed his professional studies abroad at Vienna and Berlin.

Dr. Taphorn has held the official positions in the various local and state medical associations, was at one time a member of the pension examining board, and has been one of the leading members of his profession in the county. Taphorn Hall, the three-story building on the southeast corner of Second and Easton streets, and which he had built some years ago, occupies a site once covered by the Baptist church of Alton.

Dr. Taphorn's parents were John G. and Elizabeth (Werner) Taphorn. The father, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, came to America in 1848, and was a substantial farmer and stock raiser in Clinton county. He was an active citizen, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. The mother was born in Saxony, and died in Clinton county, Illinois, March 10, 1878. Their children were: Peter, Gerhard, Catherine, Anna, Harry H., John G. and Benjamin N.

On April 26, 1893, Dr. Taphorn married at Carlyle, Miss Mary Schaefer, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Heil) Schaefer, old settlers of Clinton county. The Doctor and his wife have three children: Josephine M., Madeline M. and Clare Louise.

HARRY M. SCHWEPPE, for many years a merchant and well known citizen of Alton, was born in this city and represents one of the pioneer names in its business history. John William Schweppe was his father, and he became



a resident of Alton in 1837. He was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, was reared and educated there, and then came to America. After a brief residence in Pittsburg, he located in Alton at the date named and soon entered into the mercantile business.

The clothing and furnishings business with which for so many years the Schweppe name has been identified was established in 1837 by John W. Schweppe, was later conducted under the name of J. W. & H. Schweppe, and about 1870 took the style of H. M. Schweppe. The history of Alton's business contains only a very few instances in which one name has been so long connected with the same line of enterprise.

John W. Schweppe remained a resident of Alton until his death, at the age of seventy-three. He married Miss Martha Paynter, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and was of English ancestry. She died at the age of twenty-five, leaving two sons, Harry M. and William E. The father of John W. Schweppe was Friedrich William Schweppe, a native of Hanover and a large land owner. He spent most of his life in Germany, but during his later years joined a son who had located in Pittsburg, and lived there until his death.

Mr. H. M. Schweppe was reared and educated in Alton, and at an early age entered his father's store. As mentioned above, he succeeded to the business about 1870. For some years he conducted two clothing stores in Alton, but the main store has been for half a century or more located on the south side of Third street. He sold out the business in 1910, but it is still conducted under his name, which has become familiar to three generations of patrons in this city.

Mr. Schweppe's fine home is on the high bluff overlooking the river at the foot of Prospect street, a locality about which center the most important Indian traditions of Alton. Mrs. Schweppe is a native of Maine, and her maiden name was Miss Angie Rand. They have two children: Annette, wife of Edward Rodgers; and Nelson H. Mr. Schweppe is secretary of the Elks Club, and for many years has been an active worker for Alton's business and civic growth.

WILLHELMINA SCHLECHTE. The foundations of present day prosperity were laid when a previous generation came from the lands beyond the seas and set their hearts and hands to the transformation of the barren prairies into ploughed fields and drained pasture lands. Among the brave and honest forbears of the present, thriving generation the name of

Schlechte is written high. Louis and Louise (Foarncam) Schlechte, the founders of the family in this country, were natives of Germany who immigrated to this country in 1855. Their family consisted of seven sons and one daughter,—Fred, William, Henry, Charlie, Louie, Herman, August (now deceased) and Willhelmina. The children received their education at the Gaelenbeck German Lutheran school.

Henry Schlechte was born April 22, 1848, in the Fatherland, and spent his early life assisting his father in the duties of the home farm until his marriage, December 14, 1873, to Miss Minnie Kessman. She was born October 20, 1858, the eldest child of Charlie and Christinia (Colcus) Kessman, natives of Germany. Her sisters and brothers were Henry, August, Fred, Emma and Katie Kessman. It is interesting to note that the Kessman children attended the same school as the Schlechte children. After their marriage Henry and Willhelmina Schlechte remained with his parents for two years and then purchased a farm of their own at Silver Creek, where they made their home for several years. They then sold the Silver Creek property and settled permanently on a farm two miles south of Carpenter in Hamel township. They were industrious, progressive people and from year to year they improved their fine farm, building new buildings and making their home comfortable until their homestead of two hundred and twenty acres became known throughout the county. It consists of two hundred and twenty acres of most arable land. In the year 1901 Mr. Schlechte was stricken with typhoid and lung fever, and, though a robust man, only survived nine days. He was laid to rest in the Lutheran cemetery of Hamel, mourned as a loving husband, a kind and obliging neighbor, and an upright citizen. His widow, thus bereft and with no children, would have been lonely had it not been for the presence of her good brother Henry and his family who moved on to her farm, which her brother has since superintended. Henry Kessman and his wife, who was Lena Bakermier, daughter of William and Anna (Vamer) Bakermier, are the parents of ten children. Mrs. Kessman's mother died in the Fatherland, and she immigrated to this country with her father. The Kessman children are bright and interesting and they attend the Carpenter public school. There are seven girls and two boys, one little girl having died in infancy, and their names





*C. F. Helgeson*

are: Minnie, William, Alvina, Emma, Tillie, Ernestina, Rosa, Clara and Edward.

Both the Kessman and Schlechte families are identified with the German Lutheran church, in whose good works they are both active and liberal. In the field of politics Mr. Schlechte was found in the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

CHARLES F. STELZEL. The business community of Madison county has had no leader more enterprising and more resourceful than Mr. Charles F. Stelzel, the well known banker and business man of Granite City and Alton. And few citizens whose careers have been spent in this county during the last half century have utilized their opportunities with equal success for their own progress to prosperity. Through his own success he has promoted and sustained the integrity of the whole structure of business interests in the county.

Thirty years ago Mr. Stelzel had charge of a small retail business in Alton. He applied to his career the qualities that are needed for advancement, and he has ever since been a man of rising importance in the larger commercial and industrial undertakings of this vicinity. Mr. Stelzel is a native of the city of Alton, where he was born January 25, 1862, a son of Charles F. and Verena (Kuhn) Stelzel. His father for a number of years was in the butcher business, but has been retired since 1871. The other children in the family were Albert and Lilly, now deceased, and Julia and Rose E.

In the public schools of North Alton Charles F. Stelzel obtained his early education, and then began learning the butcher business under the direction of his father. He later attended the business college in Jacksonville, and on his return to Alton took charge of a grain and coal business. In March, 1883, at the age of twenty-one, he became teller and general bookkeeper in the Alton Savings Bank, a position he held for seventeen years, and then served as cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Alton from the date of its organization for five years. During this time he had acquired important interests at Alton and vicinity and was recognized as one of the leading business men of the county. In January, 1903, he came to Granite City and organized the Granite City National Bank, in which he took the place of cashier for two years and was also its vice president for a term of six years. He left the executive place of cashier in order to take charge of the large real estate interests of Niedringhaus in this locality, and

during the next six years he sold over a million dollars' worth of real estate in Granite City. Then in December, 1910, he organized the Granite City Trust & Savings Bank, one of the strong financial institutions of the county, and he has since been its president. Though a resident of Granite City, where his principal interests are centered, he is also engaged in the real estate business at Alton. During his residence in that city he platted and sold within and adjoining the city limits over two hundred acres of land, and he is still owner of three hundred acres in Alton township. He also owns and operates one of the large quarries at Alton.

In 1884 Mr. Stelzel was married to Miss Minnie Watts, a member of one of Alton's families. She was born in that city in 1864, a daughter of William and Rachel (Soloman) Watts, whose other children were Jennie, Lizzie, Ellen, John and Addie. Miss Addie, now deceased, gave her life to the missionary cause in Mexico under the auspices of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Stelzel have had a most happy wedded life and have worked together to make the generous success which is now theirs. Three children were born to them, Charles W., June L. and Gladys, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Their son Charles W. Stelzel has attained a prominence in the world of music that again justifies Madison county's pride in the talents and achievements of its children of music and literature. He was reared and educated in Alton, was a graduate of Shurtleff and of the School of Music of Oberlin College, then continued his studies in Chicago, and for three years has been abroad, studying under the direction of two of the world's masters of music, Leschetizky of Vienna, and Luvienne of Berlin. He is now engaged in public concert in Europe.

The daughter, June L., is now a student of Monticello Seminary, and was president of her class during 1911.

Mr. Stelzel and wife are members of the Granite City Baptist church. He affiliates with the Elks lodge of that city. In politics he has been one of the stanch Republicans of the county ever since casting his first vote. To the promotion of the welfare of both cities in which he has spent his life he has been a generous contributor of time and means. Broad in his views, public spirited in the best sense of the term, and optimistic as regards the future, he is a type of citizen and business man whose influence and services are among the most im-

portant factors in the community's progress and welfare.

HENRY CURTIS GERKE, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Madison county, were born near Marine, November 14, 1862, and has been a resident of the county ever since. His great-grandfather, Dr. Henry Christian Gerke, was a man of learning, various degrees having been conferred upon him by the Universities of Germany and England. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1765, made a number of visits to the United States and became the owner of considerable land in St. Jacob and Marine townships. He was the author of a number of works on agriculture, including the "Nord Amerikanischer Rathgeber;" a copy of the latter is still in the Belleville, Illinois, public library. This book attained a wide circulation, especially in Germany, and was instrumental in inducing a large number of settlers to leave the Fatherland to locate in this and other counties of Illinois. Dr. Gerke's death occurred December 8, 1842, on his farm south of St. Jacob. He had four years prior to his demise dug and walled up his own grave on his farm. His wife, Maria Gerke, died March 26, 1871. She was an active worker in the Evangelical church of Marine, and the bell which she donated to the congregation was christened "Maria" in her honor. In 1831 Dr. Gerke and his eldest son, William H. J. P. Gerke, who was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, June 24, 1808, visited Madison county, and the latter remained, locating on a farm two miles south of Marine. William H. J. P. Gerke was also a man of fine attainments; he was married April 1, 1832, to Lavina Blakeman, daughter of Captain Curtis Blakeman. Both William H. J. P. Gerke and his wife died in early life, the latter November 20, 1836, and the former April 29, 1839. There were two children: Henry C. Gerke, the father of the subject of our sketch; and John Phillip Gerke, the latter dying in infancy. Henry C. Gerke resided in Madison county all his life except the last few years. He was engaged in farming near Marine until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Edwardsville. He was widely and favorably known, and while he had no inclination to seek public office he was elected and filled the office of associate justice of the county court from 1869 to 1873.

There have been few more public spirited men than he. He was a strong supporter of the public school system and the erection of a fine public school building at Marine was due to his efforts. His death occurred in St. Louis on

August 19, 1904. His wife, who still survives, was Matilda I. Gerke, daughter of William and Helena Weber, of St. Louis, to whom he was married November 20, 1861. Her father, William Weber, was widely known in St. Louis. He was the first proprietor and editor of "*Die Anzeiger des Westens*," a German daily newspaper. The family has in its possession a copy of the first issue of this journal.

Henry Curtis Gerke, the subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the public schools of Marine and afterward attended St. Louis University, graduating from the scientific course in the class of 1881. The same year he entered the office of the county clerk and was appointed deputy county clerk on attaining the age of twenty-one years. He served through several administrations, being in charge of the revenue department. He made the subject of taxation a close study, and became an expert and authority on the subject. He has been for a number of years associated with the tax departments of several of the large railroad and industrial corporations and in 1910 was invited by Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, to suggest changes and amendments to the revenue laws of that state. He is engaged in the land title business, owning abstract books of the county and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large clientele.

Mr. Gerke was united in marriage, November 14, 1888, to Miss Matilda Vollrath, of Edwardsville, and they have three children, Wilbur Curtis, Henry Clarence and Matilda Elizabeth Gerke. The family possess oil paintings of both ancestors of the Gerke family for four generations, beginning with the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch. This unusual circumstance is due to the fact that Phillip Gerke, a great uncle, was an artist.

CHARLES S. LEECH has been identified with the business life of Alton for half a century, and is one of the prominent officials of the Woodmen order both in this city and in the country. He was one of the first to join the order in Alton, becoming a charter member in 1885, and has been clerk of the Robin Hood Camp, No. 135, M. W. A., since January, 1890. He has the distinction of being one of the oldest clerks in point of length of continuous service, in the records of the order in the United States.

Mr. Leech was born in Alton, October 13, 1841, and represents one of the old families of this city. His parents were Charles S. and Ruth Ann (Hutton) Leech. The Leech ances-

tors were of Quaker stock and came over with William Penn, settling about Germantown. C. S. Leech, the father, was born at Philadelphia in 1812, came to Alton in 1833, and died here May 19, 1851, being one of the first victims of the cholera epidemic of that year. He was a carpenter and contractor, and was a member of the old firm of Beall, Tuttle & Leech, the senior member of which was the father of Senator Beall. Ruth A. Leech, the mother, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1818, her family coming to Alton about the same time as the Leeches, and she was married in 1837. She died in 1897, the mother of three children, Isaac E., Charles S. and Mary.

Mr. Leech began his business experience in the City Shoe Store of E. L. Dimmock, being five years in that employment. At the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858 he was a young man with political ideas pretty well matured, and he was in the audience about the old city hall when these two candidates engaged in their last argument. He remembers that Douglas was to him the more impressive of the two debaters and he was somewhat nervous as to the outcome of the contest until Mr. Lincoln had begun his address. After leaving the Dimmock store he was five years a clerk for the E. F. Sneeringer dry goods house, and later became a member of the R. W. Hawkins & Company, which bought out Mr. Sneeringer. In 1870 the firm became Hawkins, Auten & Leech. Several years later he retired from this business, and for twenty-one years was a salesman for the H. J. Bowman Dry Goods House, finally resigning in 1908. Mr. Leech has been a member of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., since 1865.

He married, in 1877, Miss Jennie A. Frost, of Jerseyville, a daughter of Henry Frost. Their one child, Charles S., Jr., was born October 11, 1883. After finishing school he was in the grocery business at Alton two years, and for the past three years has been travelling for the Nichols Scharff & Sons Grocery Company of St. Louis. He married, in 1904, Miss Mamie Tomlinson, a native of Alton and daughter of D. G. Tomlinson. They have one son, Charles S., the fourth to bear that name.

JOSEPH RAPP. There is no kind of a man that nature hates so much as a quitter. The start in life is like a horse race where opportunity is equal. The racers are all bunched at the first turn, but from there they begin to scatter. At the second turn two stop and two are seen forging ahead. There is still a goodly bunch to be seen from the grand stand and

individuals cannot be distinguished. At the third turn the bunch has elongated itself to a single file and each individual can be seen. Several have quit. As the leaders turn into the home stretch you see only two horses out of the dozen that started. These two come on with a steady, sustained patter of hoofs, one just a length behind the other. They keep their places until within a hundred yards of the wire, when the horse that is behind seems to let out an extra kink and he forges ahead and comes in under the wire, an easy winner by two lengths. With men as with horses the supreme test is the ability to stay in and to give the extra burst when it is required, thus qualifying to start in a higher contest. Mr. Rapp is one of the kind who has stayed in from the first up to the present time. He has never been a quitter.

Mr. Rapp was born on July 15, 1853, in Madison county, Illinois, the son of John, Jr., and Sarah E. (Coleman) Rapp. Joseph's grandfather, John Rapp, Sr., was born in Germany, where he married and with his wife and son, John Rapp, Jr. (the father of Joseph), came to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp had seven children, all of them born in America except the eldest, John. The names of the seven children are as follows: John, Jr., Jacob, Andrew, Charles, Valentine, Catherine and Nancy. The only one of this family living now is Valentine. After he came to the United States, John Rapp, Jr., was engaged in the huckster business, buying produce up in the country and selling it in St. Louis. He did a good business and saved as much as he possibly could, so that he managed to purchase a farm in St. Clair county, where he died. His son John moved with his family to Jefferson county, Illinois, where he stayed four years, coming, on March 8, 1858, to the farm in Chouteau township where he lived until his death. His wife died April 19, 1876. He was married twice, first to a Miss Smith, by whom he had one child. Later he married his second wife, who became the mother of ten children, only two of whom still live, Joseph and John H. of Granite City.

When Joseph was very small he went with his parents to Jefferson county, Illinois, where they stayed four years, coming to Chouteau township March 8, 1858. Here Joseph attended school in Chouteau township at the old Marysville school until he was sixteen years old, when he began to work on his father's farm, and he has been engaged in farming ever since. He now owns one hundred and

forty acres in Chouteau township, having improved the land and bought more since he first began to farm. He is a progressive farmer, who believes in investigating all the modern improvements.

In April, 1876, Joseph Rapp married Cordelia M. Bennett, daughter of John A. Bennett, of West Virginia, Jackson county. To this union were born ten children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: Margaret, now the wife of J. A. Segar; Myrtle; John A.; Joseph F.; Edna Alice, now the wife of Kelly Orum; Bertha V. and William L.

Mr. Rapp is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, carrying insurance in this order. He was brought up in the Methodist faith and still retains the old beliefs. In his political views he is liberal, not feeling that he cares to fully ascribe to the platform of either party; he is, however, deeply interested in public affairs and is anxious for the man who is best fitted to fill a position to be chosen. He has been a member of the directors' board of the Mitchell school since 1892. Although not anxious for honors for himself, he is at all times ready to do his share in bettering the conditions of his township and his county, whether in the educational way or in any other direction. He is still a young man in spirit and has not yet reached the place where he is content to sit still or to be laid on the shelf. He is in the race and will keep on to the end.

EDWARD RODGERS. Distinguished alike for his own life and works and for the honored ancestry from which he traces his descent, Edward Rodgers, one of the leading manufacturers and farmers of Alton and Wood River township, occupies a foremost position among the worthy and esteemed citizens of Madison county, wherein he has spent the larger portion of his long and pleasant life. Since attaining manhood he has been conspicuously identified with the best interests of town and county, and while attending carefully to his private affairs has ever been mindful of the welfare of the general public, generously using his influence to promote the good of the people. A son of Reverend Ebenezer Rodgers, he was born August 18, 1830, at Upper Alton, Madison county, Illinois, being a descendant, several generations removed, of Roger Williams, a noted Baptist clergyman who became the founder of Rhode Island.

A son of Reverend William Rodgers, a Baptist minister, Ebenezer Rodgers was born in Wales, and was there educated. Immigrating to America in 1815, he settled first in Ken-

tucky, becoming a pioneer preacher of the Baptist faith. Going from that state to Missouri, he located in Howard county, where in addition to preaching to the pioneer settlers, traveling on horseback to settlements anywhere within a radius of fifty miles and holding services in groves or log schoolhouses, he bought land and carried on general farming with the aid of slaves. In 1834 he settled at Upper Alton, Illinois, where he continued life as a farmer and minister, and took an active part in the advancement of the educational interests of the county, having been largely instrumental in the establishment of Shurtleff College. He died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five years, leaving much property, a part of which was in land, he having been the owner of several good farms.

Reverend Ebenezer Rodgers married Amelia Jackson, who was born in Kentucky in 1805, a daughter of John and Parmelia (Pig) Jackson, and died in 1855, in Alton. Her father, John Jackson, was an own cousin of General Andrew Jackson, under whom he fought at the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in the public schools, Edward Rodgers entered Shurtleff College, intending to complete the full course of study in that institution, but, at the age of seventeen, on account of ill health, was forced to seek an out-door life. Being penniless, he looked about for a favorable opening, and was ere long making money as a dealer in live stock. Successful from the start, he was never content to let his honest accumulations lie idle, but wisely invested in lands, and today has title to three hundred acres of valuable land in Wood River township, on which he has a beautiful residence and all of the improvements and equipments needed by a modern up-to-date farmer, his estate being, without doubt, one of the finest country homes in the state.

In 1854 Mr. Rodgers embarked in the manufacture of brick, and has built up a large and important industry, having now three plants in operation, their capacity being from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand bricks daily, and employing four hundred men in these plants. Mr. Rodgers has also one of the largest machine shops in Saint Louis, Missouri, where he manufactures engines and diversified machinery, employing sixty men in the shops, forty of whom are skilled mechanics. He has likewise a controlling interest in the Illini Hotel, a prominent and popular public house. Possessing keen

foresight, excellent judgment, and unquestioned business ability and acumen, Mr. Rodgers has accumulated property valued at a half million dollars, from which he receives an annual income of sixty-seven thousand dollars.

Mr. Rodgers married, in 1872, Ella Hewitt, a daughter of Franklin Hewitt, who came from Ohio, his native state, to Madison county, Illinois, in the forties, locating at Upper Alton, where he was for many years engaged in the mercantile and insurance business. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, namely: Ebenezer, born in 1873, resides in Alton, and is superintendent of the factories in this section of the county; Hewitt, born in 1877, has charge of the factories located at El Paso, Texas; and Ethel Hortense. Politically Mr. Rodgers is a steadfast Democrat. He takes an intelligent interest in everything relating to the agricultural progress of his county. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Rodgers has been engaged in scientific farming, and has made a specialty of growing fine apples and other kindred fruit.

LOUIS SPECKMANN is another of those excellent citizens whom Germany has given to America. Though born in the other hemisphere, Mr. Speckmann is a loyal American, having grown up in this country and having contributed to its welfare those qualities of devotion to the home and interest in matters of public weal which, combined with unflagging industry make the descendants of his race one of the most valuable elements in our cosmopolitan character.

Mr. Speckmann's parents were Ludwig and Gertrude Speckmann, natives of Germany. Louis was born in 1855, on September 10. His father died when he was eleven years old and his mother then came to America with her two sons, Louis and John, the latter being the older. They settled in Bond county where they lived six years with an uncle, M. F. Kuhl, a farmer. After this period had elapsed they rented a farm which the boys cultivated while the mother kept house. The older brother, John, died when he was twenty-four leaving only Louis to care for the mother. In 1884 Louis Speckmann and his mother went to Missouri and stayed four years, continuing to follow the occupation of farming. From 1888 to 1898 they farmed near Marine, Illinois, renting land. Mrs. Speckmann died in 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. She had been a devoted mother and had had the devotion of her son. Her death occurred in

February, and on July 31 of the same year, her son was married to Mrs. Mary Kile Determann.

Mrs. Speckmann is one of the four daughters of Oswald and Ann (Kile) Kile, both natives of Illinois, Mr. Kile having served in the Union army during the Civil war. She was born in Leef township September 30, 1864. There were seven sons and four daughters in the Kile family but Annie, Frances and Mary, being the only ones that grew to maturity and were wedded. In 1894, Mary Kile was married to Edward Determann, whose father and mother were born in Germany. He lived but ten years after his marriage and died March 4, 1904, leaving his wife and two children, Edna, born in 1895, and Raymond, four years younger. Mrs. Speckmann's parents lived at Grant Fork for a number of years. The mother died February 3, 1895, after which the father made his home with his daughters, Mrs. Annie Immer and Mrs. Determann. It was at the home of the latter that he died on April 21, 1905, and was laid to rest in the Grant Fork cemetery beside the wife of his youth.

Mr. and Mrs. Speckmann first lived on a farm near Saline after they were married and then moved to a place of one hundred and thirty-two acres one mile east of Alhambra, which had belonged to Mrs. Speckmann and her first husband. Here they have made their home ever since, sending their children to the Rockwell school. In addition to attending the English school Edna Determann has also gone to the German school of Alhambra.

Mr. and Mrs. Speckmann are faithful attendants on the services of the German church of Alhambra, in which the children have been confirmed. Their interest extends to all movements originated for the uplift of the community. In politics Mr. Speckmann is a Republican but he believes in voting for men and measures rather than for a party.

Though naturally of a retiring disposition Mr. Speckmann has a wide circle of friends who are attracted by his whole-souled and genial personality. He is, moreover, an industrious and progressive farmer and one of the representative men of the community. His wife is equally admired and esteemed, both as a member of the social circle of the neighborhood and as a home maker, and theirs is one of the pleasant homes of the county.

REINHOLD GOSSRAU. Conspicuous among the popular and progressive citizens of Alton, Illinois, is Reinhold Gossrau, who has won distinction not only as an important factor in



advancing the business interests of this thriving city, but for the prominent part he has taken in developing and promoting the musical talent of the people while following his profession of a music teacher. A son of Gottfried Gossrau, he was born, December 5, 1845, at Schkoelen, in the province of Saxony, Germany, the birthplace, likewise, of his father.

Gottfried Gossrau, who spent his entire life in Schkoelen, was engaged in mercantile pursuits during his active career, being proprietor of a shoe store. He married Dorothy Schnitzler, and to them children were born as follows: August, Gustav, Bruno, Emilie and Reinhold, and of these Gustav and Reinhold were the only ones to leave the Fatherland.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, Reinhold Gossrau made a special study of vocal and instrumental music for four years, developing the wonderful talent with which he was by nature endowed. He then entered the German army, becoming a member of the Fifty-seventh Regimental Band and was with the regiment in its various marches, campaigns and battles, being present at the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, and was with the command, in 1868, at Hanover, where he received his honorable discharge. Coming to America, Mr. Gossrau settled in Alton, Illinois, and ere long won distinction as a teacher of music and became a recognized leader in musical circles and also an important figure in the business world. He was one of the founders of the Alton Germania Building and Loan Association, which was organized October 25, 1890, and of which he has since been the secretary. He is also a director in the Alton Maennerchor, in which he takes an active interest.

Mr. Gossrau married, in 1872, Katherine Herrmann who was born in Alton, Illinois, a daughter of B. Herrmann, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, who was for many years a prominent contractor and builder in Alton. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gossrau, namely: Otto, Emil, Herrmann, Walter and Frieda. Otto, who is assistant cashier in the South Side Bank, at Saint Louis, married Wilhelmina Joesting, and they have one child, Irma. Emil, agent for the Houston Terminal Railroad in Texas, married Capilola Linkogle. Herrmann, who is engaged in the real estate business at Saint Louis, married Pearl Garde. Walter, assistant cashier in the Alton Bank and Trust Company, married Elsa Bratfisch. Frieda, the youngest child and only daughter, is the wife of Otto Kramer, who is bookkeeper for the Alton Bank and Trust

Company. Mr. Gossrau and his family are members of the German Evangelical church.

WILLIAM W. HANLON. Every community has its group of citizens who bear the large burdens of progress and are most prominent in the business and institutional life of such community. The history of Granite City more than any other city in Madison county, since it is a comparatively new town, has among its present active citizenship those who have most prominently identified themselves with the best interests of the community from the beginning of the city's growth. Of the number who would deserve to be classed in the above group at Granite city one of the first to be mentioned by anyone familiar with the city's past is Mr. William W. Hanlon, superintendent of the Granite City National Enameling & Stamping Company and prominently connected with other important business and civic affairs of this locality.

Mr. Hanlon was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1857. His parents were James and Mary Ann (Badger) Hanlon, the father born in Ireland and the mother in Scotland, and they were married in this country, to which they came when young. The mother died in 1909. The father, now in his eightieth year, was connected with the iron business at Pittsburg and vicinity until he retired, and is now living in Columbiana county, Ohio.

The public schools of Pittsburg and then of Ohio gave Mr. Hanlon his early advantages, after which he attended a business college in Ohio and also at Pittsburg. During all his active career he has been connected with the steel business in one branch or another. He began with the Shoenberger Steel Company of Pittsburg and remained with the company for sixteen years in the manufacturing department. He resigned in 1895 to come west to the newly founded industrial center of Granite City, where he entered the steel works as assistant superintendent. Two years later, in 1897, he was promoted to superintendent, and has been directing the manufacturing department of this great enterprise to the present time.

In the public life of this city Mr. Hanlon has taken a leading share of responsibility. He was a member of the council from 1898 to 1900, and for the past eleven years has been president of the board of education, in which capacity he has taken an important part in promoting the cause of education. As a Republican he has been delegate to county and state conventions a number of times. Mr.



*M. M. Hansen*

STANDARD LITERATURE

Hanlon is president of the Granite City Building & Loan Association, a director of the Granite City National Bank, and is one of the active members of the Commercial Club. He was one of the organizers and has since been officially connected with the Niedringhaus Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of Granite City. He is a prominent Mason and all his fraternal relations are with the branches of that order. He is a charter member and the organizer of Granite City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Granite City Chapter, R. A. M., St. Aldeemar Commandery, K. T., and of Moola Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis.

Mr. Hanlon was married in 1883 to Miss Isabel M. Hull, a daughter of George M. and Edith (Gault) Hull, of Summitville, Ohio. Two children have been born to their marriage: George H., who is superintendent of the Western Fire Brick Company, in which his father is one of the partners; and Edith Mary, in school.

CHARLES H. KNOCHE. The United States ranks as the foremost nation of the modern civilized world. It has served as the melting pot of the best characteristics of all other nations and the outcome is a fine, sterling American citizenship, consisting of strong and able-bodied men, loyal and public-spirited in civic life, broad-minded and honorable in business, and alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with every measure tending to further the material welfare of the entire country. An essentially representative farmer and stock-raiser in Ft. Russell township, Madison county, Illinois, is Charles H. Knoche, who was born at Marien-Hagen, in Germany on the 6th of December, 1884. His father was summoned to the life eternal when the subject of this review was a small boy and in 1893 Mrs. Knoche, with her young son, immigrated to the United States. She came direct to Ft. Russell township, Madison county, where she passed the residue of her life, having passed away June 3, 1905.

Charles H. Knoche had attended school in his native land for two years prior to his arrival in the United States, and after coming to Madison county, he attended school here until he had reached his eighteenth year. He was engaged in farm work during the summer seasons and during the winter months was a most earnest and diligent student in the neighboring district schools. With the passage of time he eventually became the owner of his present home. In addition thereto he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of arable land in

the state of Texas. He is engaged in general farming and in the raising of high-grade stock and in both those enterprises has been most remarkably successful. In his political convictions he is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor. For a period of three years he was incumbent of the office of overseer and at the present time, in 1911, he has charge of the roads in Ft. Russell township.

On the 22nd of December, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Knoche to Miss Ida Engelman, who was born in Ft. Russell township, on the 3d of January, 1882, and who is a daughter of Ahrend and Marie C. (Knoche) Engelman, both natives of Germany. Mrs. Engelman is deceased but Mr. Engelman is living and he maintains his home at Edwardsville, Illinois. Mrs. Knoche received her educational discipline in the public schools of Edwardsville township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Knoche have two children, Milton, whose birth occurred on the 31st of October, 1905; and Esther, born on the 6th of January, 1907.

In their religious faith the Knoche family are consistent members of the German Methodist Episcopal church of Edwardsville, Illinois. They are popular factors in connection with the activities of their home community and are esteemed for their worth and unquestioned integrity.

WARREN LEVERETT, the father of John Leverett, of Upper Alton, was the one of the group of distinguished characters whose deeds and influence made Upper Alton what it was during the first half century of its history. As a center of culture and practical ideals, Upper Alton for years held a unique place among Illinois towns, and this was due to the residence and activities of men like Professor Leverett. And the uplifting influence of such men has not yet ceased to bear fruit among a living generation whose early lives found in them faithful counselors and friends.

Warren Leverett was a twin brother of Washington Leverett, and in many respects their careers ran parallel and they both deserve lasting honor in the history of Madison county. They were born at Brookline, Massachusetts, December 19, 1805, and were descended from old and prominent New England settlers. The original ancestor was Elder Thomas Leverett, who was an alderman of his borough in England, and who arrived at Boston in the ship Griffin, September 4, 1633.

John, a son of Elder Thomas, was a major-

general of Massachusetts troops from 1663 to 1673, and in the latter year was elected governor of the colony. He died in office in 1778. He was Sir John, knighthood having been conferred upon him by King Charles II.

John Leverett, a grandson of Governor John, was a distinguished scholar. He graduated from Harvard college in 1680, and in December 1707, became president of that institution, and continued at the head of the first educational institution of the land until his death in 1724.

A later generation of the family was represented in William Leverett, the father of Washington and Warren. He died in December, 1807, when they were two years old. Their mother was Lydia (Fuller) Leverett. Both the sons graduated from Brown University in 1832, with the highest honors. Teaching was their principal life work, and both studied at the Newton Theological Seminary, where Washington graduated in 1836. The frail health of Warren interfered with the continuity of his studies.

Washington Leverett took the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Shurtleff College in January, 1836, the beginning of the half a century during which his life was closely identified with the history and experiences of the college. He had previously been a tutor in Brown University and also in the Columbian College at Washington. In 1868 he resigned his professorship, but continued his work for the college as member of the board of trustees, as treasurer and as librarian. After fifty-three years of service he passed away, December 13, 1889. He was twice married. First in September 1836, when Miss Eliza A. Cole became his wife. She was a daughter of Cyrus and Susan Cole, of Rhode Island, and her death occurred in October, 1858. Of their three children, the survivor and representative of this branch of the family is Cyrus W. Leverett, one of Alton's prominent lawyers. Professor Leverett's second marriage was with Mrs. Harriot (Abbot) Wilson, who died in December, 1865.

Warren Leverett followed his brother to the west in 1837, and in 1839 became principal of the preparatory department of Shurtleff. He subsequently held the chair of ancient languages until 1868, with the exception of two years when he conducted an academy. During the closing years of his life he had a book business in Upper Alton. His death occurred November 8, 1872.

He married, in October, 1837, Miss Mary

A. Brown daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Clark) Brown, of New Hampshire. Before her marriage she had been preceptress of a young ladies seminary in Massachusetts, and for nearly sixty years her life was an exalting influence for Shurtleff and Upper Alton. Her literary attainments, with her gentleness of manner and sweet kindliness of disposition, endeared her to the hearts of all the students, to whom both she and her husband so cheerfully gave their thoughts, their labors and their lives. She died at Upper Alton, April 3, 1901. They had five children. William Warren, the oldest, was prominent as a lawyer. He enlisted in the Civil war as a private, rose to assistant adjutant and later captain, and his early death, in 1874, resulted from injuries sustained during his service.

Rev. A. K. DeBlois, former president of Shurtleff, in his book "The Pioneer School," pays merited tribute to the brothers who were so long identified with the college. He says: "Both Washington and Warren Leverett were identified with the college in every period of crisis through which it passed, and to their heroic devotion in times of great danger and stress is due the very existence of the institution to-day. They were not mere lecturers, mere instructors, mere disciplinarians. They possessed the spirit and instincts of the true educator. They understood the use of the personal factor. They entered into the lives of their students as a directing force. They were wise counselors. Such men, in positions of responsible influence, guiding the destinies of young manhood, were in themselves a triumphant justification of the place and worth of 'the smaller college.' They were thorough in scholarship, and for years nearly all the teaching in the college was done by them.

"Above all they were Christian men—and this accounts for all else. Their willingness to serve their pupils and their love for genuine scholarship were qualities which found their focus in a loyal devotion to the truth as revealed in the teachings and character of Christ. Concerning the spirit which ruled their lives the Hon. Thomas Dimmock, of St. Louis, a student of the '40s, writes: 'During its darkest days they literally carried Shurtleff on their shoulders, and bore the heavy load without a whisper of complaint—brave, true men that they were. My old college never has had, never will have braver and truer ones, if it lives a thousand years.' The character and work of such men are indeed 'a sweet savor of life unto life.'"

John Leverett, the second son of Warren Leverett was born at Upper Alton, August 16, 1852. He received his education at Shurtleff, and began business in his father's book store, which he managed for a number of years after his father's death. Since then he has been in the real estate and insurance business. Both as a business man and citizen he has for a number of years been a leader in the affairs of his town, and has large interests there.

In 1877 he married Amy E. Hamilton, daughter of Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall, Illinois, a young lady of Revolutionary ancestry upon her father's side, and upon her mother's side a descendant in direct line from both Miles Standish and John Alden, of the Mayflower. In addition to a devoted home life, Mrs. Leverett's superior genius for initiative and executive work has found expression in the organization of a successful Village Improvement Association, and in an official connection extending over several years with the Dominant Ninth Choral Society of Alton and the National Federation of Musical Clubs, as well as a number of minor and local societies. Their children are: Mrs. Elise (Leverett) Owen, widow of Harry Roach Owen, of Christian county, and Warren Hamilton Leverett, at present chief chemist with a large smelting company in Danville, Illinois, whose infant son, Myles Corrington Leverett, represents the coming generation.

Professor Warren Leverett's two daughters both married Shurtleff graduates. The elder, Mary A., married Thomas W. Green, for many years a successful Baptist minister and at the time of his death president of California College at Vacaville, California. The younger daughter, Sarah B., married William H. Stiffler, for some years president of Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee, and at the time of his death pastor of the Baptist church in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Both daughters returned to their former home and are now residents of Upper Alton.

H. FRED DUSTMANN is one of the up-to-date farmers of Hamel township, and has a high standing not only among the agriculturalists in the community in which he lives, but has a large circle of acquaintances in other parts of the county. He is both industrious and enterprising—the type of man who is sure to succeed in any walk of life.

Mr. Dustmann's birth occurred August 20, 1854, on a farm near Prairie town. His parents, Henry and Lena (Aden) Dustmann, were born in Germany and immigrated to

America separately, were married in Alton, Illinois, and became the parents of ten children, as follows: Herman (deceased), Henry, William, John, Louie, Mary and Minnie (twins, deceased), Anna, Minnie and Lena. The children all attended school at Prairie town, near which place their father's farm was situated. H. Fred Dustmann, after concluding his educational training, assisted his father with the farm work until the year 1878. At that time he left the parental roof, purchased a one-hundred acre farm at Prairie town, and commenced to cultivate the soil on his own responsibility. At the expiration of five years, during which time he succeeded in putting by some money, he bought a tract of land, one hundred and thirty-seven acres in extent, in Hamel township. During the quarter of a century that he has lived there Mr. Dustmann has made his farm one of the most prosperous looking places in that part of the country.

In the year 1878 Mr. Dustmann was united in marriage to Miss Katarina Halbe, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Huppensack) Halbe, who came from Germany. Katarina had three sisters,—Anna and Mary (twins), and Sophia; her only brother, Henry, died. Mrs. Dustmann was a true helpmeet to her husband, at all times doing her share in promoting the wellbeing of the household. She died in 1906 and was laid to rest in the Galenbeck cemetery of Hamel township. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dustmann, four of whom died in infancy the names of the living are,—Mary, Louise, Katie, Emma and Melinda. Mary married Gus Meyer and is the mother of four children,—Maude, Frida, Delia and Wilder; Louise, the wife of William Gusewelle, has three fine boys,—Arthur, Edwin and Gilbert; Katarina, usually called Katie, is her father's housekeeper.

Mr. Dustmann is aligned as a Republican—a staunch supporter of the principles laid down by that party. His neighbors regard him as a kind and obliging man and they both respect and esteem him.

EDWARD BARNETT, one of Edwardsville's enterprising business men, represents one of the early families that settled and developed Hamel township. Thomas Barnett, his grandfather, was a Kentuckian, and locating in Madison county early in the last century made a homestead which has since been one of the well known farms, and most of the members of the family have engaged in agricultural pursuits. The late K. T. O. Barnett, whose death

occurred in 1902, and was the father of Edward, was born on the old homestead in Hamel township in 1826. He married Sarah Kell, who was born near Worden and died in November, 1893, after becoming the mother of eight children, as follows: Emma, who married F. A. Maxey; Mary; Ethel, wife of H. C. Squires, of Edwardsville; Edward, Frank J.; and three others.

Edward Barnett began his education in the Quercus school near the farm in Hamel township, where he was born March 9, 1857. His studies were continued in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, and after an interval he entered a commercial college in St. Louis and was graduated in 1870. From college he returned to farming, which has been the principal business of his career. In September, 1891, he located on the old Barnett homestead of two hundred and eighty acres, and for several years continued in general farming and dealing in live stock. Later he moved to his home in Edwardsville, and has since been engaged in the lumber business and as a dealer in live stock. His material success has been substantial.

In politics Mr. Barnett is a strong Republican, and has given much attention to civic duties of his community, having served as township collector and as a member of the school board. He was married in 1891, to Miss Lila Davis, of Edwardsville daughter of I. A. and Sarah (Judy) Davis. They have three children, Ray E., Edward J. and Sarah.

ROLAN P. HARRIS, vice president of the Ginter-Wardein Company, large dealers in lumber, represents one of the old families of Alton. His father, William L. Harris, was born at Alton in 1832, a year before the settlement on the river bluffs had been incorporated as a town. The family had settled here, therefore, during or previous to 1832 and was among the comparatively small number of that period which still have representatives living in Alton. William L. Harris married Elizabeth Pope, who was born in England in May, 1846, and at the age of eight years accompanied her family to Alton. She was married in 1868, and they had nine children: Effie, wife of Hugh Jameson, of Sault Ste Marie; William A. W.; Jessie May, who died in February, 1909, the wife of William T. Boynton, of Alton; Roland P.; Frank E.; Bertha I.; Melvin J.; Harvey P. William L. Harris was a carpenter and contractor and died January 21, 1891; his wife and the mother of the above children is still living.

Roland P. Harris attended the Alton high school three years. He began his business career in 1891 as pressman for the *Sentinel Democrat*, two years later became pressman at Kansas City for the Haskell Show Printing Company, remaining there one year, and for two years was with the C. H. McKeel Publishing Company, of St. Louis. As express messenger for the American Express Company, he had a run on the Big Four for five years, and two years as local agent. In July, 1904, on the death of his father-in-law, the late L. I. Ginter, he was made vice president of the Ginter-Wardein Company, and has been actively identified with the business of that firm to the present time. Mr. L. I. Ginter was for thirty-eight years a member of the firm of Wheelock & Ginter, whose planing mill, lumber and building business was the foundation of the present establishment of Ginter-Wardein. The old firm was burned out in 1904, and in April of the same year the business was incorporated under the present name.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Alton Fishing Club, the Alton Manufacturers Association and the Retail Merchants Association. He married, May 24, 1900, Miss Virginia Ginter. At her death, June 18, 1903, she left two sons—Louis G., born June 5, 1901, and Roland F., born April 17, 1903, and who died February 10, 1909. On November 7, 1906, Mr. Harris married Elizabeth Ginter, sister of his first wife. They are the parents of three children: Virginia G., born September 18, 1907; William E., born October 12, 1909, and Elizabeth G., born June 8, 1911.

LOUIS W. DUSTMANN. In the list of those who have laid the foundations of the prosperity of Madison county by their thrift and wise management of the agricultural resources of the county is Louis W. Dustmann, who besides farming his own seventy acres has charge of the fertile home farm of his father, and tends to outside interests as well. Louis Dustmann is a native son of Ompghent township, having first seen the light of day in that township on the day before Christmas, 1870, the son of Henry and Helena (Eden) Dustmann and the grandson of Herman Dustmann. Henry Dustmann grew to young manhood in the Fatherland and lived there until his eighteenth year. In 1847 he decided to try his fortunes in the broader field of a new country and immigrated to the United States, coming to this country by himself and locating first at Alton, Illinois. For about two months he engaged in various kinds of work and then went







*M. L. Hunt*

to Greene county. After several years in Greene county he settled three miles north of Edwardsville in Madison county. While in Alton Henry Dustmann was united in marriage to Miss Helena Eden, and they became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living, namely: Fred, Henry, William, John, Louis and Helena, the latter now the wife of William Velsman, of Hamel township. All of the family make their homes in Hamel township except William and Louis. The father and mother make their home with Louis. Henry Dustmann first lived on the Gardner place for a period of two years and then moved to Fort Russell township, to the Flagg place, and later moved thence to his present residence.

On the 22nd of April, 1900, Louis Dustmann was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Uelsmann, daughter of William Uelsmann, of Omphgent township. Four children have been born to share their happy household, three boys and one girl. Their names are Hilbert, Albert, Lester and Esther, the latter two being twins. All the members of Mr. Dustmann's family are of the German Lutheran faith and attend the church of that denomination at Prairietown and New Gellenbeck.

In the field of politics Mr. Louis W. Dustmann may be found beneath the standard of the "Grand Old Party," whose interests he has helped to direct for over eight years as a member of the Republican central committee. His interest in the public welfare has had opportunity for active service to the community during six years in the office of school director. He is now in his second term as road and highway commissioner.

Mr. Dustmann is the owner of seventy-five acres of most arable land in Omphgent township and he also farms the old Dustmann farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Besides his agricultural holdings he has outside interests in the county, which make of him a very busy man.

**MICHAEL SMITH LINK.** The death of Michael Smith Link in the centennial year of Madison county's history has taken from it one of the foremost of its citizens. His useful life was a factor in the development of the county and his sincere kindliness of heart and cordiality of manner made him one of the popular men of the district and one whose place cannot easily be filled. His father, Lewis Link, was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth

Davis, was born in Illinois. She was the mother of three sons besides Michael, John, George and Charles. When Michael was ten she died and the father remarried. Another son, Louis, was born of the second union. The father was a farmer, and was proprietor of a flour mill in Gillespie, Macoupin county, Illinois.

Michael Link was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1858, and went to the public schools of Gillespie. He early went into business for himself as superintendent of a large farm near Gillespie, and later had charge of an estate near Mitchell. On the 2d of April, 1891, he married Miss Lena Hess, a well known and esteemed young lady of Choteau township, the daughter of Charles and Charlotte Briene Hess. Her parents had immigrated from Germany before their marriage and were wedded in St. Louis. Later they came to Choteau township and engaged in farming. Their family consisted of two daughters, Lena and Dora, and three sons, Charles, George and Louis. All were educated in the Mitchell school and carefully trained by their parents. Lena Hess was twenty years of age when she became the wife of Michael Link to whom she was a companion and helpmate until his death.

For thirteen years after his marriage Mr. Link continued to superintend the two thousand-acre farm of J. J. and William H. Mitchell, of which he had previously been in charge, and the young couple lived on this place. They then moved to their own farm of ninety-seven acres, Mr. Link continuing to superintend the Mitchell place, which he had so successfully managed for the long time in which he had been at the head of it. The new home was made as attractive as the youthful enthusiasm and the prosperity of its owners could make it. The grounds were beautified with shade trees and a handsome and picturesque residence was built on the banks of Long Lake, a spot famous as a summer resort in this part of the country. The careful attention to the conduct of their farm made it a paying proposition and they were able to add to their acreage until they had one hundred and twenty-seven acres of fine productive land and one of the most attractive country places in all Madison county.

One daughter has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Link, Frida Lucile, to whose education they have devoted their best thought and energy. She attended the Mitchell schools for a time and then entered the Ursuline Academy of Alton, Illinois, from which she gradu-

ated with honors in 1911, having taken both the literary and the musical courses and completed both. Equipped with this training and with her native abilities, she is able to fill with honor any position which life may bring to her.

Mr. Link was a man whose interest in the public schools was untiring. For seventeen years he acted as a director, to the satisfaction of all the patrons, whose confidence in his fitness to be in charge of their educational interests was more than justified. In politics he was a Democrat and was twice selected to represent his county in the legislature by that party; the first time in 1906 and again in 1908. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Granite City. He was a successful farmer and was prominent in this county. His death occurred very suddenly on April 10, 1911, a stroke of apoplexy being the cause, and the sad event came as a shock to his many friends. He was buried in St. John's cemetery. His widow and daughter are living in the old home. Both are members of the Evangelical church, in whose many good works they do a generous part.

**WILLIAM L. WATERS.** Prominent among the intelligent, prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Madison county is William L. Waters, of Godfrey, who is actively and ably contributing his full share towards advancing the agricultural interests of his community. A man of educated and refined tastes, he has ever evinced a warm interest in local history, and in his pleasant home he has what is considered the largest and choicest collection of Indian relics to be found in Madison county. He has pottery from South America, Panama and Mexico, and Indian relics from all sections of America. He has spent twenty years or more in gathering the articles found in his collection, sparing neither time nor expense in the labor, and has now five thousand pieces, including agates, mortars, arrow heads, flint and stone implements and utensils used by the Indians, among them being one of the very few double-bitted stone axes in existence. His collection, which is very rare and valuable, is classified and catalogued, and is a source of pleasure, interest and education to many, and of great historical worth.

A native of Madison county, Mr. Waters was born October 12, 1867, a son of Patrick Waters, who came to America from Ireland when seventeen years old and settled in Godfrey township, Madison county. Patrick Waters spent a short time in the quarries at

Cleveland, Ohio, when he first came to this country, later living for a while in Missouri. On coming to Madison county, Illinois, he was employed as a quarryman by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company until ready to begin life as a farmer. He then purchased, in 1864, a tract of land in Godfrey township, and to this he made several additions by purchase, and now owns over six hundred acres of as good land as can be found in this part of the state, and is numbered among the most successful agriculturists of his community. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Lindley, three sons and one daughter were born, as follows: William, James E., John A. and Josie. The sons have all followed in the footsteps of their father and are prosperous farmers.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, William L. Waters subsequently attended the Cathedral School, in Alton, and the Christian Brothers College, in Saint Louis. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming on his own account, and has now a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, two hundred of which he has under an excellent state of cultivation. He has fifteen acres planted to peach and apple trees, and now, in the fall of 1911, has a large crop of apples, the largest that he has harvested for many seasons.

In 1895 Mr. Waters was united in marriage with Blanche Peters, a daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Collins) Peters, of Alton, Illinois. Mrs. Waters was graduated from the Alton high school, and for ten years previous to her marriage was a very successful and popular teacher in the public schools. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Waters, namely: Lindley J., born July 22, 1896; Willard, born October 12, 1899; Evlan, born September 18, 1901; May, born August 25, 1905; and Vera, born May 28, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Waters are consistent members of the Roman Catholic church, and have reared their children in the same religious faith. The residence occupied by Mr. Waters and his family was erected in 1833 by Captain Riley, and later sold to Captain Godfrey, founder of the Monticello Seminary, who enlarged it and occupied it until his death.

**JOSEPH LANDOLT.** Like so many other highly successful members of American communities, Joseph Landolt comes of German lineage, a stock which has ever contributed qualities of stability, application, thrift and sound scientific management to our commonwealth in the men and women it has sent to

our borders. Madison county can indeed be glad that Joseph Landolt's parents, Antone and Maggie (Hopeon) Landolt, saw fit to take their wedding journey to the newer land across the water after their marriage in the Fatherland. The young couple came and liked so well the new country with its many opportunities for ambitious folk that were willing to work out progressive ideas that they did not repeat the journey that had taken forty-eight days crossing the Atlantic to New York, not counting the overland trip to St. Louis. From St. Louis they went to Highland. For the next three years Mr. Landolt was in poor health, the change of climate apparently not agreeing with him. Still he worked a good part of the time, and later rented a farm from Dr. Reiner. On this they lived for several years, by which time their thrift had so enabled them to save that they purchased a home and farm of eighty acres.

Again they prospered, and after selling this property established themselves on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Bond county. But industry and wise management imply a constantly growing sphere, and soon after their start in Bond county Mr. Landolt purchased an additional one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his first, but over the line in Madison county, following which, success so attended his enterprises that he made another enlargement and bought another one hundred and sixty acres, southeast of Saline in Saline township. His final purchase was the home in Saline where he and his good wife lived retired, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of lives well spent in industry and kindly deeds, and the respect of their large family. Mr. Landolt died in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Landolt became the parents of sixteen children, only six of whom remain to this date, namely: Arnold, Fritz, Julia, Tony, Adolph and Joseph, the latter the subject of this sketch, who was their eldest. All of the children were sent to the district school of Leef township for their educations. After his school days Joseph remained at the parental home, and with true German spirit helped his father in the management of the farm.

In Saline township January 24, 1874, Joseph Landolt laid the foundations of a happy household of his own by his marriage to Miss Sarah Eaves, who was born in that township February 5, 1857, the daughter of Benjamin and Melissa (Howard) Eaves, both natives of Illinois. She was one of a family of eleven chil-

dren, as follows: William, Emma, Cora, Nancy, Anna, Minnie, Frank, Maggie, Laura, Elizabeth and Sarah, all of whom obtained their education at the Saline township district schools.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Landolt began their wedded life on a rented farm in Leef township owned by his father, and there they worked early and late to make some substantial foundation for the fortunes of the little family. After several years they moved to Union county, where they continued farming for four years. At that time they returned to Madison county and purchased the farm of one hundred and twenty acres which has since been their home and which is located in Leef township.

There came in time into the hearts and home of these people eight bright, energetic children to gladden their parents with their presence, namely: William, Melissa, Amelia, Margaret, Minnie, Effie, Edith and Frank, the first and last being the only sons. The parents endeavored to prepare their children for life and citizenship by instilling in them fine principles and sending them to the Rockwell school. William Landolt married Hannah Boyer and they reside in Montana. Melissa married Joseph Bardsky, whose death occurred in 1908, leaving the bereaved widow with two little sons, Lester and Orville, who have found a good and happy home with their grandparents, who are still on the old farm. Amelia married Michael Wisnasky, a farmer in Leef township, and they have four children, namely: Arthur, Clyde, Arline and Lloyd. Margaret Landolt lived to the age of twenty years, remaining at home with her mother, her faithful companion in all the duties of the household, but in 1903 her health began to fail, and after two years the beloved daughter entered into rest, mourned by a family who cherished her, and a large circle of friends and neighbors. Minnie Landolt married John Wisnasky, of Saline, and is the mother of two boys, Melvin and Herschel. Effie, Edith and Frank are still unmarried, and remain at the farm with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Landolt are among the prosperous and prominent citizens of the county and theirs is a clear case where industry has been rewarded by success. Mr. Landolt has been able to add another one hundred and twenty acres to those he already owned and he is now the owner of two hundred and forty as well tilled and fertile acres as the county can show. Much of his prosperity Mr. Landolt

owes to his wife, who has ever been his devoted helpmeet.

Politically Mr. Landolt is a man of broad and liberal views, giving his support always to the man whom he judges will best serve the people's interests.

A member of Mrs. Landolt's family whose record is of interest and worthy of mention in this connection is William Eaves, her paternal grandfather. He was a native of North Carolina, and was a soldier who engaged in the famous Black Hawk war, which settled once for all the troubles of the pioneers of the region who had suffered loss of life and property at the hands of the Indians, and placed in the hands of the white people an extensive grant of land suitable for cultivation.

WILLIAM M. ASH. A well-known and highly esteemed resident of Alton, William M. Ash rendered his country valuable service in her time of need, serving throughout three enlistments during the Civil war, and has since been equally as faithful in the discharge of his duties as a citizen of honor and integrity. A native of Alton, his birth occurred in this city March 19, 1844. His father, John Wesley Ash, was a son of John Pickney Ash, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of John Ash who, as far as known, spent his entire life in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred in 1738. Joseph Ash, the founder of the family from which William M. Ash sprung, immigrated from Germany to America in colonial days, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred in 1836, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years.

John Pickney Ash learned the trade of a plasterer when young, and followed it in his native state until 1837, when he followed the march of civilization westward to Illinois, locating at Alton, which was then a small but flourishing village. Here, resuming his trade, he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1872. He was active in public affairs, serving in the City Council, and both he and his wife were trustworthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, Alice Irwin, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1793, a daughter of Israel Irwin, a lifelong resident of the Keystone state. Mr. Irwin married Margaret Trego, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1767, a daughter of Joseph Trego, whose birth occurred in that state May 14, 1722. Her grandfather, William Trego, born in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1693, was a son of Peter Trego,

who came to this country with William Penn, from whom he purchased fifty acres of land lying near Middletown, Pennsylvania.

John Wesley Ash was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1820, and came with his parents to Alton, Illinois, in 1837. He learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed for some time, although many of the later years of his life were devoted to public service. Elected city clerk in 1854, he held the position nine successive years. In 1862 he was appointed clerk of the City Court, and served faithfully eleven years, and had the distinction of being the first Market Master in the city. From 1871 until 1874 he represented the Fourth ward as an alderman, rendering his constituents excellent service. While employed as city clerk, he engaged in the abstract business, which he subsequently continued until his death which occurred at his home, on the corner of Langdon and Thirteenth streets at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Colflesh, died in 1876, leaving two children, namely: William M., the special subject of this brief personal record; and Lucy A. He married for his second wife Margaret Howard, by whom he had seven children, Annie, Ellen, Fanny, Samuel, Elizabeth, John W. and Hal Baker.

At the breaking out of the Civil war William M. Ash left school and, at the call for three months' men, enlisted in Company G, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he received his honorable discharge. Returning home, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years, and in 1864 he veteranized, re-enlisting for the full period of the war. Continuing with his regiment, Mr. Ash followed Sherman in his march to the sea, and then on through the Carolinas. In March, 1865, he was captured by the enemy, and was confined at Libby Prison and Castle Thunder for twenty-eight days, suffering in the meantime all the hardships and horrors of prison life. He was then released on parole, allowed to return home, and later was honorably discharged from the service.

Mr. Ash subsequently learned the bricklayer's trade, which he followed successfully for forty years, when a fall from a building necessitated the amputation of a leg, and he has since retired from active pursuits. In 1908 and 1909 he served as police magistrate, filling

the office ably and acceptably. He is a member of Alton Post G. A. R.

Mr. Ash married, in 1867, Martha Alice Cummings, who was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, a daughter of George W. Cummings, who was born, reared and educated in Kentucky, where he followed the carpenter's trade until removing to Illinois. Mr. Cummings lived for two years in Jacksonville, and then moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he continued at his trade until his death, at the age of forty-five years. His wife, whose maiden name was Angeline Hearst, was a daughter of Nathaniel Hearst, a life-long resident of Kentucky, where he followed the trade of a stone mason. Mrs. Cummings survived her husband, passing away at the age of fifty-six years. To her seven children were born, as follows: William M., Louisa, Mary, Jackson, Rachel, Zachariah, and Martha Alice.

Twelve children have been born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ash, namely: J. Edward, Lucy, William, Angeline, Bessie, Esther, Bertie, Joseph F., Horace, Millard, Harry, and one that died in infancy. J. Edward married Emma Stein, and they have eight children. Lucy, wife of Isaac Baker, has two children. William married Kate Young, and they are the parents of nine children. Angeline, wife of Herman La Pelle, has four daughters. Bessie, who married Matthew Freeman, died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving one daughter. Esther is the wife of William L. Ward, Bertie married Edward Muhlke.

PAUL PILZ. The great empire of Germany has contributed its fair quota to the upbuilding of this great nation and among its representatives in this country are to be found successful men in every walk of life from the professions to the prosperous farmer. He whose name forms the caption for this review is one of the thrifty and industrious sons of Germany, where his birth occurred on the 27th of July, 1870 in Domsen Wohlan. He has not long been a resident of America, but since his arrival in the United States he has given evidence of that loyalty and public spirit which are so characteristic of sterling German citizenship and which make the German element so desirable a one in this country. Engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ft. Russell township, Paul Pilz is ever ready to give his aid in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the good of the general welfare.

Paul Pilz is a son of August and Teresa (Meisner) Pilz, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where they passed their en-

tire lives and where they died. Paul was the youngest child in a family of five children, three brothers and one sister. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native land Mr. Pilz turned his attention to farming and subsequently he served a term of three years in the German army, first as a private and later as a corporal in the cavalry department in the city of Meletsch. After that he has conductor on street car in Breslau Schlesen. When thirty-one years of age he decided to seek his fortunes in America and accordingly on July 27, 1891, after bidding farewell to relatives and friends, he embarked for America on the ship Queen Lousia. Landing in New York city, he proceeded thence to the city of Buffalo, New York, where he attended the Buffalo exposition, and he also saw Niagara Falls. In the spring of 1902 he came to Madison county, Illinois, locating at Edwardsville. Shortly after his advent in this place he entered the employ of Mr. Engelhart, working as a farm hand on the latter's farm five miles north of Edwardsville. He made good in the most significant sense of the word and in time became one of the most trusted employes in Mr. Engelhart's service.

On July 16, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pilz to Miss Emma Engelhart, who was born and reared in Ft. Russell township and who is a daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Hill) Engelhart. Mrs. Pilz was the youngest daughter of five children three brothers and one sister. She was born January 25, 1860 and was educated in the public schools of her native place. Mr. and Mrs. Pilz have no children. In their religious faith they are devout church communicants at Edwardsville, Illinois, and they are liberal contributors to all philanthropical work in this community.

Mr. Pilz is a German of the most energetic and thrifty type. He is now the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres of some of the best land in this county and he is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. He is decidedly successful as a business man and farmer and all his dealings are noted for their fairness. While he is not aligned with any political party he is deeply interested in all that affects the good of this county and he exercises his franchise in favor of the men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment.

LOUIS J. HARTMANN, president of H. M. Schweppe & Company, one of the oldest and largest clothing establishments in Alton, began his business career thirty years ago in the em-

ploy of the same firm. The firm of J. W. & H. Schweppe was established in Alton sixty years ago, and about 1880 H. M. Schweppe acquired the business. The business has been incorporated for the last ten years, and in July, 1910, Mr. Hartmann bought the controlling interest in the concern. His son Carl is vice president of the company and his wife is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hartmann was born in Alton, January 22, 1864, and represents the Swiss nationality which was introduced into Madison county beginning more than sixty years ago. His parents were J. J. and Mary (Guertler) Hartmann, both of whom were born near Basle, Switzerland. The father settled at Alton when he was twenty-one years old, followed the occupation of wagon-maker, and died in this city in 1905. He served in the city council while J. T. Drummond was mayor, and was a substantial citizen. His wife died in 1872.

L. J. Hartmann is an alumnus of the Alton high school, in the class of 1881. The high school at that time was held in the Lincoln school building. He left school almost at once to enter the service of the business with which his entire business career has been identified. A Republican in politics, he was elected tax collector in 1890, serving two terms, was elected city treasurer in 1892, was appointed city controller in 1896 and in 1903 was appointed special tax collector. In 1904 he became a member of the Alton board of education, in 1906 was chosen treasurer of the city school funds, and in May, 1911, turned over a large balance to his successor in that office. Mr. Hartmann is president of the Alton Retail Merchants Association and is treasurer of the newly organized Board of Trade.

On December 16, 1891, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Seibold. Her father, Charles Seibold, was a prominent German citizen of Alton and was one of the six organizers of the German Benevolent Association. Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann have two children, Carl Alfred and Elsie Marie. Carl graduated from the Alton high school just thirty years after his father, and was president of the class.

**HENRY NEUHAUS.** The name of Neuhaus suggests a successful farmer and stockman to the people of Hamel township. Mr. Neuhaus has been connected with the agricultural prosperity of Madison county for almost fifty years and indeed he has long been an important factor in the farming industry. Probably the cause of Mr. Neuhaus' success as an agriculturalist is attributable to the fact that he

has always used both muscles and brain in the management of his farm; nothing has been left to run in a haphazard fashion, but things have been carefully planned and then just as carefully executed.

Mr. Neuhaus was born in Germany, July 18, 1832, and is the son of William and Anna Neuhaus, life-long residents of the same old Fatherland. Mr. Neuhaus, Sr., was educated in his native land, and was there married and became the father of children. Mr. Neuhaus, Jr., received his educational training, in the German schools and later engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865, being ambitious to operate on a larger scale than was possible in Germany, he immigrated to America and came direct to Madison county where he invested the sum of money which represented his savings during the years of farming. He purchased an eighty acre tract of land at twenty-five dollars and fifty cents per acre and immediately set to work to bring the soil under cultivation. He was industrious and from time to time was able to buy more land and now owns one hundred and seventy acres of fine, fertile farm land.

While Mr. Neuhaus was residing in Germany he married Caroline Shuette, a young German girl, daughter of Conrad and Louise Shuette, likewise of German birth and life-long residence. Mr. and Mrs. Neuhaus became the parents of eight children. Four of the number died in infancy, three in Germany. The names of the living are John, Henry, Sophia and Herman, all educated in both German and American at the schools of Worden and Hamel townships. John married Lena Lueker and to this union nine children were born, seven of whom are living, as follows,—Theodore, Adolph, William, Clara, Walter, Sophia and Emma. Henry's wife is Sophia, sister of Lena Lueker, and he has a family of six children (one of the seven who were born having died in infancy),—Paul, Albert, Marie, Bertha, Emil and Arnold. Sophia is married to Henry Finke and is the mother of seven children,—Bertha, Anna, Emma, Albert, Hulda, Dora, Martin. Herman resides on the old homestead and superintends the management of the farm. In 1898 he was united in marriage to Caroline Nobbe, whose birth occurred April 23, 1877; she is a daughter of Henry and Louise (Siebe) Nobbe, natives of Germany and parents of five children,—Caroline, Christ, Charlie, Janie and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Neuhaus now have a family of five sturdy boys,—Gustav, Arthur, Edwin, Rudolph and







*G. W. F. Lange*

Elmer—all students in the Worden school. In 1899 Mrs. Henry Neuhaus, the good wife and mother, was laid to rest in the Hamel cemetery.

The Neuhaus family are believers in the German Lutheran faith, holding membership in that denomination. The men of the family always vote with the Republican party. Father Neuhaus was one of the loyal representatives who made the trip to Canton to visit President William McKinley on Illinois day and he received a hearty handshake from that illustrious gentleman. Mr. Neuhaus is nearly eighty years of age, hale and hearty still, and happy in the companionship of his son, Herman.

C. W. F. LANGE. Having, as an agriculturist, accomplished a satisfactory work, C. W. F. Lange has acquired an abundance of means, and is now living retired from active pursuits at Edwardsville, enjoying the leisure earned by many years of unremitting toil. Like many another of Madison county's prosperous citizens, he was born on the other side of the broad Atlantic, his birth having occurred May 3, 1841, in Germany.

His father, Frederick J. Lange, was born in Germany, March 4, 1804, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. Immigrating with his family to the United States in 1843, he was engaged in the grocery business at St. Louis, Missouri, for fifteen years, after which he lived for a while in Madison county, Illinois, where at one time he owned several farms. He spent his last days, in the city of St. Louis, dying in October, 1884, at the age of eighty years. His wife, whose maiden name was Christine Blake, was born in Germany and died in St. Louis, Missouri, on December 23, 1894, aged seventy-eight years, her birth having occurred in 1816. Of the children born of their union, three are living, two daughters, both widows, Mrs. E. F. W. Meier, living in St. Louis, and Mrs. George Link, of Springfield, Illinois; and C. W. F. Lange, of Edwardsville, Illinois.

Educated in St. Louis, C. W. F. Lange was graduated from the high school and from Jones' Commercial School, where he received his diploma February 15, 1858. The ensuing four years he was employed as book-keeper for two of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in St. Louis, after which he occupied a similar position with the St. George Milling Company, of that city. His health failing, Mr. Lange decided to make a complete change of residence and occupation and came, in 1863, to Madison county, Illinois. Buying

first a small farm, he added other tracts from time to time, becoming owner of about three hundred and fifty acres, and for many years was one of the principal wheat growers of his neighborhood. He was also especially successful as a horse and mule breeder and raiser, disposing of his horses and mules at exceedingly high prices. Mr. Lange is now living retired, having moved to North Buchanan street, Edwardsville, in 1906, when he divided his farms among his children, although he retained in his own name the old homestead of one hundred and sixteen acres. In October, 1900, he platted and laid out the village of Maryville in Collinsville township, giving it its name in honor of his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Krome. The growth of the town has been truly remarkable, for at the time it was laid out there was nothing but farm land and it is now a good sized town. Due to the efforts of the subject, the suburban electric line was induced to enter Maryville, and this has added greatly to its good fortunes.

On September 27, 1863, Mr. Lange was united in marriage with Maria D. Krome, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 22, 1844, and there grew to womanhood. Her father, William Krome, was born March 3, 1813, in Hanover, Germany, and in 1840, immigrated to the United States, locating at Louisville, Kentucky, later, in 1851, removing to Madison county. He died at Pleasant Ridge in December, 1876. His wife, whose maiden name was C. Anna Wessler, was born May 4, 1826, and died in October, 1885, at Pleasant Ridge, Illinois. Of the thirteen children that brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lange, nine are now living, namely: Alvina and Alfred, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Theodor W., Johanna, Martha and Frederick, Jr., of Maryville, this county; Tabea, of St. Louis; Carl A., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Christina A., living at Staunton, Illinois. There are eighteen grandchildren. Mrs. Lange died at her home in Edwardsville, Illinois, January 18, 1910.

Mr. Lange is identified with an important financial institutions, being director of the Bank of Edwardsville. Politically he is a straightforward Democrat, and for twelve years served as supervisor of Madison county. He was elected to the city council in 1911, and is secretary at the present time of the local board of improvements and chairman of the ordinance committee. For nine years Mr. Lange was chairman of the Poor Farm Committee. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran

church and helpful in its good works. Public-spirited and progressive, he takes pleasure in aiding all enterprises calculated to benefit the public, being among the foremost in the establishment of public improvements and measures of reformation.

FRED A. EISELE, who in December, 1910, assumed the office of county treasurer, to which he had been elected by a large majority the previous fall, has for a number of years been active in county politics and is one of the most popular citizens of the county.

In Granite City, which has been his home for the last seventeen years he served as alderman from 1904 to 1909 and during 1904 was mayor pro tem. In 1906 he was appointed deputy county treasurer under H. M. Sanders, and satisfactorily filled the office until his recent election gave him the chief responsibility for this important position.

Mr. Eisele was born in the city of Philadelphia, March 25, 1875. His education was received in the city schools, but at the age of fifteen he began the serious business of life, and by industry, honesty and the exercise of his genial personality he has won a commendable success. In Granite City he began work in the shipping department of the stamping works, and later for twelve years was a clerk in the steel works.

He married, in 1904, Miss Grace T. Sanders, a daughter of Mr. H. M. Sanders, former county treasurer. They have one daughter, Margarite. Mr. Eisele is a Republican and during his residence in the county has promoted its success in many campaigns.

ROYAL J. WHITNEY. Any history of Madison county would be incomplete without mention of that sterling citizen, prominent railroad man and Civil war veteran Royal J. Whitney, of Alton, a man held in highest regard by the community in which he resides. Mr. Whitney was born at Oak Point, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 23, 1837. His father, Samuel Whitney, was born at Johnstown, Canada, and his grandfather, John Whitney, was born in Connecticut, of English parentage. The latter moved to Canada and settled at Johnstown. He was a tanner, courier and shoemaker by trade. He lived in His Majesty's domain for many years, but tradition has it that he eventually returned to Connecticut. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Baldwin.

Samuel Whitney, the father of the subject, was reared and educated in Canada and later removed across the St. Lawrence river to a

farm near Oak Point in New York state. He engaged in general farming and there resided until summoned to the Great Beyond, at the age of seventy-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza White, born in New York city. Her parents took her to Canada at the age of four years and she lived to advanced age, being eighty-three at the time of her demise. The children reared by these admirable people were six in number, namely Maria, Martha, Royal J., Samuel, Eliza J. and Vincent B.

Royal J. Whitney was reared and educated in St. Lawrence county, New York, and at the age of nineteen years commenced teaching in the public schools of St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, thus covering a period of five years. His career as a teacher was terminated by the breaking of the Civil war and his enlistment in the fall of 1861 in Company D, Ninety-second Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant and was one of the officers sent to New York city in 1862 to enforce the draft. He was with his regiment on its various marches, campaigns and battles, and among the more important of the latter were the siege of Yorktown, Virginia and battles of Fair Oaks, Virginia; Newberne, North Carolina; Cold Harbor, Virginia; Malvern Hill; and other engagements around Petersburg and Richmond. He was honorably discharged after more than three years of military service, in the month of February, 1865, and returned home to Philadelphia, Jefferson county, New York, and became Station Agent of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, remaining until 1866. His next step took him far afield, for he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and in that city opened a dry goods business, which he conducted but a few months, then selling out and removing to Bunker Hill, Illinois. There he held the position of station agent of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. In 1871 he went to East St. Louis and took charge of the coal traffic on the Cairo Short Line Railroad. He went thence to Litchfield, Illinois, and bought an interest in the car shops at that place, becoming secretary, treasurer and manager of the shops. His residence in that place continued from 1887 until 1891 and meantime he organized the First National Bank of Litchfield and became its president. He was also president for twenty-three years of the Working Men's Bank of East St. Louis, Illinois. In 1891 he sold his Litchfield interests and bought the Western Steel and Spring Works

at Harvey, Illinois, which was later destroyed by fire. Since that time he has been virtually retired devoting the greater part of his energies to his private affairs. Mr. Whitney laid the foundation of a happy household and congenial life companionship when, in March, 1864, he was united in marriage to Amelia A. Rodgers, born in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, New York, the daughter of Samuel and Rachel Rodgers. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have reared two sons,—Clark L. and James Elmer. Both sons have been well educated in the Alton high school, Shurtleff College and Washington University at St. Louis. Clark L. is unmarried and is associated with his father in business. James Elmer is engaged in the wholesale lumber business with headquarters in New York city. He married Nora Dell Hathaway, of Alton and they have two daughters,—Eunice H. and Amelia Ann.

WILLIAM T. FRANCY, JR. A man firmly grounded in the affection and esteem of the county for his sterling qualities in private life and his unvarying rectitude in public office is William T. Francy, Jr. He now follows the plow in Olive township and is one of the list of honest and respected men of this section who are members of the oldest profession known to man. He was born in the township where he now makes his home, on January 5, 1871, and he was the son of William and Jane (Thomas) Francy, still remembered in the county for their kindly relations with all with whom they came in contact.

William Francy, Sr., was a native son of Ireland, and he did not leave the Emerald Isle until he reached his majority. When he was twenty-one he and a sister immigrated to this country. William went at once to his uncle's farm near Livingston and was there employed by the month for two years. At the end of that time he went to work for Hugh Patterson, and for two years thereafter he was so employed.

In 1870, on the 23rd of March, was solemnized the marriage of William Francy, Sr. to Miss Jane Thomas a native of Missouri, and they settled on a rented farm for a space of two years, later moving to another. Afterwards they bought a farm and stayed in Madison county until 1911, in which year they removed to the state of Kansas. They became the parents of twelve children, the following of whom survive at the present writing: William, Jr., the immediate subject of this review; John A.; Margaret; Albert; Elsworth; Jones; Anna; and Herbert.

William, Jr., remained in the parental household until his twenty-fourth year, at which time he entered the employ of M. B. Pearce for a term of fifteen months. After that he returned to his home, and on February 17, 1897, was united in marriage to Miss Nora Olive, daughter of James and Mary (Lane-Shumate) Olive. Her father was a native son of Kentucky, while the mother claimed Iowa as the state of her birth. James Olive was a man of great prominence in this section of the country. It is interesting to note that he died the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land, starting with absolutely nothing but strong arms and an innate talent for the occupation of agriculture. James Olive was of stout old English stock, being the son of Abel Olive, the son of James, who came from the mother country in early colonial times, the date being about 1740, and participated in that nation-making struggle, the American Revolution.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Francy, Jr., have been born two children, both of whom died in infancy, Anna May being born on the 20th of November, 1901, and passing away on December 10, the same year, and the second child died on the 28th of January, 1903.

Mrs. Francy is a member of the Christian denomination, while her husband was raised in the Reformed Presbyterian faith.

In his political affiliations Mr. Francy stands in the ranks of the "Grand Old Party." He has held the office of justice of the peace, has been one of the highway commissioners and at the present time 1911, is the local tax collector.

Mr. Francy owns fifty acres of arable land in Olive township, which under his excellent management is being made to yield profitable crops, and there he and his wife maintain their hospitable home.

A. K. WHITELAW. Noteworthy among the enterprising and energetic business men of Wood River, Madison county, is A. K. Whitelaw, assistant superintendent of the Standard Oil Refining Company, who is a persistent and consistent booster and a loyal and liberal supporter of all good movements for the welfare of the town and county, being especially interested in educational affairs. He was born in 1867, in Canada, a son of John and Agnes Whitelaw, who were born in Scotland, and died in Canada.

Brought up in Cobourg, Ontario, Mr. Whitelaw received his education in the public schools, remaining at home until eighteen years old. Coming then to the States, he located first in Chicago, where he secured em-

ployment in a drug store. During the ensuing seven years he traveled about a good deal, visiting different parts of the West, for two years being in Wyoming a part of the time working on a ranch. Entering then the employ of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Whitelaw was stationed at Whiting, Indiana, from 1893 until 1907, when he was made assistant superintendent of the Standard Oil Refining Company at Wood River, Illinois, a position which he has since filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the company.

Mr. Whitelaw is a stockholder and the vice president of the First State and Savings Bank of Wood River, and is a member of the Wood River School Board, of which he has been president during the past two years. Since he has occupied this important position a new school building costing forty thousand dollars has been erected, largely through his influence and efforts. It is constructed of brick and stone, and is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements, having its own heating plant, which consists of two Ideal boilers, and has an ample water supply. Nine teachers are employed as instructors in this school, including a teacher of art, of music, and the superintendent, and the school, which has an enrollment of one hundred and ninety pupils, ranks among the best in Madison county.

Mr. Whitelaw married, in September, 1893, Adeline Lightfoot, of South Dakota, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Arthur K., born February 6, 1897; Bruce, born January 2, 1904; and Dean, born May 16, 1905. Fraternally Mr. Whitelaw belongs to Whiting Lodge No. 613, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; to Hammond Chapter, No. 117, Royal Arch Masons, of Hammond, Indiana; and to Hammond Commandery, No. 41, Knights Templar, of Hammond, Indiana. He is a member of the Union Mission church, which he was instrumental in having established at Wood River, and is one of its earnest workers.

JOHN SCHWARZ. There is no one nation which has contributed to the complex composition of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth or of greater value in fostering and supporting our national institutions than has Germany. The men sent across the Atlantic to America have proven on the whole men of splendid citizenship, idealists, patriots, lovers of liberty,—men who have stood the supreme test and have been willing

to sacrifice personal interests to the general good. What higher praise may be given in speaking of John Schwarz than to record the fact that he is a German-American of the best type. This gentleman came to Madison county in his boyhood, arriving in Illinois in days when pioneer conditions were not entirely disappeared, when the cry of the wild animal might be heard borne on the night breeze and where frequently the prairie land remained unbroken. The young boy, wondering and delighted with the new land, has developed into the man of substance and influence, whose sons and daughters have gone forth to be good citizens in various quarters. Mr. Schwarz met fine fortune in his chosen vocation—agriculture—and he is now living retired, an honored and respected resident of Saline. He has held public trusts from time to time in most approved fashion, having been highway commissioner for sixteen years and school director for some time and he organized the Grant Fork Mutual Telephone Company, of which he is president, not to mention numerous other helpful public enterprises with which he is identified.

John Schwarz was born in Baden, Germany, January 22, 1842, and is the son of Matthias and Theresa (Kanning) Schwarz. The family immigrated to this country in 1853, when John was a lad eleven years old. In marvelous contrast to the rapid ocean transit of today is the fact that the voyage was of fifty-six days' duration. They landed in New Orleans, went thence to St. Louis, and from there to Highland, Madison county. Their destination had been determined before they left their native land from the fact that the father's brother, John Schwarz, resided in Highland. At the uncle's home they rested for a week to recover from the rigors of the long voyage and journey then located at Marine, where the father engaged at his trade, which was that of a tailor, and here he built the first two-story brick house erected in Marine. There the home was made for about ten years. The father was industrious and thrifty and from his savings he was enabled to purchase a farm of one hundred and sixty acres six miles northeast of Marine. All the children, with the exception of the youngest, daughter, Johanna, were born in Germany and their names were Peter, Theodore, Conrad, Katie, Emma, Margaret, Lena and John. These young people received their education in the public schools of Maine, and their strong young hands were well employed in

assisting in the many tasks to be encountered upon the farm. Industry and good management resulted in prosperity, and the family never regretted the step which had brought them to the land of the stars and stripes. The father passed away upon the homestead, and the family separated, his widow going to Saline to reside, making her home with her daughter.

John Schwarz received his education in the district schools and worked out from the age of twelve to nineteen. He then assisted his father upon the home place and remained beneath the home roof until his marriage in 1866. On the 10th day of April, of that year, he laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union with Elizabeth Kinder, daughter of Charles and Theresa Kinder, farmer citizens. Mrs. Schwarz was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1842, and was brought by her parents to this country at the age of two years, location being made near Edwardsville. The Kinder family consisted of Albert, Joseph, George, August (who was killed by a stroke of lightning at the age of seven years) and Elizabeth (wife of the subject of this record). The Kinder children were schooled at Edwardsville.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz began their wedded life on a rented farm six miles north of Marine, where they lived for a year. In building up their fortunes and gathering a substance, Mrs. Schwarz proved an ideal helpmeet, for she possessed all the good qualities of the home-maker. In time the young couple found themselves in a position to purchase eighty acres of raw prairie land, two miles north of Saline. This had no improvements and no trees, and their nearest market was St. Louis. The subject first built a humble abode of two rooms and they experienced many hardships and trials in the early days. Wild animals still abounded and conditions in many ways were still very primitive. Mr. Schwarz spent the first week in digging a well to obtain the necessary water supply. He had but one horse and had to borrow another to make a team when he began his plowing. Both young people were indomitable in their resolution to carve out a comfortable home for themselves and their children, and soon were able to add more land, first eighty acres, this increasing to one hundred and twenty and then to four hundred and fifty, all fine, productive land. The farm now is one of the most highly improved in the section and one of its chief glories is its trees

—shade and fruit—splendid groves and orchards which stand today a favorable commentary on their progressiveness.

Into the home of these admirable people were born eleven children, five of whom died in infancy, and the surviving six being John, Charles, William, Emma, Johanna and Elizabeth. These young people received their education in the Purcell school, this being completed in the Catholic school at Saline. By the best example and training they were fitted for good citizenship. Concerning them the following data are given: John Schwarz married Anna Bellen, who was born in Madison county, February 23, 1875, a daughter of Felix and Barbara (Rall) Bellen. They make their residence on the old home place of the Schwarz family, which he successfully superintends. Mr. Schwarz is a prominent and enterprising man and has played a praiseworthy part in local public affairs. For three years he was school director; he acted as town clerk nine years and as school treasurer six years. He is also treasurer of the Grant Fork Mutual Telephone Company and director of the Mineral Springs Creamery; he is a stockholder in the Citizens' State Bank of Alhambra and is a trustee of the Catholic church of Saline. They are the parents of six children, Ella, Anna, Melvin, Edgar, Cecilia and Laura, fine looking and admirable children of whom Leef township may well be proud.

Charles Schwarz married Lena Gladbach, who was born February 1, 1874, and is a daughter of Christian and Minnie (Vincheky) Gladbach. They are the parents of five children, namely: Minnie, Gertrude, Christian, Vincent and Charlie. He is a farmer, and maintains his residence in Leef township. He is one of the directors of the Citizens State Bank of Alhambra.

William Schwarz was for six years proprietor of a furniture and tinware store in Highland, but recently sold out that concern and purchased one hundred and twenty acres near Hope City, Arkansas, where he now resides. He married Mary Widmer and their three children are Elmer, Hedwig and Wilfried.

Emma Schwarz married Henry Gladbach, a farmer, and they reside in Chariton county, Missouri. Their children are John, Anton, Bertha, Cecilia and Magdaline. Tillie is deceased.

Johanna Schwarz became the wife of William F. Knebel, a farmer and stockman of Saline township, their union being celebrated

April 14, 1896. Mr. Knebel, who is a prominent and highly respected gentleman, was born February 10, 1871, the son of Leopold and Carolina (Walter) Knebel. Like his father-in-law, his parents were also natives of Baden, they coming to Illinois among its pioneers. Leopold Knebel was for thirty years successfully engaged in the grain business and he owned an elevator for that period, the same being located at Pierron. After amassing a comfortable fortune he and his wife sold out and went to California, in which glorious clime they are enjoying life to the utmost. The Knebel family consisted of Edward, Henry, William, Julia, Bertha and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Knebel are among the wealthy farmer-citizens of the county, their splendid estate of three hundred and seventy acres being located two miles from Pierron. Mr. Knebel is a progressive agriculturist and a popular member of the community, and his fine principles have won for him the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. He is interested in all public improvement and for six years had been school director of Saline township. Beneath the Knebel roof-tree are growing to young manhood and womanhood the following children: Walter, Carrie, Irene, Adella, Wymar, Elsie and Thekla,—as fine-looking, promising boys and girls as are to be found in the county.

Elizabeth Schwarz became the wife of Henry Knebel, a real estate dealer and notary public of Guthrie, Oklahoma. They have two children, Viola and Helen.

In 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz retired from the active work of the farm and removed to Saline, where they purchased a fine residence. Here, surrounded by hosts of friends, they enjoy the fruits of their previous well-spent years. They are honored members of St. Gertrude's Catholic church, of Saline, of which Mr. Schwarz has been trustee for eighteen years. They are interested in every work for the promotion of the good of the people and they have reared their children in the faith of their fathers. Mr. Schwarz is a staunch Democrat. His unimpeachable business principles have won for him the confidence of the public.

The Schwarz family is numbered among the representative and honorable ones of the section and the useful lives of the subject and his wife have secured for them the confidence and esteem of the entire community, so that none are more worthy to record in the Centennial

History of Madison county, Leef township taking all pride in their possession.

GEORGE ABNER MCKINNEY. Active, enterprising and progressive, George Abner McKinney occupies a fine position among the leading real estate and insurance men of Alton and is held in high regard as a man and a citizen. A son of the late Dr. Abner Reed McKinney, he was born in Alton, Illinois, January 5, 1875, coming on the paternal side of the house of pure Scotch stock and on the maternal side of honored German ancestry.

Abner Reed McKinney was born at Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where his father, who was born in Scotland, or in Pennsylvania of Scotch parents, followed the tailor's trade for many years, living there until his death. Beginning life by himself as a lad of thirteen years, he made his way westward, locating in Illinois where he first found employment on a farm. Ambitious to enter upon a professional career, agriculture having no charm for him, he spent his leisure minutes in study and while yet in his teens taught school in La Salle county, Illinois. He subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Byford, of Chicago, and was afterward graduated from Rush Medical College, in that city, with the degree of M. D. Locating in Alton, Illinois, Dr. McKinney was here engaged in the practice of medicine for a few years, and then, with his father-in-law, Lewis Kellenberger, embarked in the insurance business, in which he was prosperously employed until his death, in July, 1910, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Dr. McKinney married Mary Elizabeth Kellenberger, who was born in Alton, a daughter of Lewis Kellenberger, a native of Virginia. She was of German descent, her great-grandfather Kellenberger having immigrated from Germany to the United States in colonial times. Lewis Kellenberger came from his Virginia home to Illinois in 1835, coming by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and settling in Alton, which was then a small village. There were no railways in Illinois for many years after that time, and the country roundabout was but thinly populated, the greater part of the land being in its primitive condition. Entering the employ of John Doan & Company, Saint Louis merchants, Mr. Kellenberger traveled for that house for some time, making his rounds on horseback and carrying his samples in saddle-bags. Resigning his position as commercial traveler at the end of a few years, he embarked in the real estate and insur-







*Leonard Schreyer*

ance business in company with his oldest son, George Kellenberger, and later admitting to partnership his son-in-law, Dr. McKinney. About two years prior to his death Mr. Kellenberger gave up active business, and thereafter lived retired, enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his earlier years of toil. He died at the age of seventy-four years, a respected and honored man.

Mr. Kellenberger was twice married. He married first Ann Jordan, by whom he had one son, George F. Kellenberger. He married for his second wife Sarah Paddleford, who was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, of early English ancestry. She died at the age of fifty years, leaving six children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. McKinney; Charles; Emma; Edward; Arthur; and Harry. Mrs. McKinney, wife of Dr. McKinney, passed to the life beyond in April, 1899. She reared three children, namely: Lewis R., Mary Gertrude and George Abner.

The youngest child of the parental household, George Abner McKinney, received his preliminary education in the Alton schools, and was graduated from the St. Louis Manual Training School with the class of 1893. Beginning his career as a clerk in his father's office, he was later made assistant secretary of the Miller Mutual Fire Assurance Association, and at his father's death he succeeded him as secretary of the association. Mr. McKinney has since devoted his time and energies to the insurance and real estate business, and is meeting with well deserved success, having built up a large and remunerative patronage.

In 1903 Mr. McKinney was united in marriage with Elizabeth Johnston Watson, who was born in Alton, a daughter of Henry and Janet Watson, of whom a further account may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have one child, Suzanne Elizabeth. Fraternally Mr. McKinney belongs to Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.

LEONARD SCHREIFELS, M. D. There is perhaps no profession which affords a wider field for the exercise of those admirable qualities of honor and usefulness than the medical profession, and among those who ably represent it here Dr. Leonard Schreifels is eminent. For years his interests in life have been identified with those of Granite City and he enjoys not only an honored place in the ranks of the country's medical profession, but the confidence of his fellow men and the gratitude of the many who have benefited by his skill and by the kindness of which his whole life savors. He is a native German and possesses that

thoroughness and never-abating thirst for knowledge which characterizes his countrymen. The date of his birth was July 20, 1866, and Pefingen its scene, and his parents were Nicholas and Mary Katherine (Thielen) Schreifels. He was one of a large family of children, four of whom died in infancy, and an enumeration of the others is as follows: Elizabeth (who died at the age of fifteen), Katerina, Mary, Margaret, Anna, Nicholas, Wilhelm, Johann B., Leonard and Johann.

Young Leonard, like his brothers and sisters, obtained his preliminary education in the German schools, and pursued his more advanced studies in the high school. When he was eighteen years old his father died and, as the family was in modest circumstances and its needs many, he determined to go to America, where he believed wider opportunities awaited him. He persisted in this determination, lured by the hope that he might be enabled to complete his professional preparation, and at the age of twenty-one years landed in New York, full of hope and ambition. He went thence to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he obtained employment, working in the mines and as a hostler, and eventually securing more profitable employment. By the exercise of the most unceasing diligence and thrift he found himself at the end of six years the possessor of the tidy sum of four thousand dollars. He then returned to Germany, where he spent a year with his mother and brothers and sisters. He then returned and entered St. Francis Seminary, where he made a study of the languages, and following that he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he entered the normal school and there remained for three years. At Valparaiso he took a course in both pharmacy and medicine under Dr. Lorey and Professor Eckley, of Chicago, and then went to St. Louis, where he entered the famous College of Physicians and Surgeons. He completed his preparation there in 1899, receiving his well-earned degree, and began his practice in St. Louis. He remained there, however, but one year and arrived in Granite City on April 5, 1900, this having ever since been the scene of his enlightened services, with the exception of the period beginning with 1904, when he returned to the Fatherland and entered the University of Berlin, where he was enrolled two years, and subsequently studying for six months at the University at Bonn, on the Rhine, the school attended by the present emperor himself. Thus he came into contact with the greatest medical geniuses in the world. Now thoroughly equipped for the best possible

work, and desiring to make America the scene of his future career, he returned in 1907, but not alone, for he was accompanied by his mother, a sister and three brothers. His married brothers located in Canada, where they are now engaged in agriculture.

For his own home Dr. Schreifels paid Granite City the highest compliment within his power by choosing to reestablish himself here, and with him he brought his mother and his brother Johann and sister Katerina. Thus in the pleasant evening of life the mother's interests are well looked after, and her widowed heart has been comforted by the devotion of her son, whose kindly ministrations have anticipated her every wish.

Fraternally Dr. Schreifels is a member of Ben Hur lodge, of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mutual Protective League and is a social member of the Royal Neighbors. In all these organizations he holds the office of medical examiner. He belongs to professional organizations, namely: the East Side Medical Association, the Madison County Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Association, the German Medical Association of St. Louis, and he is also a member of the American Medical Association. In the matter of religious faith he was reared a Catholic and his mother is an honored member of that communion. He believes that a man's chief religious tenet should be "Honesty." Politically he is equally broad and believes in supporting the men who will do all in their power to secure the best welfare of the people. His own remarkable success is the logical outcome of his energy and well-directed industry and a courage which brooked no obstacles. It is also due to the fine conscientious thoroughness in everything undertaken which has won the universal confidence. He is indeed a man among men, his name being synonymous with an admirable integrity of character. The very lines of his countenance denote strength of character and noble manhood, which is not only a veritable inspiration in the sick room, but to all men a "kindly light." He is essentially public-spirited and gives heartiest cooperation to every movement likely to prove conducive to the public welfare. Madison county may well be proud to claim him among its citizenship, and find it matter for self-congratulation that he adopted America as his nation and Granite City as his abiding-place.

EDWARD A. LANTERMAN. An agriculturist and stock-raiser of note in Ft. Russell town-

ship, Madison county, Illinois, is Edward A. Lanterman, who through his own well directed endeavors has made of success not an accident, but a logical result. He is the owner of some two hundred acres of most arable land in this township, where he has resided during practically his entire life thus far. He is a citizen of prominence and influence and one who has ever done all in his power to advance the progress and development of this section of the state.

Edward A. Lanterman was born in Ft. Russell township, Madison county, on the 8th of June, 1860, and he is a son of William A. and Eliza (Luman) Lanterman, the former of German extraction.

William Lanterman was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 26th of November, 1815, and he was a son of Daniel A. Lanterman, a native of the state of Pennsylvania. Daniel A. Lanterman removed from the old Keystone state of the Union to Kentucky in the early pioneer days, removing thence to Illinois about the year 1818. He was an exceedingly well educated man, and for a time after his arrival in Illinois he was engaged in teaching school in Ft. Russell township, this county. During the summer seasons he was identified with farming operations and he was eminently successful as a pioneer agriculturist in Madison county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1865. His first wife was Sarah Luman, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1840, being survived by two sons, William A., father of him whose name forms the caption for this review; and Peter. For his second wife Daniel A. Lanterman wedded Miss Elizabeth Irwin, whose death occurred on the 4th of October, 1874, and who was survived by one daughter, Elizabeth. William A. Lanterman was a child of but four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, where he attended school and worked on the old home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years. He purchased a tract of forty acres of land in section 16, Ft. Russell township, Madison county, adding to that tract little by little until he became one of the most extensive farmers in the county. On the 3d of January, 1839, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eliza Luman, a native of Lewis county, Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Polly Luman, who established their home in Illinois in the year 1838. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lanterman became the parents of ten children, of whom five are living in 1911 and of whom Edward A., of this notice, was the

ninth in order of birth. In their religious faith the Lanterman family have always been consistent members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Lanterman was a Republican in his political proclivities. Mr. Lanterman died on the 5th of May, 1884, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1904.

Edward A. Lanterman, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm in this county, and when old enough he began to attend the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he entered the high school at Bethalto, being graduated in that institution, and subsequently he pursued a commercial course in a business college at Valparaiso, Indiana. Thereafter he was identified with farming on the home estate until he had reached his twenty-third year, at which time he was married. He then rented his father's farm, which he worked and managed for the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which he purchased the J. R. Newman farm of one hundred acres, the same being located in Ft. Russell township. He began operations on this place in April, 1894, and has here resided during the long intervening years to the present time. In addition to this farm he is the owner of one hundred acres of the old homestead. He is engaged in diversified agriculture and stock-raising and his farm is widely renowned as one of the best improved and most up-to-date estates in the entire county.

On the 13th of September, 1883, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Lanterman to Miss Lizzie N. Belk, who was born at Liberty Prairie, Illinois, on the 9th of September, 1860, and who is a daughter of C. M. and Julia A. (Sheckels) Belk. C. M. Belk was born three months after his parents landed in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, whither they had immigrated from England. He was a son of Charles H. and Francis (Walton) Belk, who eventually settled in Madison county, Illinois, here passing the residue of their lives. C. M. Belk, after he had reached manhood, married Miss Julia Sheckels, a native of West Virginia, but a resident of Alton, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Belk were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living at the present time. Mr. Belk was called to eternal rest in July, 1910, and his widow, who still survives him, is now living at Alton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman have five children,—Julian E., who was graduated in the public schools of Ft. Russell township and who is now in the United States navy on

the battleship California; Eva A., is the wife of John Marks, of Wrights, Illinois; and Clyde, Leslie Clara and William H., all remain at the parental home, the two younger children being still in school.

In politics, Mr. Lanterman, of this review, endorses the cause of the Republican party, believing that the principles set forth by that organization stand for the best possible government. He has never been an office seeker but has served with the utmost efficiency as a member of the local school board, and was postmaster at Liberty Prairie for eight years. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Bethalto Lodge, No. 735, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand and in which he is also a member of the Grand Lodge, having been treasurer thereof for the past twenty years. He is also a valued and appreciative member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman are members of the Presbyterian church, to whose benevolences they are liberal contributors.

W. A. HASKELL, M. D. It seldom occurs in American families that the name is prominently associated with one profession for successive generations. Dr. Haskell, however, represents the fourth generation in medicine, and his great grandfather began practice just one hundred years before the great-grandson took his first case. The first Abraham Haskell practiced medicine in New England before the war of the Revolution. His son, also named Abraham, was likewise a physician, and represented the best attainments of the profession during the first half century of the American republic. His wife was Hannah Cotton, a descendant of the noted Rev. John Cotton and Rev. Cotton Mather.

The fifth son of the latter was Dr. Abraham S. Haskell, father of W. A. Haskell. Born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 19, 1817, he studied medicine with his father and in 1839 graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College. He practiced in Deerfield, Massachusetts, until 1843, when, on account of ill health, he removed to the west and settled in Montgomery county, Illinois. In 1864 he came to Alton, where he and Dr. H. Williams were partners in practice. As a scholarly, kindly type of the old-school physician, he was one of the best in the state. He was also a citizen of varied interests and activities. He was a Unitarian in belief and a Republican in politics. For many years he resided in Middletown, at Twelfth and Henry

streets, where his death occurred. He married, April 9, 1844, Miss Helen E. Parkhurst, daughter of Dr. William Parkhurst, of Worcester county, Massachusetts. They were the parents of two children: Dr. W. A. and Helen P.

Dr. W. A. Haskell was born at Hillsboro, Illinois, June 22, 1845, just one hundred years after the birth of his great-grandfather. His early education was obtained in the Hillsboro Academy and the Franklin Military School in Boston, and he graduated in the classical course from Harvard in 1866. His professional studies were begun under his father, and in 1869 he graduated as an M. D. from the medical department of Harvard University. He began practice in Edwardsville, but the following year located in Alton, where he was active in his profession for thirty years.

For a number of years he held active membership in the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Madison County Medical Society, the American Public Health Association, and the Alton Medical Society, and of the latter he was its first president. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the Illinois state board of health, was re-appointed in 1888, and served as president of the board from 1887 to 1892 when he resigned. For many years Dr. Haskell was surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital at Alton, having first been appointed to that post in 1872. In addition to his practice he has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and his experience and study gave the weight of authority to these articles.

Since giving up active work in the profession Dr. Haskell has devoted his time to travel and the pleasures of literature. His scholarly interest in many departments of knowledge has been defined and broadened by travels in the principal countries of the world.

Dr. Haskell was married, July 17, 1877, to Miss Florence Ellen Hayner, daughter of the late John E. Hayner, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this work. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were: John A., born November 28, 1878; Lucy J., born in 1880 and died in 1889; and Florence H., born in February, 1894, and died in October of the same year.

LEWIS FIELDS. Madison county boasts, and with reason, of its agricultural resources, and that it has become such a successful farming country is attributable to the fact that men of acknowledged ability have identified themselves with the cultivation of the soil. Mr.

Fields, a farmer by nature, by inheritance and from choice, stands prominent in the county which he has helped to make famous. Mr. Fields is, however, exceedingly modest in regard to his own achievements and position, delighting rather to hear eulogies of his wife, and for that reason the following sketch contains many facts in regard to Mrs. Fields.

Lewis Fields was born on the 15th day of September, 1857, and is the son of James and Mary (King) Fields. Mr. and Mrs. Fields, Sr., were both natives of Indiana and the parents of children whose names are as follows: Amanda, Marshall, Mary, Sarah J., Ella, David, Marion and Lewis. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. James Fields removed to Wayne county, Illinois, and there reared their children to adult age; all attended the Wayne City school, where Marion fitted himself for the teaching profession and became a prominent educator in Wayne county and other parts of Illinois.

After Lewis Fields had completed his educational training he began to farm—the occupation in which his father had been engaged all of his life. Mr. Fields proved to be a successful farmer and stock raiser, and is regarded as one of the prosperous agriculturalists of Hamel township.

In 1879 Mr. Fields married Mrs. Eliza (Newman) Sloan, who was born two days before Christmas, 1846, and is the daughter of William and Martha (Harrison) Newman. The father was a native of Illinois, while the mother (a distant relative of President Harrison) hailed from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Newman were early settlers of Fort Russell township, there being very few houses in the country prior to their arrival; the Indians were the occasional visitors of the members of the community. The couple were industrious and enterprising and successfully evolved cultivated fields from the wild prairies. They reared a family of six children—two sons and four daughters—Charles, Henry, Eliza, Mary, Ida and Martha. Charles was a soldier in the Civil war—a member of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers during his three years of army life. He participated in many active engagements and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, with a record for bravery and heroism. He was ever loyal to his comrades at arms and held the position of commander in the Grand Army post at Judsonia, Arkansas, the office he was holding when death seized him (1910), during a visit to his daughter in

Texas. He was for many years a successful school teacher, being known in the states of Kansas, Arkansas and Illinois.

Mrs. Field's grandfather, Zacock Newman, was a native of Missouri, a staunch Union man, possessed of considerable property, which was seized by the Rebels. He was broken-hearted at losing his all, pined away and died.

When a young girl, Eliza Newman (now Mrs. Lewis Fields) married John Sloan, a native of the historic city of Glasgow, Scotland. After the marriage of Mr. Sloan and his wife the couple settled on a large farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres in Hamel township, and there they lived a life of industry, improving the place, building a commodious house and excellent outbuildings, and planting shade trees until they made the home one of the finest, most attractive residences in that part of Hamel township. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sloan,—William, Samuel, Martha, Jeanette (deceased) and Charles. The three Sloan brothers married three sisters, daughters of Andrew and Jeanette Patterson, of Scotch descent. William's wife was Jeanette, and they are now the parents of two daughters, Elsie and Jeanette, and they reside in Fort Russell township. Samuel married Agnes and they also have two daughters, Clara and Ethel; their son Elmer died at the age of fourteen. Charles became the husband of the third sister, Sarah, and is the father of two children,—Hazel and Ralph. Martha Sloan, now the wife of Alexander West and the mother of two sons, Clyde and Harold, resides in Hamel township.

Some time after Mr. Sloan's death his widow married Mr. Fields, as mentioned above, and to this union one child, Clarence, was born. He lives in Edwardsville, married Marie Sumerlad and they have a family of three children,—Edwin, Norman and Marie. For many years Mrs. Fields has had with her in her home two admirable young ladies,—a cousin's daughter, Agnes King, who has been with her for a period of twenty-three years; and her own niece, May Kimball. Mrs. Fields is an honored member of the Columbia Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Sloan very generously donated a tract of two acres of land from his farm at the time of its erection.

In their political sentiments the Fields family are all staunch Republicans, the women just as enthusiastic as the men, and all that they lack is the right of franchise in order to become as active as Mr. Fields himself. They live in hopes that in the near future the great,

liberal state of Illinois will grant this right to her daughters as well as her sons. Mr. and Mrs. Fields can be found today in their pleasant home northeast of Edwardsville, where they enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community in which they have spent their lives. They have ever taken pride in raising their young people to a sense of true citizenship and are thus enabled to look back over useful and well-spent lives.

HARRY J. MACKINAW was elected county clerk of Madison county in November, 1910, by a majority of two thousand five hundred and fifty-six, the largest majority ever given a candidate for this office. A prominent Republican, he has been in official life a number of years, and is well known throughout the county and state.

He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 30, 1869. His parents were Hugh and Margaret (McGrath) Mackinaw. The former, a native of Ireland, came to America when young and became interested in oil and coal mining. He lived for forty years in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he died in 1903. His wife still resides in Jefferson county, Ohio.

Harry J. Mackinaw obtained his early education in his native county and at Wheeling, West Virginia. Locating in Illinois, he was for twenty years employed by the Illinois Glass Company of Alton. He became closely identified with the industrial interests and political life of his community. His first important position was in 1905, when he was elected as national vice-president of the Glass Workers Association of the United States and Canada. In 1909 Governor Deneen appointed him to the department of Illinois Factory Inspection, and he was serving in this capacity until he was elected county clerk of Madison county for the term of four years.

On July 3, 1897, he married Miss Emma Bell, a daughter of James R. and Emma (Alcott) Bell, old residents of Upper Alton. Mrs. Mackinaw was a teacher for several years in the public schools of Alton and is now chief deputy county clerk under her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Mackinaw have one son, Harry Curtis, a student in the public schools.

JAMES R. HOXSEY. "The pen is mightier than the sword" and it may be added the plow is mightier than the pen for it is to that oldest and noblest occupation that every other following that man knows must turn for the basic foundations of life and industry. Among the men who have found in agriculture their life occupation and rendered the general prosperity

of Madison county possible is James R. Hoxsey. He was born in Alhambra township, this county, on August 30, 1862, in the early part of the Civil war epoch. He is the son of William and Jincy G. (Lyons) Hoxsey, and the grandson of John Hoxsey.

John Hoxsey was a native son of Kentucky, who left the Blue Grass state to marry and settle in Illinois. After his marriage to Miss Mary Martin the young couple returned to Kentucky and farmed in that state for four years, returning at the end of that time to this state.

William Hoxsey, father of the immediate subject of this review, remained at the home of his parents until his twenty-sixth year, and then established a home of his own, making Miss Jincy G. Lyons its mistress. To them eight children were born six of whom are now living. Concerning the brothers and sisters of James R., the following brief data are here inserted: Mary is now the wife of John A. King; Frances became the wife of William Brown; Sarah is now Mrs. William J. King, of Vernon county, Missouri; John C. lives in Girard, Illinois; and Margaret is the wife of James R. McGaughey, of Olive township.

James R. Hoxsey spent his boyhood amid the pleasant scenes of Alhambra township, and having reached man's estate, he was united in marriage on October 11, 1883, to Miss Martha W. Livingston, the charming daughter of John and Mary J. (Brown) Livingston. This union was blessed with five children, as follows: John W., who married Miss Nellie Caldwell, and who with their little son Roy E. reside in Staunton, Illinois; Edna M. one of Madison county's most successful young teachers, whose death occurred June 2, 1911; Jennie S., who holds a teaching position in the local schools; Mamie G.; and Ethel B. All of Mr. Hoxsey's daughters have been given musical educations and they are on their way to being accomplished musicians.

Mr. Hoxsey is a Modern Woodman of America and politically is found in the ranks of the Democratic party. He has served for four years as school director, always advocating those measures which mean the greatest good to the greatest number and he has given earnest service to the community in the capacity of highway commissioner. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of most arable land, whose fertility bears witness to his knowledge of farm methods.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Hoxsey was a cousin to Arch Hoxsey, the noted avi-

ator, who after a remarkable record in the new field of practical science lost his life in his aeroplane at an aviation meet in Los Angeles.

E. K. PREUITT. An honored representative of the early pioneers of Madison county E. K. Preuitt is a true type of the energetic, hardy and enterprising men who have actively assisted in the development of this section of our beautiful country into a fertile and productive agricultural region, and having accomplished a satisfactory work he is now living retired at his pleasant home in Fosterburg township, Madison county. He comes from loyal and patriotic stock on both sides of the house, and having inherited in no small measure the public-spirit and love of country that distinguished his ancestors has fought as valiantly for the peace and prosperity of the Union as they did in earlier days. A son of James Preuitt, he was born May 21, 1838, in a rude log cabin located in Moro township not far from Dorsey, Madison county, being a lineal descendant of one Martin Preuitt, who came from England to America in colonial days, settling in Virginia soon after Captain John Smith's settlement in that state. Solomon Preuitt, Mr. Preuitt's grandfather, was born in Virginia.

Martin Preuitt went to Kentucky, where for nine months he explored the country and fought Indians, belonging to the little band commanded by Daniel Boone, the noted frontiersman and hunter. After living for a time in Kentucky, Solomon Preuitt accompanied his parents to Tennessee, from there coming to Madison county, Illinois. In 1806, he, with his father located near East Alton, and having purchased wild land cleared and improved a homestead. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, who served bravely in the colonists' struggle for independence, he enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in many of its more important engagements. His father on coming to Madison county settled first on two hundred acres of land now forming the town-site of East Alton, and after selling that tract of land bought the property now known as the old Preuitt homestead, near Bethalto, Madison county, where he spent his remaining years.

Solomon Preuitt married a Miss Higgins, a daughter of Cyrus Higgins, a farmer, and granddaughter of Philip Higgins, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Higgins family from which he was descended originated in France, and with the Huguenots fled that country, coming to America to establish a home. Among the descendants in

the immigrant ancestor was Thomas Higgins, a cousin of Cyrus Higgins. Thomas Higgins was one of the very early settlers of Illinois, and as an Indian fighter acquired considerable note, his name being associated with the pioneer history of Illinois.

Mr. Preuitt's father, James Preuitt, was engaged in farming during his active life, and died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in 1888. He married Malinda Starkey, a daughter of David Starkey and a granddaughter on her mother's side of a Mr. Russell, a Revolutionary soldier and a famous Indian fighter, who came from Alabama to Madison county, Illinois, in pioneer days locating on the present site of the village of Bethalto. She passed to the life beyond in 1880 at the age of seventy-three years. To her and her husband two children were born and reared, as follows: W. G. and E. K. W. G. Preuitt moved to Montana in 1866, and was there a resident until his death, in 1909. The Preuitt family was especially noted for its activity and bravery in war, Solomon Preuitt, who was commissioned major of his company, was a famous scout and ranger, a Revolutionary soldier, and always advised his children, grandchildren and kinsmen, to uphold the rights of their country in times of war as well in peaceful days, and it is said that all of his grandsons did serve in the wars that ensued.

E. K. Preuitt obtained his early education in the public schools, and throughout his earlier life became familiar with agriculture in all of its phases. On August 25, 1862, inspired with the heroic zeal of his ancestors, he enlisted in Company K, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served under Colonel Allen and Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers, who afterwards became commander of the regiment. Joining the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, Mr. Preuitt first met the enemy in battle at Perryville, Kentucky, and in March, 1863, was with Morgan at Milton, Tennessee. He subsequently took part in Colonel Strait's raid, and on May 3, 1863, was taken prisoner at Rome, Georgia, and confined for three weeks before being exchanged. With the Eleventh Army Corps, he afterwards took part in the engagements at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and in those around Chattanooga. Being then transferred to the First Division of the Fourth Corps, he marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and on his return fought Hood's army, skirmishing and fighting, constantly, for several months. Mr. Preuitt was with his command at Greenville, Tennes-

see when Lee surrendered, and, happening to be in the telegraph office when the message telling of his surrender was received, the operator gave the message to him before he did to any one else, and he gladly conveyed the news to his comrades. On June 10, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, having served his country nearly three years, during which time he had met with various experiences and many thrilling incidents, one of which seems worthy of mention. On the first day of the advance on Kenesaw Mountain, an old soldier was wounded and left to die. A comrade attempted to carry him from the field, but failed to do so, and he lay among the dead and wounded a day and a night, the rain falling steadily during that time. The following morning John S. Culp, William Miller and another brave Illinois soldier went on to the battle-field at the risk of their lives, and bore the wounded soldier to a place of safety and had him kindly cared for.

Returning home, Mr. Preuitt assumed the management of his father's farm, having its entire care after the summer of 1866, when his father had a sunstroke that rendered him an invalid for life. Mr. Preuitt first owned one hundred and twenty acres of land, but subsequently bought one hundred and twenty acres more at Dorsey, and continued general farming successfully for sometime. Disposing of his land several years ago, he has since lived retired from active pursuits. Public-spirited and enterprising, Mr. Preuitt has ever taken an intelligent interest in local affairs, and has contributed his full share towards advancing the best interests of his community. He was one of the first supervisors of Moro township; has served as township treasurer; and for ten years was a school treasurer. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Fosterburg Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fosterburg, being adjutant of this post. Religiously he belongs to the Baptist Church.

Mr. Preuitt married, in 1860, Mary Kirkpatrick, a daughter of John Kirkpatrick who settled in Greenville, Illinois, in 1815, but subsequently moved to Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. His grandfather Kirkpatrick served in the Revolutionary army, and while on his way home, at the close of the war, was killed by an assassin. Two of Mrs. Preuitt's uncles, Frank Kirkpatrick and William Kirkpatrick, took part in the battle of Bad Axe, where her Uncle William's horse was shot from under him.



STANFORD LIBRARIES

WILLIAM B. THOMAS. Perhaps no family has done more to promote interest in music in this county than that of Mr. Thomas. The importance of this art cannot be overestimated. The man who said "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes the laws," understood the power of music in the development of those qualities which make life a gift of interest and value. William B. Thomas was born in Carlinville, Illinois, February 4, 1868. His parents were Robert E. Thomas, a native of England, and Hannah Pocklington Thomas, who was born in Kentucky. Their marriage took place in Carlinville on the 1st of April, 1865. Mr. Thomas was a school teacher until he was thirty-five years of age and then he took up the occupation of wagon-making. In this he was very successful, owning his own shop in Carlinville, where he was a citizen widely respected and of no little prominence. He served the city as alderman for a long time and was a director of the school board for many years. His family consisted of two children, the subject of this sketch and Olive, now Mrs. Birney, of Macomb, Illinois.

Both of the children attended the public schools of Carlinville and at the completion of the high school course, William Thomas attended Blackburn University, in his home town, for two years. His musical education was obtained from private instructors and was the best which the county could supply. His sister graduated from the high school with honors and then became a teacher in the kindergarten department of the schools of Leclaire, a suburb of Edwardsville. Later she was married to Professor T. M. Birney, at that time principal of the high school, but now holding the same position in Macomb, Illinois.

In 1893 William Thomas was married to one of Edwardsville's most popular and accomplished young women, Miss Jessie Schwarz. She is the daughter of Charles and Frances Marshall Schwarz, whose other children are Mamie, Etta, Estelle, Minna, Paul, Edith, Irene, Kathryn and Ruth. Mrs. Thomas was born at Edwardsville, in 1870, and like her brothers and sisters, received her education in the high school of that city. They were a musical family and organized an orchestra, known as the Schwarz Sisters' Orchestra, a body whose high class performances made its members much in demand, both individually and collectively. Mrs. Thomas is a gifted player on the trombone besides being a pianist of superior ability. As organist of Saint Mary's Catholic church, her talent has

won wide recognition and it has contributed materially to the beautiful and impressive services of the church.

Leclaire was the first home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas when they began their wedded life. Here Mr. Thomas was elected president of the Cooperative Association and a member of its board of trustees. This body is closely allied with the public interests of Edwardsville, filling the place of a commercial club. He and his wife were fortunate in having the bond of an absorbing interest in the same noble art, and this circumstance has contributed to the success each of them has made in the pursuit of music. Mr. Thomas has probably instructed more bands than any man in the state; beginning with raw and untrained material, he has by careful and thorough instruction brought the performers to the rank of skilled players and given the surrounding cities finely drilled bands. Their work attests his ability as an instructor and is justly a matter of pride.

One of the first bands which Mr. Thomas trained was a company known as the Leclaire band, whose instruction he undertook in 1892, while he was president of the board of school directors of Leclaire. It has since adopted the name of its leader and is known as the Thomas Band. There were six members in the company when Mr. Thomas took charge, but under his excellent management and skilled leadership this number has grown to twenty-four and is one of the most popular bands in this section of the country. Other bands which Mr. Thomas organized and drilled are the Hub City Band, the Black Diamond, both of Edwardsville, and the Schwarz Sisters' Orchestra. This last-named organization has played for a number of years in the principal cities of southern Illinois, furnishing music for Chautauqua entertainments where work of high quality is in demand. Other bands which Mr. Thomas has organized and led are those of Glen Carbon, Collinsville, Troy, O'Fallon, Worden, Alhambra, Sorento, Donaldson and Fillmore. In addition to all this he has drilled several fine orchestras and given private lessons in band music. In harp music he is a recognized artist and owns one of the finest instruments in the country. He is always in demand as a player at popular entertainments and in 1903 was delegate to the National Musical Convention at Indianapolis.

Mr. Thomas takes active interest in public affairs and has been called upon to fill several offices in the county. For two years he was a member of the county board and for four



*Hubert B. Thomas*

STANFORD LIBRARIES

years assessor of Edwardsville township. He is a thorough-going Democrat and prominent in the party organization of the county. He has served as precinct committeeman and in 1906 was delegate to the Democratic state convention at Peoria. In 1910 he received the nomination for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. At the primaries the largest number of votes cast were for him and he was defeated by only the slight majority of one hundred and thirty-six votes out of the twenty-five thousand cast in the senatorial district. This indicates something of the popularity which is his in the county, and all his friends confidently predict that he will at no very distant date be a successful candidate of his party.

Two children, Frances and Bennett, twins seven years of age, complete the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. The family reside at 424 South Buchanan street, a home into which come a large group of friends, attracted by the musical talents and the friendly hearts of its owners. Mrs. Thomas is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and in it as wherever she is known she is a valued attendant. In every particular she and her husband are representatives of the best attributes of our citizenship and their record is an acquisition to the Madison county Centennial History.

ANTON J. KRAFT is the proprietor of the Diamond Mineral Springs and Health Summer Resort. The great state of Illinois has a generous quota of parks, resorts, and famous beauty spots, and of these the Diamond Mineral Springs, of Grant Fork, in the eastern part of Madison county is indeed a gem of Nature's own unsurpassable creation. On this popular health resort of southern Illinois she has poured one and all the various endowments with which she crowns the beauty of her especial garden spots. Its forty acres abound in graceful trees, charming and unexpected paths that wind through the cool groves, and by the playing fountains, flower-bordered retreats, rustic nooks, swings and on down to the little lake set so perfectly amid these beautiful surroundings. Pleasure and health are here ideally combined. On the lake there is boating. One may fish or swim, as fancy dictates. The springs themselves are among the finest mineral springs in the state affording especial relief from rheumatism, stomach trouble, and skin diseases. The water is strongly charged with bi-carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, magnesia, iron and lime,

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minerals whose curative properties are well known to the medical profession as well as to the thousands they have helped.

A fine large hostelry makes it possible for hundreds of pleasure and health-seeking people to enjoy the beauty spot in luxurious comfort. The Hotel Windsor contains thirty rooms, large and airy rooms with a wide view of the surrounding country, hot and cold mineral baths. There is also a large pavilion, which furnishes ample room for dancing, billiards and other amusements.

By no means least of the hotel's attractions is the genial personality and whole-souled cordiality of the proprietor, Anton J. Kraft, whose care for the comfort and pleasure of the guests is the actuating motive of the place. Nothing is too small for him to notice, no want too difficult for him to gratify. And the frank pleasure he takes in bringing his service to perfection is one of the most delightful features of the Windsor. The activities of Anton J. Kraft has been so closely and interestedly associated with the stirring scenes and changes that mark the history of Madison county that no record of the same would approximate completeness without ample mention of his career.

Anton J. Kraft was born in Saint Louis in 1841, the son of Anton and Eva (Richart) Kraft. His father was a native born German, who immigrated at an early day to the land of opportunity across the Atlantic, and settling in Saint Louis, there married. By trade he was a cabinet-maker, and he worked in Saint Louis for the ensuing twenty years. The Kraft family came to consist of five children, three sons and two daughters as follows:—Christina, Theresa, Edward, George and Anton J., the latter the subject of this sketch. The children were all born and educated in Saint Louis. In 1855 Mr. Kraft moved his family to Leef township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres, located a mile and a quarter from Saline. At that time there were plenty of wild animals, and wild game, prairie chickens, turkeys, and ducks abounding in the country and inviting the huntsman's art. These advantages were naturally accompanied by the disadvantages and hardships of the pioneer's life, and Mr. and Mrs. Kraft bought prosperity with the coin of faithful industry. The pioneer program of working early and late began to bring its rewards, and forty acres were added to the original homestead. The children, having their parents' qualities of sturdy German perseverance, worked with them. Farm pro-

ducts in those days found no ready market nearer than Saint Louis, and Anton J. remembers three distinct trips to that city with an ox team and loads of apples. The parents spent the remainder of their lives on the farm, the mother passing to the Great Beyond in 1867, and the father following her in 1868.

While Anton was still at home Fort Sumter was fired on, and the war which was to tear the heart of the nation was begun. When he was only nineteen he volunteered at Saint Louis, and was enlisted June 8, 1863, in the Second Missouri Light Artillery. He participated in the following engagements: The battle at Little Missouri River; Prairie De Land; Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864; at which time he was one of many to be taken prisoner. He was doing service under General Steele. He had been detailed with eleven hundred men to guard a wagon train that was going to Pine Bluff for provisions. There were two hundred and twenty-five wagons, six mules to each wagon and the wagons were filled with contraband negroes, escaping to join the Union army. When seventy miles from Steele's army, they were surrounded by thirteen thousand men, under Kirby Smith, and the white flag of surrender had to be raised, since the utter uselessness of resistance was apparent. The surrender was promptly followed by a scene of horror, bloodshed and slaughter, the Rebels raising the wagon curtains and shooting the negroes like rats, especially the young negro men. For three hours the Union soldiers, unable to render any assistance, were obliged to witness the slaughter of the unarmed defenseless creatures, for whose freedom they themselves were willing to suffer the fortunes of war. At the close of the war Anton J. Kraft received his honorable discharge, and was mustered out of the service June 8, 1865.

Two years afterward, in 1867, he married Miss Magdalena Mutcher, the daughter of Mrs. M. Mutcher, a widow, and the young couple commenced their wedded life on a farm in Leef township which he had purchased. Two children were the issue of this union, both dying in infancy, and the young mother herself passed on at the age of nineteen.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Gross. She was born in New York, in 1850, of German lineage, Nicholas and Anna (Pautler) Gross, being her parents. For twelve years Mr. and Mrs. Kraft lived on the farm, when he sold the farm and moved to Grant Fork. They became the parents of ten chil-

dren, four sons and six daughters. Maggie married Dr. John Rosenberger, and they make their home in California, and are the parents of two children, Heloise and Jack Da Costa. Emma K. married Adolph Mossiman, a plumber by trade, and resides in Highland. Pearl K. became a successful trained nurse and makes her home in California with her sister. Anna married a John Zimmerman, a carpenter and lives in Saint Louis. They have two children, Lorine and Opal. Mabel is a stenographer in St. Louis. Hazel is the only daughter to remain at home, and she assists in the home making, and is one of the popular and pretty girls of Grant Fork. Nicholas married Miss Marie Edwards of Bloomington, Illinois, and has his residence in Saint Louis, where he is the proprietor of the Hotel Granville. Johnnie was united in marriage to Miss Madaline Monteverde, and they live in Memphis, Tennessee, where he owns and runs the Kraftie Bakery. Alvin and Arthur are the proprietors of the Y. M. C. A. restaurant in East Saint Louis. By this record it will be seen that Mr. Kraft's children are proving themselves possessed of the same high qualities as their father, and capable of following in his footsteps and filling position of trust and industry in this great and busy world.

In 1891 Mr. Kraft purchased the grounds which he has since improved, adding to Nature's generous endowments the beauty of careful planting and good taste in improvements, on which he has spared no expense. The busy private life of Mr. Kraft has in no way interfered with his service to the community in which he has made his home, and he has brought to public office the same scrupulous devotion to duty that he has manifested in his private affairs, and he has held the following offices with honor to himself and to the office. He was assessor for five years, constable for eight years, tax collector for one year, postmaster for four years, and justice of the peace for eight years making in all twenty-six years of active interest in the welfare of the community.

Looking back over life, Mr. and Mrs. Kraft may well take a pardonable degree of pride at the events that have made the name of Kraft synonymous with all that is best in public and private life.

WILLIAM M. SAUVAGE. Talented and capable, William M. Sauvage, of Alton, Illinois, occupies a place of prominence and influence in the theatrical business of the country, and as a believer in clean, wholesome plays

for people of either sex, men, women and children, is contributing his full share towards elevating the stage and rendering it one of the leading forces in the uplifting of humanity. A son of Anton Sauvage, he was born in Alton, Illinois, and here brought up and educated. He is of French lineage, his ancestors on both sides of the house having been French Huguenots, who were obliged to flee from their country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, being rolled out of Paris, so it is said in beer hogsheads in order to save their lives. They had much property in the heart of the city, of which the French Government has since had the benefit. It has been advertised in this country for claimance by the heirs, but as all papers of importance had long been lost no claim could be legally instituted by descendants of either family.

Anton Sauvage was born, June 17, 1836, in Bavaria, being the second son of Conrad and Anna Maria (Mais) Sauvage, who immigrated from Bavaria to America in 1851, when their oldest son, Lorenz Sauvage, was about seventeen years old, the age when it was necessary he should enter the German Army if he remained in the Fatherland. The family located first in Ohio where Conrad Sauvage's death occurred sometime in the sixties, while his wife, the grandmother of Mr. Sauvage, survived him, dying in 1882, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Anton Sauvage was educated in Bavaria, and as a boy of fifteen years accompanied his parents to America. He subsequently located in Alton, Illinois, and soon became active in public affairs, during the Civil war being employed at the State Penitentiary, in which a large number of Confederate soldiers were at times confined. He married Eliza Schwaab, who was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, November 15, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria Theresa (Wyss) Schwaab, both of whom were born in Berne, Switzerland, and died in America, Mr. Schwaab's death occurring in Wood River township, Madison county, Illinois, and Mrs. Schwaab's, at Alton. Mrs. Anton Sauvage is still living, her home being at Alton, and she is the mother of four children, namely: Kate, wife of George M. Berg, of Alton; William M., the special subject of this sketch; George, engaged in business at Alton; and Emma, residing with her mother.

Educated in the public schools of Alton, William M. Sauvage was trained to habits of industry and thrift from his earliest youth, and when a mere boy began working for wages,

for a time being employed as a clerk in the commission house of E. H. Hollister. He afterwards clerked in Seeley's book store, and later was similarly employed in the office of the United States Express Company. In 1890 Mr. Sauvage began his theatrical career as treasurer of the Temple Theatre Company. The following year he became the lessee and manager of the Temple Theatre, and is so now (1911), and since that time has been active and conspicuous in theatrical circles, in his operations meeting with good success. Mr. Sauvage has been very active as a promotor, particularly along lines of amusements. Among his achievements along this line may be mentioned the Chatauqua bathing pool, where children are taught to swim. Hundreds have here learned to swim and hundreds of children, through the instrumentality of this pool, have avoided death in the treacherous currents of the Father of Waters. He is manager of three theatres, the Temple, Air-dome and Lyric. All being conducted on a high plane. He also promoted the family excursion to up river points, introducing to the public the steamers "Corwin H. Spencer," "Alton," "J. S.," and the "Sidney," all having become popular out of Alton steamers through his excellent medium of advertising. He is a director of the Western Theatre Managers' Association, which controls the theatrical business of the country; he is likewise director and treasurer of the Illinois Bill Posters' Association; and a member of the Missouri Athletic Club of Saint Louis. Fraternally he belongs to Alton Lodge, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Sauvage married Edith Clare Newcomb, who was born in Shipman, Illinois, a daughter of Homer and Malvina E. (Amos) Newcomb, and granddaughter of Alanson Newcomb, a life-long resident of New York state. Her father was born in the Empire state, where he learned the machinist's trade. Coming to Illinois, he resided at Shipman several years, where for awhile he was employed in the Government service, but is now a resident of Alton. His wife was born in West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Sauvage have two children, Virginia and Russell.

THE GERSHOM FLAGG FAMILY. When the tide of migration from the New England states to Illinois set in, about 1816, among the first to cast his fortunes in the then far West was Gershom Flagg, a pioneer in the Liberty Prairie settlement of Madison county, where, in 1818, he established the Flagg homestead,

which is still (1912) owned and occupied by the Flagg family.

Until about two hundred years ago the family name was Flegg, and the ancestry of Gershom Flagg has been traced back in a direct line by his son Willard C. Flagg to (1) William Flegg, who died in county Norfolk, England, in 1426, and from whom the lineage in direct descent runs as follows: (2) Thomas, died, 1471; (3) William of Swafeld, living in the reign of Henry VIII; (4) Richard of Shipham, will probated May 28, 1587; (5) John of Whinbergh, will dated September 3, 1613; (6) Bartholomew of Whinbergh, whose second son (7) Thomas Flegg, baptised at

Elizabeth Cutting and was the father of eleven children.

Gershom Flagg was born November 26, 1792, at Orwell, Vermont; he had a scanty country schooling, but having a talent for mathematics studied surveying under a Burlington surveyor and made considerable use of this knowledge after coming west. In the war of 1812 he was a drummer boy and participated in the battle of Plattsburg, New York, being in Captain Hunt's company. On the 23rd of September, 1816, at the age of twenty-three, Gershom Flagg bade adieu to the scenes and friends of his childhood, to his brothers, sisters and parents and started west, intending



FLAGG HOMESTEAD, Near Moro, Ill.

Settled 1818 by Gershom Flagg, whose log cabin stood in the left foreground of the above picture. This house was built 1864-5 by Willard C. Flagg; owned and occupied by his son, Norman G. Flagg.

Whinbergh in 1615, sailed for America in 1637 and settled in Watertown, "in the province of Massachusetts Bay;" (8) Lieutenant Gershom Flegg, born 1641 and slain by Indians in 1690; (9) John Flegg, 1673-1732; (10) Eleazer Flagg, 1703-1749; (11) Gershom Flagg of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1730-1758; (12) Dr. Ebenezer Flagg of Richmond, Vermont, 1756-1828, whose third son, in the thirteenth generation from William Flegg, was Gershom Flagg, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Ebenezer Flagg was a Vermont farmer as well as a physician and was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, having served as sergeant in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment. He married

apparently to locate in Ohio. He reached Springfield, Ohio, November 8, 1816, having traveled eight hundred and ninety-eight miles in forty-six days, prospected in Ohio one year, and was in Cincinnati in August, 1817, when he wrote home as follows: "I shall leave in a few days to go directly to St. Louis, in the territory of Missouri. The greater part of Indiana is owned by the Indians, and I intend to go on the military bounty lands." So he left Cincinnati October 19, 1817, "on a small flatboat with a roof on it," floated to the mouth of the Ohio, and walked one hundred and seventy-four miles across country to St. Louis, arriving November 18, 1817. He had traveled in all one thousand seven hundred and ninety-

four miles since leaving home. He found St. Louis to be a town of about three thousand inhabitants, and while spending the following winter there, helped to paint the first steamboat that ever landed in the town.

In the spring of 1818 Gershom Flagg came to Madison county, Illinois, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 3, in township 5-8, now known as Fort Russell township. He rented part of his farm and farmed the remainder himself, and about 1822 set out a large apple orchard on the east side of the "Springfield road." He was postmaster of Paddock's Grove postoffice for many years, was justice of the peace, and in 1846 ran on a "People's ticket" for the legislature, but was not elected. The J. Q. Adams and Jackson campaigns deeply interested Mr. Flagg, and he kept well posted on public questions. He was strongly opposed to the state bank policy of 1821 and fought the attempt, in 1822 and 1824, to introduce slavery into this state. In his later years Gershom Flagg was a Whig, and when failing eyesight forbade his perusal of the newspapers the political discussions of the day were read to him. He made two visits to his boyhood home in Vermont, in 1838 and in 1855. A man of rugged strength of character, his convictions, once formed, were expressed in no uncertain terms. He died March 2, 1857, and was buried in the Flagg lot in the Paddock cemetery, three miles east of Moro, Illinois. On his tombstone is the simple epitaph, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Gershom Flagg was married September 27, 1827, to Mrs. Jane (Paddock) Richmond, eldest daughter of Gaius Paddock, a soldier of the Revolution, and a granddaughter of Josiah Wood, another Revolutionary veteran; she was born in Woodstock, Vermont, June 7, 1787, and died December 11, 1863. To this union there was born one child.

Willard Cutting Flagg, born September 16, 1829, on the Flagg homestead in Liberty Prairie, and died there March 30, 1878. He was reared on his father's farm, attended the district school near Ridgely, and studied for several winters in St. Louis in Professor Edward Wyman's school, and was graduated from Yale college in 1854 with high honors. He took charge of his father's farm and made a specialty of horticulture. In 1856 and 1858 Mr. Flagg took a deep interest in the formation and growth of the Republican party, wrote much campaign literature and was a member, in 1860, of the Republican State and County Committees. During the Civil war he

was enrolling officer for Madison county, by appointment of Governor Yates, and by appointment of President Lincoln in 1862 he was made internal revenue collector of the Twelfth Illinois district, which position he held until 1869, when he was elected to the State Senate for a four year term. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Industrial University, now known as the University of Illinois, and was one of its trustees until his death; he also spent much time and study in organizing the State Farmers' Association in the early '70s, and made numerous addresses throughout the state in denunciation of the railroad monopolies. In his legislative service Mr. Flagg voted against the "Lake Front" bill and the "Grab law" of 1869, and in the session of 1872 he took special interest in the revision of the Illinois school laws.

Mr. Flagg was married in St. Louis, February 13, 1856, to Sarah Smith, daughter of James and Betsey (Brown) Smith, of Proctorsville, Vermont, in which state Mr. Smith, and likewise his father, James Smith, Sr., served his district in the legislature. Mrs. Flagg's grandfathers and great-grandfathers, both maternal and paternal, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Sarah Smith was born near Proctorsville, Vermont, January 22, 1828; after the death of her parents in 1841 and 1842 she lived with an aunt in Vermont, teaching school there, and later came to St. Louis, where she made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Jane (Smith) Cavender, until her marriage. After Mr. Flagg's death, in 1878, she conducted the business of the farm, and resided there until her death, February 16, 1905. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Flagg were: Bessie, born May 4, 1857, died June 28, 1859; Jennie, born February 13, 1860, died September 18, 1860; Isabel, born June 17, 1861; Mary W., born February 17, 1863; Willard Gershom, born March 28, 1864, died December 18, 1864; Norman Gershom, born August 4, 1867.

The daughter Isabel attended the district school and later Mary Institute, St. Louis, where she was graduated with the valedictory honors in 1881. She was stenographer and later paymaster for the Illinois Glass Company, Alton, Illinois, for fifteen years. She was married, November 25, 1902, to Ozias M. Hatch, of Springfield, Illinois. They have one child, Ozias Mather, Jr., born July 6, 1904.

Mary W. attended the same schools as her sister and was graduated from Mary Institute in 1884. Is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and also of the Daughters



of the American Revolution, and by research in the war records of the New England states, she has found that nine of her ancestors, in direct lineage, participated in the war against George III. She was married, November 25, 1891, to Edward L. Gillhan, of Wanda, Illinois, and to this union were born: Willard Clark, January 12, 1894; Charles Elmer, March 8, 1898; and Norman Flagg, July 3, 1903.

Norman G. Flagg attended the Liberty Prairie district school and later Smith Academy and Washington University in St. Louis, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1888. He took charge of his mother's farm upon becoming of age and resides (1912) on the homestead settled by his grandfather, Gershom Flagg, in 1818. Has served his township two terms as tax collector, was five times elected supervisor, and in 1908 and 1910 was elected on the Republican ticket to the lower house of the Illinois legislature. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Modern Woodmen, also of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Flagg was married, June 24, 1896, in Warsaw, Illinois, to Josephine Emily Hehner, daughter of Rev. Philip and Katherine (Fehr) Hehner, and to this union were born: Elizabeth Hehner, August 4, 1898, died December 9, 1898; Elinor Bertha, born October 30, 1899; Katherine Hehner, born October 18, 1902; Willard Gershom, born June 16, 1906, and James Smith, born June 24, 1910.

HENRY A. EATON. Among the families whose industry and progressive spirit have aided materially in the upbuilding of the prosperity of Madison county, we are pleased to record that of Eaton, a large and noted family, each member performing his individual duties in such a way as to further the betterment of the community in which he is placed. Henry A. Eaton, the farmer and stockman, who has been in the vicinity of Edwardsville for a period of seventy years, is too well known in this section of the country to need any further introduction, but we are pleased to give the following condensed review of his life, and that of his worthy and esteemed father, the Hon. Henry K. Eaton.

The paternal grandfather of Henry K. Eaton—Henry Eaton—was a native of Wales, born there in 1750. At the age of twenty-three he left his native land, crossed the ocean, landed in the United States and settled in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in 1773). He served in the Revolutionary war and dur-

ing his army life he contracted a disease, from the effects of which he died. His son Thomas migrated to Mississippi, there married Miss Sarah King, the amiable daughter of a family who trace their ancestry back as far as 1630 and preserve a complete record of the American branch of the family, the first of whom settled at Salem, Massachusetts. Mrs. Thomas Eaton (mother of Henry K.) was a native of Adams county, Mississippi, where she was born on the 2nd of October, 1787. In 1772 her maternal grandfather, Richard Swayze, with his brother Samuel—both residents of New Jersey, were desirous of securing a large tract of land for their respective families. At the same time Amos Ogden, a captain in the British navy, who was in reduced circumstances, held what was known as a "mandamus" from the king of England, dated 1762, and directing that the government of Florida lay by and deed to said Captain twenty-five thousand acres of land. The Captain and the Swayze brothers met and made a deal whereby the brothers became possessed of twenty thousand acres of the tract at twenty cents per acre. No sooner were the final papers executed than the two brothers provided themselves with the outfit necessary for a prolonged camping trip, commenced their long and perilous journey and finally arrived at the mouth of the Homochitto river, to investigate their latest acquisition—the tract of land bought from Captain Ogden. Their holdings comprised what is now a part of Adams county, Mississippi, and after the men had made thorough survey of the vast tract they chartered a schooner and conveyed their families to their new home. Mary, the youngest daughter of Richard Swayze, was married to Caleb King, grandfather of H. K. Eaton, and the daughter and her husband received a share of the above mentioned land. They made their home at what is now called Kingston, Mississippi (so named in honor of the King family), and many of their descendants may still be found in that vicinity.

Henry K. Eaton was born at Kingston, Adams county, Mississippi, the home of his maternal ancestors, and there was reared on his father's farm. He was not content, however, to live the indolent life which satisfied his young friends—boys in his own sphere of life; he was desirous of obtaining knowledge, and lost no opportunity of gratifying the wish to be highly educated. He read and studied, letting no day pass without increasing his fund of information. He did not, however, devote

his entire time to study, but when a young man he was employed as clerk in a store and later he, with his brother-in-law, William Pomeroy, successfully conducted a furniture store. In the fall of 1840 Mr. Eaton engaged in the manufacture of castor oil, with which industry he was connected for a couple of years. He then found his time fully taken up with the performance of the public duties which he was gradually assuming as a result of the insistent urgings of his friends. In 1839 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace; in 1842 was deputy sheriff of Madison county; in 1843 was appointed county revenue commissioner and in 1845 he was appointed commissioner in charge of the state census; in 1846 he was elected to the high office of probate judge of Madison county, was re-elected in 1847, again in 1849; and in 1853 was elected county judge for a term of four years. He formerly belonged to the Whig party and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. Mr. Eaton was regarded as one of the most distinguished politicians in his section of the country. His active public life and his strict principles of integrity in every phase of life made him admired and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

When a young man Judge Eaton married Miss Elizabeth C. Pomeroy, and to this union eight children were born, three of whom died in infancy. The names of those who lived to maturity are as follows: Amanda C., the widow of Professor O. C. Dake; Mary J. (deceased), who married Major Thomas J. Newsham; William P., deceased; Margaret M., who was the wife of John H. Smith; and Henry A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Henry A. Eaton was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, December 20, 1841. His education was obtained in the excellent schools of his native town and at McKendree College of Lebanon, Illinois. He returned to his home to occupy the social and industrial position which he might reasonably expect to fill. He immediately commenced the active supervision of his farm, and in this work has successfully continued until the present time.

Mr. Eaton was twice married. On February 12, 1865, he was united to Miss Margaret Love, who died April 6, 1869. Two children were born to this union, and both died in infancy. On the 28th day of October, 1874, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Margaret E. Burke, a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, where her birth occurred November 9, 1850. She is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth

(Francis) Burke. The father was born in county Waterford, Ireland, December 21, 1813, and died at the age of fifty-five. His wife was also of Irish birth, a native of county Wexford, where she was born on the 2nd of December, 1830, and died on St. Valentine's day, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Burke immigrated from Ireland to America, the former in 1840 and the latter in 1844; they settled near St. Louis, where they remained until 1850, at which time the husband went to California and engaged in mining, and was butchered by the Indians on the eve of his return to his family. Mr. Thomas Burke was the son of James and Alice (Bazell) Burke. Mrs. Burke was the daughter of Thomas and Rosanna (Scott) Francis, the former of English birth and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Burke were the parents of four children,—Margaret E. (Mrs. Eaton); James, who died in infancy; Thomas F., who resides on a farm near Gillespie, Illinois; and Rosanna A., who has for several years been a teacher in the Gillespie school. To the union of Mr. Eaton and his second wife nine children were born—William B., Thomas H., George K., Margaret Elizabeth, Rosanna C., Charles A., Mary M., Edward F. and Pomeroy.

William B. Eaton received his education at the Edwardsville school and McKendree College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1900. He later completed a commercial course at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. In 1905 Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Edith Smith at Wallace, Idaho, and the first few years of the wedded life of the young couple were spent in Alaska. They are now settled at Brogan, Oregon, engaged in fruit farming. Thomas H. Eaton, the brother next in age to William B., was also educated at the Edwardsville schools and McKendree College, and is living with his brother in Oregon. George K. Eaton is now living in Hamel township with his wife,—Miss Nellie J. Hamilton prior to her marriage, June 20, 1906. George K. attended the St. Louis University after completing his high school course in Edwardsville. Margaret Elizabeth, the first daughter of the family, attended the Edwardsville schools and later the Woman's College at Jacksonville, Illinois, with the idea of fitting herself for pedagogical work. She has successfully taught two years in the district school, two years in the Edwardsville public school and one year in Arenzville, Cass county, Illinois. She entered the Illinois University in 1911. Rosanna C. died in 1887, in her fourth

year. Charles A. Eaton is a graduate of McKendree College and entered the law department of Illinois Wesleyan University in 1911. Mary M. is at present (1911) a student in the James Millikin University of Decatur, Illinois. Edward F. Eaton has fitted himself for the life of a farmer by taking a course in the Agricultural department of the Illinois University. Pomeroy, the youngest child, died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton reside on their fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres, five and a half miles from Edwardsville, a part of the old Eaton estate. The house is attractive and the outbuildings are commodious and up-to-date. In his political affiliations Mr. Eaton renders allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist church, while Mrs. Eaton belongs to the Episcopal church. The worthy couple have always been absolutely united in regard to the training of their children; each was desirous of giving to the boys and girls the advantages of a thorough general education (all have attended the Edwardsville high school, five graduating therefrom with high honors), followed by such special training as would best aid in fitting them for the special work in which they intended to engage. Without exception, the children have done credit to their parents' efforts; they all go out from the old roof tree into the busy avenues of life with such principles instilled in their minds as enable them to become true and admirable citizens.

HARRY E. DECK. So many generations of the Deck family have claimed the warm personal affection and high regard of the vicinity around New Douglas that no record of the men who have given Madison county its present high standing among the counties of the state of Illinois could well be called complete without a brief sketch of the present representative of the family and some mention of the forebears whose untarnished name he now upholds.

Harry E. Deck was born in New Douglas township on the 15th of December, 1883. He is the son of Thomas J. and Nannie B. (Taylor) Deck and the grandson of Thomas and Mary Jane (Smith) Deck. Thomas Sr. was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Felix Deck, a native of Virginia who migrated to Missouri. Some time after the birth of his son Felix Deck moved to Bond county, coming ultimately from that place to Madison county. It was in Madison county then, that Thomas Sr., the grandfather of the

immediate subject of this review, spent his boyhood days, at a time when to many people Illinois was still the far west. His son, Thomas Jr., was born of the union of Thomas Sr. to Miss Martha E. Smith, and the place of his birth was New Douglas, in which place the son grew to years of maturity and in turn celebrated the founding of his own household by his marriage with Miss Mary Jane Smith. In 1897 he came to the town of New Douglas and there established himself in a livery business, with a feed and sales stable, managing the same until his death in March, 1905. His widow now makes her home in New Douglas.

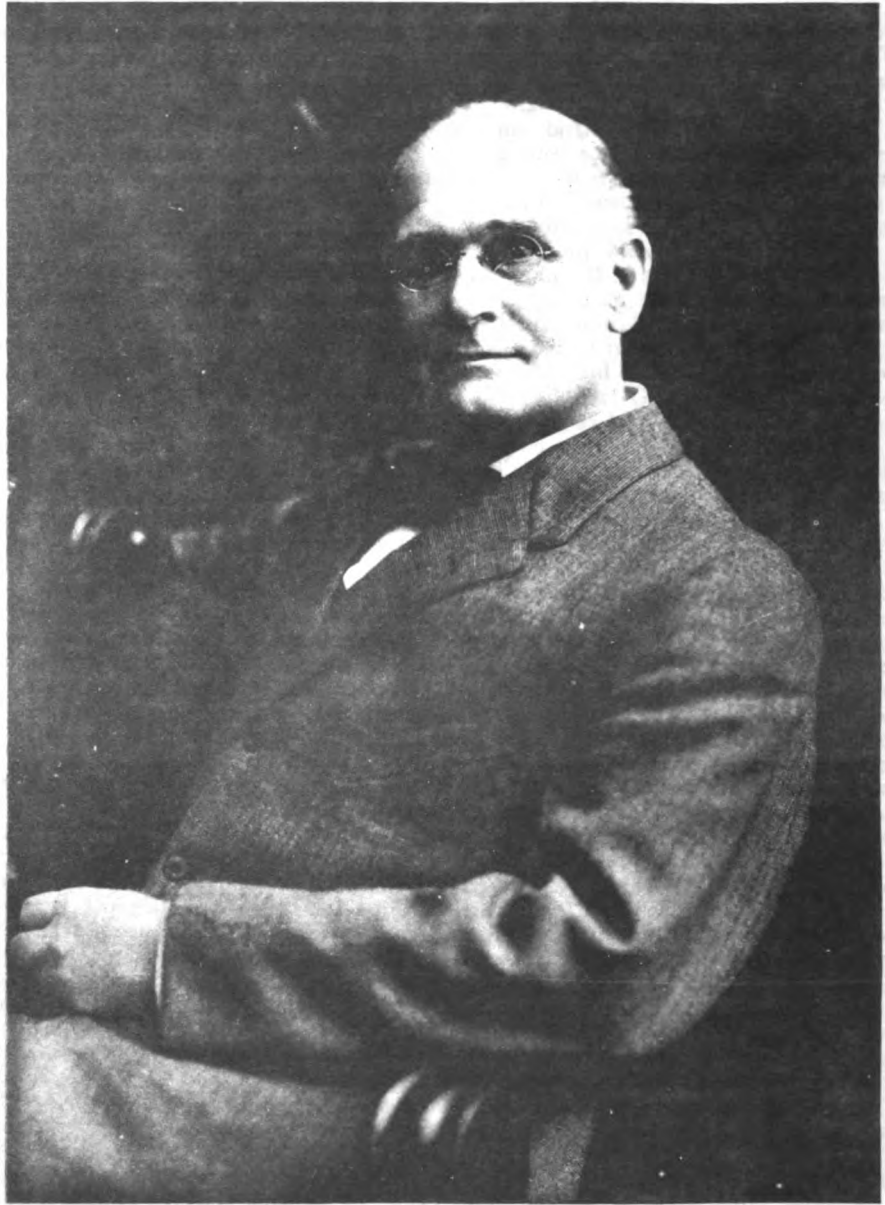
To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Deck were born three children: Gladys J., a graduate of the New Douglas high school and a school teacher in Bond county; Fern, still a student in the public schools; and Harry, the eldest, like his sister, a graduate of the New Douglas high school.

After his graduation from the local high school, Harry E. Deck completed his education by taking a course in the business college at Litchfield, graduating in bookkeeping and short hand. His first position was with the Wabash Railroad Company in Litchfield, where he stayed six months as stenographer and head clerk. After resigning that position he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and though a mere lad of twenty was able to hold a position with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company, in which he had charge of a gang of sixty-five men. He remained with that corporation from August, 1904, until January, 1905, when he started to Cotter, Arkansas, to take charge of some men on the Iron Mountain Railroad, but changed his plans unexpectedly and, returning to New Douglas, joined his father in the livery business. His father's death occurred shortly afterward, and soon after that sad event Mr. Deck disposed of the livery business and went into farming for a period of two years. Disposing of his farming interests, he again essayed the livery business in New Douglas, in which occupation he is now engaged.

On the 8th of August, 1905, Mr. Deck was united at the altar to Miss Mary E. Wall, daughter of Robert Wall (now deceased) and his wife, Candace (Gaither) Wall, resident of Olive township. Mrs. Deck is a member of the Christian church while her husband has been raised in the Methodist faith.

Mr. Deck carries insurance with the Prudential and the Modern American, and is





*Mr. H. Niedringhaus*

bound in the fraternal ties of the Masonic Order, Madison Lodge No. 560, and Staunton Chapter No. 227, R. A. M.. In the field of politics he finds himself in accordance with the measures promulgated by the Democratic party, and upon the nomination of that party he was elected to the office of supervisor of New Douglas township, and he is also deputy sheriff of the same township.

WILLIAM H. NIEDRINGHAUS. On other pages of this work will be found a descriptive sketch of the Granite City Enameling & Stamping Works, the great industry which proved the nucleus for what is now Madison county's largest exclusive manufacturing city.

Besides the many other benefits and results which the establishment of this plant caused, it brought into the active citizenship of Madison county one of the best known groups of manufacturers of St. Louis, the Niedringhaus family, who were the founders and builders of the original industry and who in 1895 located their main factories in this county.

The chief representative of the family now a resident of Madison county and personally identified with the direction of the industry at Granite City is Mr. William H. Niedringhaus, superintendent of the plant. He was born at St. Louis, December 16, 1857, a son of Frederick W. and Hannah M. (Kleinschmidt) Niedringhaus. The father was one of several brothers who emigrated from their native Germany to the United States and settled at St. Louis and vicinity. The father was a carpenter by trade, and his brothers, F. G. and William F., were tinner. The St. Louis box factory employed the father for several years, when, being joined by these two brothers, a shop of their own was opened. This was the beginning in a modest way of the present giant industry. Their business was conducted as the St. Louis Stamping Company, for the manufacture of tinware, their plant being at Second and Cass streets for a number of years. The business outgrew its city location, and in 1895 the site of Granite City was chosen for the erection of an immense plant which should comprise all the manufacturing departments, including the steel works. The Royal Granite steel-ware made at this plant is familiar by use or name to more households in this country than any other ware of the kind, and the wares have a large sale also in European countries. The plant at Granite City is the largest of the kind in the world, and twelve hundred persons find employment there. It is the largest industry of Granite

City and has given prosperity and permanence to that city. The father of the local superintendent and one of the founders of the industry is still living and attending to business, being now eighty years of age. His wife died in February, 1910, at the age of eighty-two.

William H. Niedringhaus was reared at St. Louis, and when he was sixteen years old left school to enter the shops of his father and uncles to learn the business. He has had practical experience in all departments of the manufacture, and to his detailed knowledge and executive ability much of the success of the industry is due. He spent five years in learning the tinner's trade, after which he was given charge of a department for five years, was then advanced to assistant superintendent, and in 1896 was made superintendent of the Granite City plant. He has been closely identified with the general business enterprise of this city, and is a director in the Granite City National Bank and the Granite City Building Association.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Anna D. Becker, daughter of Phillip Becker. They are the parents of four children: Milton F., Elmer H., Edna A. and Mae Ida.

PHILLIP H. NEWHAUS. One of the foremost agriculturists of Fosterburg township, Phillip H. Newhaus is numbered among the sturdy and successful farmers of Madison county who thoroughly understand the vocation which they follow and are enabled to carry it on with pleasure and profit. He was born October 18, 1840, in Switzerland, where his father, Oelrich Newhaus, was born, lived and died.

Oelrich Newhaus became the father of a large family of children of whom three sons and five daughters died in their native land. His widow subsequently married John Kuntz. With five sons and three daughters by her first marriage she immigrated to America, arriving on October 15, 1847, and for two years lived on a farm near Toledo, Ohio. From there she came to Illinois, and with her second husband and four sons lived first on a farm in Middletown, but subsequently settled on land on Wood River, Madison county, where Mr. Kuntz died. The ensuing five years she and her children were engaged in farming near the Union schoolhouse. She then bought a one hundred and fifteen-acre farm a part of which is now owned by her son Phillip, in Fosterburg township, and was here a resident until her death, October 6, 1865. Of her family of eight sons and eight daughters, three

children are now living as follows: Phillip H., the special subject of this sketch; Augustus, of Fosterburg; and Willis, living in Colorado. Three of her sons, Phillip H., Henry and Augustus, served in the Civil war.

About seven years old when he came to America, Phillip H. Newhaus was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, and as a youth learned the cooper's trade. On August 16, 1861, in response to Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand troops, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, commanded by Colonel John C. Kelton. After camping for two weeks in Saint Louis, he was sent with his comrades to Boonville, thence to camp at Otterville. Being then ordered to Springfield, he spent two weeks in that city, and then after spending a short time at Sedalia, Missouri, returned with his command to Springfield, where he served under General Curtis. Mr. Newhaus met the enemy at the battle of Pea Ridge, and afterwards participated in the engagements at Sulphur Rock, Cape Girardeau, and at Shiloh, where he was under command of General Buell. He fought in the battle of Corinth and at Iuka, from there going to Franklin Tennessee, thence to Munfordsville, Kentucky, where the Confederate soldiers, under General Bragg, captured four Union regiments. General Buell being loath to fight his brother-in-law, General Bragg. At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Mr. Newhaus assisted in driving the Rebels to Crab Orchard, thence on to Bowling Green and Nashville. He subsequently took part in the battles at Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, at Buzzards Roost, in Ringgold, Georgia, where he carried the flag for the Seventy-fifth Illinois Regiment, carrying it for a month while he was ranking as corporal of his company. After the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he took part in the siege of Atlanta, and after the capitulation of that city one hundred of his regiment were discharged and ordered home. He served his country faithfully from August 16, 1861, until September 17, 1864, his last service having been as a picket while in the army, bunking the greater part of the time with W. H. Paul of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume. Since his return to Madison county, Mr. Newhaus has been successfully employed in tilling the soil, having assumed possession of the farm once owned by his mother.

Mr. Newhaus married, April 13, 1867, Mary Ann Isch, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Schwab) Isch, natives of Switzerland, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: John Augustus; Malinda, who married John U. Uzzell, superintendent of schools in Madison county; Anna R.; Emma D., who married Phillip Schier; Selma May, who married John G. Mussell; May Edna, a teacher in the public schools; and Esther Florence, engaged in teaching near Collinsville, Illinois.

Although identified with the Republican party, Mr. Newhaus is independent in local politics, voting for the best men and measures regardless of party lines. He has served as school director, and for fifteen consecutive years was highway commissioner of Fosterburg township. He is a member of Fosterburg Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was the first commander, a position that he has filled eight years in all.

REV. JOHANN HEINRICH DINKMEIER. One of the citizens of Madison county whose work as a religious instructor has contributed not less to the welfare of the community than those who manage large business affairs is Rev. Dinkmeier, who has recently concluded a long period of service as pastor of the German Evangelical Salem's church of Alhambra. He has spent a long and full life in his vocation, and his retirement from active service has been well earned. For twelve years he was the spiritual leader of his people at Alhambra, and probably no church in the county has had a more prosperous career during this time than the one of which he was pastor.

Johann Heinrich Dinkmeier was born at Holte, a province of Hanover, Germany, November 8, 1849, a son of Gerhard and Elizabeth (Bergbreder) Dinkmeier. His father was a cabinet-maker, and his wife, having died in 1866, he immigrated to America in 1867, taking with him three children, Frederick, Anna, and Johann. His daughter Katarina had preceded him to America and married Frederick Kruei. All of them located at St. Charles, Missouri, where the father and his son-in-law engaged in their trade.

The father bestowed much care on the education of his children, and Johann attended the St. Charles schools until he was twenty, and then entered the German Evangelical Teachers' Seminary at Cincinnati. After his first year the college was moved to Evansville, Indiana, and thence to Elmhurst, Illinois, and has since been known as Elmhurst College. He remained a student through these removals

and was graduated in the class of 1872. For the next ten years he taught in the parochial school of the St. John's Evangelical church at St. Charles, Missouri.

He then began preparation for the ministry of his church. Entering as a student of theology Eden College, then located at Marthasville, Missouri, now near Wellston, that state, he was ordained in 1883 at St. John's church in St. Charles. His first field of labor was at Bible Grove, in Clay county, Illinois, where he remained two years, and then for thirteen years was the pastor of the church at Carlinville, in Macoupin county. After a year's pastorate at Belleville, he entered upon his duties at Alhambra in 1899. His retirement from this pastorate after twelve years leaves the church in the highest prosperity. On leaving he plans to make his home at St. Charles, where he and his sister Katarina will spend the closing years of their lives in the comforts of each other's companionship.

During his pastorate at Alhambra, his congregation remodeled the church at a cost of five thousand dollars, installed a pipe organ costing eleven hundred dollars, and improved the building with furnace, new pews and metal ceiling, so that the edifice now stands as one of the best in the county and a monument to the liberality of the membership.

While a teacher and worker for religious truth, Rev. Dinkmeier did not fail to utilize the other avenues of helpfulness and identified himself with the civic work of his community. Thus he was repeatedly elected and served for twelve years as school treasurer of his district. In politics he maintained a stanch adherence to the Republican party. At St. Charles, Missouri, he was the founder of the Teachers' Society of the parochial school, a society which did a fine, helpful work. In the synod of his church he was for four years a director of the Eden Publishing House, and for eight years a member of the finance committee of the synod. At the last general conference, in 1909, he was elected a member of the committee for assisting superannuated ministers and widows and orphans. For thirteen years he was president of the German Orphan Home at Hoyleton, Illinois.

He was married, July 24, 1874, to Miss Augusta Luessenhop. She was born at Addison, Illinois, in 1853, daughter of August and Wilhelmina (Wimmer) Luessenhop, natives of Hanover who immigrated to America about 1840. Her father was a successful and cultured teacher both in literary branches and in

music, and served as church organist in the different localities where he resided. Mrs. Dinkmeier had a brother, Adolph, and a sister, Herminie, who is the wife of Rev. Hattendorf, pastor of Emmanuel's Evangelical church of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinkmeier began their wedded life at St. Charles. She was not only a capable home maker, but proved herself invaluable in aiding him in his work, thus doubling the influence of his labors. She was the mother of seven children: Bertha, who died at the age of one year; Emma, Ottillie, Clara, Laura, Theodora, and Henry. All the children that grew up were well educated, and attended the schools of Carlinville and Alhambra. Emma is the wife of Rev. Alfred Meyer, pastor of St. John's German church of Chicago, and their four children are, Louise Hellmuth, Gertrude and Paul. Ottillie, who attended the Carlinville high school, fitted herself for teaching, and was assistant teacher to her father in the Alhambra parochial school and was also church organist and leader of the choir. Clara is a successful teacher at Collinsville, where she began in 1910. The daughter Laura was likewise a teacher, being in the Alhambra and Big Rock schools, and was about to take up work at Godfrey when failing health compelled her to resign. She had been a student at Normal, Illinois, and Valparaiso, Indiana. Her helpful Christian life ended October 2, 1910, mourned by a large circle of those who had known and been benefited by her influence. Theodora, who studied at Valparaiso and at Normal, taught in the West School (District No. 307) in 1911 and is now one of the faculty of the Granite City schools. The son Henry is a graduate in the class of 1911 from Elmhurst College, being one of the two students who received highest honors in a class of hard-working young men, and he finished the five-year course in four years. In preparation for the ministry he follows the leading of his father and entered the German Evangelical Eden College of Wellston, Missouri.

In the profitable, honorable careers of his children, Rev. Dinkmeier feels his own services for humanity are continued, and that his activities do not cease with his own retirement. In the school and church his work has been well done. His many services have no measure in the material coinage of the world, but have entered into the life and character of living persons. As these influences are destined to continue, it is fitting to give this permanent form to the salient facts of his career.



and it is by the request of friends and parishioners that he has furnished the notes for this sketch.

**DOMINANT NINTH CHORAL SOCIETY.** The Dominant Ninth Choral Society, Alton's most important musical organization, is now in the twentieth years of its existence. Through this chorus many of the greatest oratorios and other masterpieces have been interpreted in concerts which each year are the crowning features of the city's musical season. But the larger function of the society lies in the concentration of musical effort which precedes the annual programs. The Dominant Ninth represents the artistic ideals of the city, and its work means a constant encouragement and uplift for the best music in this city.

In 1885 Mrs. C. B. Rohland and Mrs. Crowe organized the Mendelssohn Society in Alton. Under its auspices recitals were undertaken that brought artists to the city and promoted musical taste. Then a few years later Mrs. Rohland formed a ladies' chorus which later amalgamated with the Verdi male chorus, also founded by Mrs. Rohland. This society retained the name of the Dominant Ninth, and has since devoted itself to giving oratorios, taking the lead as the principal organization of the kind, and through it Alton enjoyed the first hearings of great choral works. During its nineteen years of work to the close of the season in 1911, the society performed many notable compositions, including the following: The Elijah oratorio; Hymn of Praise; Gounod's Redemption, Gallia, De Profundis, and Messe Solenne in G; Brahms' Rhapsody; Goring Thomas' Swan and Skylark; Rossini's Stabat Mater; Elgar's Madrigals and the finale of Gerontius; Listz's 13th and 137th Psalms; Hayden's Creation; and Coleridge-Taylor's Hiawatha Trilogy, given in March, 1911.

Among the former presidents of the Dominant Ninth have been: Mrs. J. M. Ryrie, Mrs. E. M. Bowman, Mrs. J. Wead, Mrs. Carl Wuerker. The present officers of the society are: Mrs. G. A. Sauvage, president; Mrs. C. A. Wuerker, honorary vice president; Mrs. B. C. Richardson, first vice president; Mrs. Edward Ingham, second vice president; Miss Minnie M. Boals, third vice president; Mrs. G. F. Crowe, secretary; L. A. Schlafly, treasurer; and Mrs. C. B. Rohland, director. Through the public spirit of the art-loving people of Alton, this society has been enabled to flourish.

**SHADRACH RODNEY DOLBEE**, one of Alton's early citizens, was for a number of years one

of the proprietors of the *Telegraph*. He was a skillful old-time printer, a successful publisher, and for over thirty years an influential resident of this city.

He was associated with Judge Baillache in the *Telegraph* from May, 1838, to January, 1850. Before coming to Alton he lived in Columbus, Ohio, and was in the employ of Judge Baillache, who was Ohio state printer. After the latter moved to Alton, Mr. Dolbee remained to close up the business, and then arrived in Alton six months before the Lovejoy tragedy. After leaving the *Telegraph* he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, the firm being Kellenberger & Dolbee. However, when the *Telegraph* had a job of composition requiring special care, such as tax lists, Mr. Dolbee was frequently called in to set it up.

Mr. Dolbee died on January 17, 1869. He was one of the leading laymen of the Episcopal church in the state, and was one of the most generous supporters of St. Paul's church, of which he was senior warden many years. In politics he was a Whig and Republican.

He was twice married, his first wife being Eliza Parsons. On September 8, 1850, he married Hannah Elizabeth Pettingell, who was the mother of their six children, namely: Blanche Owen, who died October 19, 1910, was the wife of H. C. Cole, of Chester, Illinois; Alfred Somers, who died in infancy; Cora, Mrs. Charles B. Rohland; Florence, chief librarian of the Hayner Memorial Library of Alton since its founding; William A., a business man of Alton; and Harriet Cooper, assistant librarian.

Mrs. Dolbee, their mother, who died at Alton, March 26, 1899, represented one of the oldest families of New England. Richard Pettingell, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1620, and was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, before 1641. Matthew, his son, was born in Massachusetts in 1648, and from him the descent passes through Matthew (2), Abraham, Richard, to Edward, of Revolutionary fame. The latter was a native of Maine, and owned a large estate now partly covered by the city of Bath, and a portion of which remained in the family until 1860, Mrs. Dolbee having been born there in 1820. The Pettingells bought this land in 1661, and a block house was built upon it for protection against the Indians. Edward Pettingell married Elizabeth Clark, who was a direct descendant of the noble Somers family of England.

Somers Pettingell, a son of Edward, was born in 1756, and married a daughter of William and Rachel Swanton, the former being a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution.

Somers (2), a son of the above, was born at Bath, September 16, 1788, and died in 1846. He was the father of Hannah Elizabeth, who married Mr. Dolbee.

Dr. C. B. ROHLAND, who died at his home in Alton, June 29, 1910, was one of the foremost members of his profession in the state and was distinguished for rare qualities of culture and character. Born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1845, educated in the Lebanon high school, the New Berlin Seminary and Dickinson College, where he earned the degrees of A. B. and A. M., he prepared for his profession at the Philadelphia Dental College and in 1869 located at Alton, where he practiced his profession for forty years.

Dr. Rohland was the founder and first president of the Southern Illinois Dental Society, was a life member of the Illinois State Dental Society, and a member of other professional organizations. A man of all-round culture and the best loved member of the profession in the state, his death was a personal loss to hundreds of friends and professional associates throughout the state. At the May meeting of 1911 the State Association paid honor to his career by having read before it an address, left in unfinished state by the author, on "Why I Became a Dentist."

His professional standing is indicated by the following quotation from the *Dental Review*: "The death of Dr. Rohland has removed from dentistry one of its shining lights. This is not merely a stereotyped phrase, but it is literal truth. He was the very highest type of a professional gentleman, cultured, clean, capable and, above all, most lovable. His wit was of the rarest, keenest and withal the most kindly that ever fell from human lips. Whenever Dr. Rohland rose to speak in a dental gathering, he at once commanded the attention of the entire assembly. This was not because he was ever in the least obtrusive—he was by nature the very opposite—but because his well balanced brain, backed by years of study and observation, never failed to grasp the essentials of any subject which claimed his attention, and his vocabulary was so clear and incisive, his personality so attractive, that it was always a pleasure to hear him."

As a resident of Alton over forty years, Dr. Rohland gave of the riches of his character to

the promotion of movements and ideals which are no less essential to a community than its material improvements. An Alton paper said: "A man of broad culture, of many rare gifts and high attainments, he was one of whom any community would be proud. A citizen of the highest and nobles character, whose influence was ever on the side of right, he had the respect and esteem of all." Dr. Rohland was a student his life long, was possessed of wide information in many fields, and had excellent literary ability. He was a talented musician and with his wife he helped make Alton one of the centers of musical culture in the state.

A scholar, a musician, a leader, a cultured gentleman, and as such he left his impress upon all those with whom he was associated in his sixty-five years of life.

Dr. Rohland married Miss Cora Dolbee, daughter of S. R. Dolbee. They had one child, Miss Constance.

In the field of music Mrs. Rohland has accomplished what few devoted wives and mothers could. She began the study of piano at an early age, Joseph Floss and A. J. Creswold being among her teachers. Later she studied with Egmont Froelich of St. Louis and Robert Goldbeck, Henry Robyn and the late William H. Sherwood, and was a pupil of D. Francuon Davies of London in oratorio, and also of Dr. Henry Coward of Sheffield, England. For a number of years she has been a prominent member of the St. Louis Symphony Society, and has directed the chorus of the St. Louis Musical Club for sixteen years and made its programs rare events in St. Louis musical history. In Alton her principal work has been as director of the Dominant Ninth Chorus, an organization that largely through her musicianship has won recognition from the best musical critics of the country. She has been identified with this society since it was founded nineteen years ago. Mrs. Rohland is one of the few women who have directed such famous orchestras as the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and the assured skill and firmness with which she guided the music of many concerts have won open admiration from the musicians under her baton, which itself is the best commendation of her ability and standing in musical affairs.

E. M. DORSEY. A prominent and wealthy citizen of Alton, Elias M. Dorsey has been a prime mover in the development of the coal regions of Macoupin county, which are among the richest and most important in this part of the state. A man of excellent financial and

executive ability, possessing a clear brain and keen perceptive faculties, he has been exceedingly fortunate in his operations, and is now living retired from business pursuits at his pleasant home in Alton. A native of Illinois, he was born on a farm in Cahokia township, Macoupin county, while his father, Benjamin Lawrence Dorsey, and his grandfather, Elias Dorsey, were both born and reared in Henry county, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, Lawrence Dorsey, who was of English and Welsh ancestry, located in what is now Henry county, Kentucky, in early pioneer days, and on the farm which he redeemed from the wilderness spent the remainder of his life.

Elias Dorsey grew to manhood on his father's farm in Henry county, Kentucky, and there began his career as a farmer. Subsequently removing to Jefferson county, Kentucky, he bought a plantation on the Shelbyville road, eight miles from Louisville, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until ready to retire from business. Coming then to Illinois, he spent his last days with his children, dying in Macoupin county, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He married Martha Booker, a daughter of General Booker of the United States Army. She died when but forty-five years old.

Born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1819, Benjamin Lawrence Dorsey at the age of nineteen years came to Illinois to assume possession of a tract of land in Cahokia township, Macoupin county, which his father had previously purchased and had deeded to him. There being no railways in the state at that time, he made the journey across the country with a pair of horses and a wagon, bringing with him his household goods, and his agricultural implements, which were very crude compared with those now in use. The country roundabout was new and undeveloped, and neighbors were few and far between. Deer, panther, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and in fact all kinds of game common to this section were plentiful, while Alton was the most convenient market and depot for supplies. He built first a log cabin on his one hundred and sixty-acre tract of land, and this was ere long replaced by a far more pretentious log house. He subsequently erected a brick house, one of the first in the vicinity, the brick used in its construction having been made on his farm by Frank Lancaster, an Englishman, to whom he paid three hundred dollars of Missouri money for doing the job. He was very successful as an agriculturist, and as his means increased he

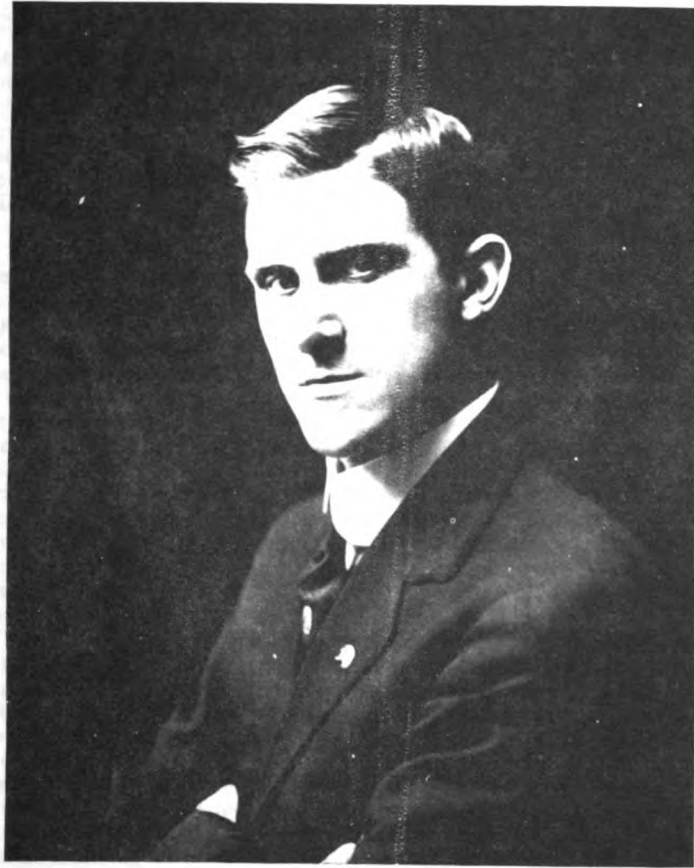
invested in other land, acquiring possession of upwards of four thousand acres. He also became financially interested in the development of coal fields, and continued a resident of the county until his death, in 1895.

Benjamin Lawrence Dorsey was twice married. He married first Amelia C. Blair, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of William and Matilda (Dorsey) Blair. She died in 1861, leaving seven children, as follows: Henry Shreve, Frances M., Robert Walker, George Blair, E. M., Benjamin L. and Amelia C. He married for his second wife Harriet Blair, a sister of his first wife, and she survived him about a year, passing away in 1896.

Having completed his studies in the public schools, E. M. Dorsey gained a practical knowledge of the various branches of agriculture on the home farm. His father subsequently gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land in Gillespie township, Macoupin county, where he carried on general farming with excellent pecuniary results until 1882. Coming then to Alton, Mr. Dorsey became interested in the coal industry, and, with others, developed the rich coal mine in Gillespie township. He subsequently had charge of the affairs of the Dorsey Coal Company at Saint Louis, Missouri, until 1888, when he went to Texas to engage in the life insurance business, and was located in Waco for one year. In 1890 Mr. Dorsey returned to Alton to assume control of the coal company of Dorsey & Mann, which was then in trouble. After straightening out its affairs it was incorporated as the Dorsey Fuel Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, and so continued until he retired in January, 1906. He has since devoted his attention entirely to his personal interests. In 1903 the Dorsey Brothers sold forty-five thousand acres of coal lands in Macoupin county to the Superior Coal Company, the deal having been one of great magnitude and importance.

In 1884 Mr. Dorsey was united in marriage with Lily Ellet, who was born at Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. F. C. and Lydia (Little) Ellet, the former of whom was a native of Philadelphia, and the latter of New Jersey. Ellet, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, lived but thirteen brief years. Mr. Dorsey is one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank of Alton.

HARRY FAULKNER, one of the progressive young lawyers of Granite City, is the present city attorney and master in chancery. Though



*Harry Faulkner.*

STANFORD LIBRARIES

he has been identified with this city but three years, his professional ability has won him a large and successful practice and has brought him into prominence in the citizenship of his community.

Mr. Faulkner is a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire, October 15, 1885. When he was a year old his parents came to the United States, settling first in Jefferson county, Missouri, and later at Kokomo, Indiana. Here he began his education in the public schools, and after the family had moved to Elwood, Indiana, he continued in the high school at that place. His parents finally located in St. Louis, and he then entered the normal school at Columbia, Missouri, and was graduated in 1906. He studied law in the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, and was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1909. He also attended the St. Louis University for one year.

In the same year he opened his office at Granite City. Mr. O. H. Jones is now his partner, under the firm name of Faulkner & Jones, and they have a large legal and real estate business. Mr. Faulkner was elected city attorney of Granite City in April, 1911. Judge J. M. Bandy of the city court appointed him master in chancery for the term of two years. Mr. Faulkner owns the office building in which his own offices are located.

While in university Mr. Faulkner was one of the honor "W" men of the athletic teams, and was also one of the leading members of the college debating society. His college fraternity was the Phi Delta Phi. He affiliates with the Granite City lodge of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Woodmen of the World, with the Madison County Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, is a trustee of The Granite City Independent Club, is legal counsel for the Industrial Building & Loan Association, and member of The Commercial Club of Granite City. He is secretary of the board of the Granite City Christian church. He is a public-spirited citizen, one of those who are most active in promoting the upbuilding and welfare of his home city.

CHARLES E. DORR, M. D., one of the substantial physicians of Madison county, is also of the rising generation of the profession, being born at Worden (where he is engaged in practice) on the 17th of December, 1880. He is a son of Dr. H. R. and Mary F. (Belk) Dorr, his father, a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, having practiced in Worden for a period of thirty years and become one of

the most widely known of the rural practitioners in southwestern Illinois. The elder physician died in 1901, the mother being still an honored resident of Worden. The grandfather of the present practitioner, Henry Dorr, was a prosperous farmer and pioneer of Madison county, and other members of the family have also played their parts most honorably in other lines of development.

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Dorr became the parents of two sons and seven daughters. Of their offspring four daughters are dead. Dora is now the wife of J. T. McGaudrey, cashier of the Wall & Company Bank; Ahma and Grace are single; Walter is also unmarried, and Charles E. is the subject of this sketch.

The Doctor obtained the foundation of his education in the public schools of Worden and at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, spending two years in the institution named. Later he pursued a full professional course at the Marion Sims Medical College, and in the year of his graduation (1903) located at Worden, where he has since founded a lucrative and select practice. He is an active member of the County and State Medical Societies, and keeps in close touch not only with the leading members of his profession but, through the standard literature of medicine and surgery, with the latest discoveries, investigations and advances of the art and science to which he has devoted his life.

In October, 1906, Dr. Dorr was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Dornseif, daughter of J. W. Dornseif and of a family of long and honorable standing in Worden. One child has been born of this marriage—Vera G., on the 14th of December, 1907.

The Doctor is a Mason of high standing, a member of Staunton Lodge, No. 177, and is a Republican voter and non-politician. Although a thorough-read and up-to-date citizen, he considers that other matters are of more importance than politics, and in his life-scheme gives them decided preference. He is therefore held in wide and deep esteem by members of his profession and the community in which his honorable labors are prosecuted.

DR. BENJAMIN KIRTLAND HART, who came to Alton in 1832 and who died in this city August 30, 1864, was a citizen of such character and effective efforts that his name must always be associated with the early history of the city, and his career belongs among the records of the city's foremost men.

He was a native of Albion, New York, born July 2, 1807. He was the son of Deacon Jo-

seph Hart, and was one of the seven sons in a family of twelve. Up to the age of twenty-one he lived and labored on his father's farm. His school advantages were limited, but his desire for an education was so strong that he gathered pine-knots during the day that he might have light at night to pursue a course of reading. After coming of age he went to Rochester and commenced the study of law, but on the advice of a physician friend he changed his plans and entered the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston.

He was graduated from that institution in 1832, at the age of twenty-five years. Immediately thereafter he set out for the west, intending to locate in some southern city, but on reaching Alton found himself in straitened circumstances. At the hotel where he spent the night he met a resident who, on learning that he was a physician, indulged in numerous critical comments at his expense and that of the profession. On his way home this critic fell and broke his leg, and promptly sent for the abused physician to set the injured member. While attending this patient, other calls came for the services of the young physician, and as a result of these incidents and accidents, he determined to locate in Alton.

This was in the year 1832, the year of Alton's incorporation as a town. The earlier incorporation of 1821 seems to have lapsed, as the place had declined, owing to land litigation, and it is said that in 1829, when W. S. Gilman arrived in Alton, he found but one house occupied. But the growth after 1830, the land titles having been adjusted, was rapid, and it was quite a flourishing settlement when the subject of this sketch made it his home. In 1836 Dr. Hart was elected a member of the town board of trustees. The following year he was elected president of the board and served as such until the incorporation of the town as a city.

Although absorbed in the duties of an extended medical practice, he gave much attention to public affairs; was a member of the city council several terms and was especially active in the cause of education. It was on his motion, in the council, that the first steps were taken for the establishment of a public-school system in Alton.

Said one who knew him intimately: "As a citizen he was public spirited, large minded, decided in his convictions but never progressive. He accorded to others the same liberty of thought and action he claimed for himself. As a physician he was skilful and greatly be-

loved. A true sympathizer at the bed of sickness, his cheerful greeting and kindly smile served to allay fear and apprehension. The loss of a patient was to him a personal affliction."

In the year 1849 he united with the First Presbyterian church and was so faithful and consistent in its work and service that in 1860 he was ordained an elder and held the office until his death. Of his Christian character said Rev. Dr. Norton, who was his pastor for eighteen years and his friend through life: "He exemplified the value of sound religious instruction in youth. His piety was emphatically a growth, like the path of the just, which is as a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Sympathy and benevolence were distinguishing features of Dr. Hart's character. He responded generously to all calls from worthy objects, but was too modest and unassuming to ever let his good deeds be known to the world. He was a man of refined and cultivated tastes, which he carried into all the relations of life. He was loved and trusted by all, a friend and brother to both rich and poor. He prospered also in business affairs, and, despite the prostration of the city for years after the great panic of 1837, and its slow recovery therefrom, he secured a competence which added to his influence and gave increased dignity to his profession. During the Civil war, though a man of peace and of opposing politics to the party in power, he loyally sustained the government. Probably his most useful years were during the occupation of the city as a military post, a period that increased the demands on his professional services and charitable sympathies. An instance of such service comes to the mind of the writer: A youth who had enlisted in the spring of 1864 called on Dr. Hart for the purpose of being vaccinated before leaving. When asked for his fee the Doctor replied: "I never charge soldiers anything." This was characteristic.

Dr. Hart died August 30, 1864, after a brief illness. When he felt his end approaching he requested that no eulogy be pronounced at his funeral. But his pastor, Rev. Dr. C. H. Taylor, took for his text on the occasion "The Beloved Physician," and fitted it so closely to Dr. Hart's character that all recognized the likeness. Dr. Hart was one of the strong men among the pioneers of Alton who laid securely the foundations of religion and education, as well as adding greatly to its civic and material prosperity. He not only served well his day







*Henry V. Eaton,*

and generation, but his work and influence still abide.

Dr. Hart was married in early life to Miss Sophia E. Nix, a lady of high character, Christian graces and domestic virtues. She survived him a number of years. Three children were born of the union. The son Charles died at the age of ten years. Two daughters survived their parents and lived useful and honored lives in the community which was always their home. Both are now deceased, but in their broad charities and self-sacrificing Christian lives they exemplified and reflected the noble characteristics of their heredity. The elder, Lucy M., married Charles S. Wright, of the Alton National Bank. The younger, Sophia, became the wife of Oliver S. Stowell, now president of the Alton Savings Bank, and one of the city's most influential and valued citizens, as devoted to its moral and material welfare as was his father-in-law, Dr. Hart.

WILLIAM P. EATON. Among the many worthy families of Madison county there is none that is more respected than that of the late William P. Eaton, prominent in intellectual and social upbuilding. Mr. Eaton was possessed of a keenly sympathetic nature; his deep knowledge of humanity taught him to look upon the errors of mankind in sorrow rather than in anger. From the time when he was a mere lad he was possessed of great determination of purpose, balanced by good, common sense, so that although always very positive in his views he was most charitable towards the opinions of others and did not insist upon their thinking his thoughts in order to be right.

William P. Eaton, farmer and stockman, was born March 27, 1840, in Edwardsville, Illinois, and could trace his genealogy back for several hundred years. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah (King) Eaton; the grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania, was descended from Harry Eaton, whose birth occurred in Wales in 1750 and the family were pioneers in the little Welsh settlement in Pennsylvania. The King family trace their ancestry back to 1630; about the year 1774 great-grandfather King came up the Mississippi river from new Orleans, settled in Madison county, where he had received a government grant of twenty-five thousand acres of land, and here his children lived, while their descendants still occupy the old homestead, the family ever regarded as one of the representative county families, whose

members contribute towards the betterment of the community.

Notable among the children of Thomas and Sarah (King) Eaton, was the Hon. H. K., father of William P., and who for many years was judge of the County Court of Madison county, Illinois. He was one of the most able expounders of the law, while his reputation as a jurist of ability was readily conceded. He married Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, and to this union eight children were born, three sons and five daughters, viz.—Sarah, Amanda, Mary J., Henry A., Margaret M., Martha A., Thomas S. and William P., the latter the subject of this biography and the fifth in order of birth. In their early life the Eaton children all attended the public school at Edwardsville.

William P., on completion of his preliminary schooling, became a student of McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and while he was pursuing his studies at that institution the war cloud, which had long been casting threatening shadows, burst over the land. William P. Eaton, with the enthusiasm and zeal characteristic of one of his age enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was the fifth sergeant in the company, under the command of Colonel Moore, and the regiment participated in numerous active engagements. Mr. Eaton had lasting recollections of the Red River campaign, when the "boys" ran short of supplies and were forced to subsist for three days on raw corn, which was provided for the horses of one of the cavalry regiments. His experiences were numerous and varied, and he could relate many thrilling stories of hairbreadth escapes and perilous adventure. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to his home. He maintained an active interest in his comrades at arms and manifested his affectionate regard by the prominent part he took in the Grand Army post of Edwardsville. The last writing he ever did was to pen a letter addressed to the members of the post, which letter was read at the last reunion he attended. His main thought was that it was not the men alone who made the sacrifice at the time of the Civil war, but the wives, mothers and sweethearts, who saw their loved ones march forth to battle while they, lonely, remained at home to face the burdens of life and to fulfill its everyday duties.

Mr. Eaton had fitted himself to enter the pedagogical field before the more urgent call

to arms was made, and on his return to the life of a civilian he commenced to teach. He was a born educator and after teaching for several terms he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools in Madison county. This position he ably filled until the year 1870, when he retired from his connection with school work, superintended the management of his farm and attended to the duties which devolved on him by reason of the various public offices to which he was elected from time to time. Among the positions of trust which he occupied may be noted the office of supervisor of Hamel township, which was held by him for a number of years, his long service being characterized by the able manner in which he performed the duties involved. Throughout his life he rendered unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, who appreciated to the full the staunch support he gave. For a number of years Mr. Eaton was president of the Hamel Fire Insurance Company (the Farmers' Mutual) and the Carpenter Wind-Storm Insurance Company, holding both offices at the time of his death. The day after Christmas, 1907, after several severe attacks of heart trouble, this good man's life went out. He was mourned and regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his many acts of usefulness and kindness. His widow thus bereaved, continues to remain on the old homestead, comforted to some extent by the affectionate care of her sons and held in the highest esteem and respect by the whole community who love her because of her own gracious personality and respect her both for herself and because of the name she bears—the name of her revered husband, so long a leader in the county of Madison.

Mrs. Eaton was formerly Miss E. A. Blackburn, daughter of Samuel and Martha Blackburn, natives of Ireland. Her marriage occurred October 4, 1882, and the couple commenced their wedded life on the old Eaton estate, there passed the remainder of their years together, and there Mrs. Eaton still lives, as mentioned above. In the course of time there came into the hearts and home of this worthy couple six children to gladden the old place with the sunshine of their presence. One, Benjamin P., died in infancy; the others are living and their names are as follows,—Henry B., William J., Joseph K., Samuel W. and Thomas Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton ever endeavored to instil into the minds of their children the principles of justice and in-

tegrity, thus fitting them to fill important places in the world. As they grew to maturity they have manifested many of the same admirable traits which were so noticeable in their parents.

Henry B. Eaton, born on the 22nd day of August, 1883, was graduated with pleasing honors from the Edwardsville high school, then entered Lebanon college, where he studied for two years. Later he commenced the study of law at the Bloomington Law School of Bloomington, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1908. He forthwith commenced the practice of law in Edwardsville as a member of the well-known firm of Eaton & Eeck, and his career has been eminently satisfactory from its inception. His clientage is drawn from the families who knew him as a boy and who saw him grow up and develop into the man he is today. In the year 1909 he married Miss Emma King daughter of one of the members of the old King family so notable in Madison county. One little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, now delights the hearts of her parents.

William J. Eaton's birth occurred on the 20th day of December, 1884. His first schooling other than the common schools was obtained in the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal Illinois. Later he, too, attended McKendree College, where he met the lady who is now his wife—Miss Amy A. Pinkerton, a teacher of vocal music at the above named institution; she hailed from Palmyra, Illinois, and is now the mother of one child, Abigail A. Mr. Eaton, her husband, is engaged in teaching in the High School at Vandalia, Illinois.

Joseph K. Eaton, born on the 31st day of December, 1886, remains at home and superintends the management of the farm. He secured his education in the Edwardsville High School and McKendree College.

Samuel W. was born on the 26th day of October, 1889, is a graduate of the Edwardsville high school and is now finishing his senior year at McKendree College.

Thomas Marion the youngest member of the family, whose birth occurred on the 3rd day of August, 1896, has just completed his grammar school course and is now attending the Edwardsville High School.

Thus each member of the family is filling his niche in the world's economy, some already active in the busy world, others preparing themselves for the work that is before them. Mr. William P. Eaton had reason to feel a satisfaction in his children, who in

their turn are proud of the memory of their father. He was a member of the Edwardsville lodge, No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and was for years president of the Old Settlers' Society of Madison county and active in promoting the various enterprises which have been launched by that organization. If we were to enumerate all the offices held by Mr. Eaton or all the efforts which he exerted for the general betterment of the community in which he lived, we should not have space in these columns. What he was, his many friends and his family can testify and his influence still remains and will continue to remain after the man himself is forgotten.

JOHN B. COPPINGER, probate clerk of Madison county, has served in public positions of trust and responsibility almost since reaching manhood. Born at Alton, December 29, 1877, he attended public school there and Shurtleff College. For several years his father was United States consul at Toronto, Canada, and during that period he was a student in Toronto University and in 1896 was appointed vice consul, so that his actual introduction to official work occurred before he attained his majority. In 1903 he was appointed by Mayor Brueggeman superintendent of streets at Alton and in 1905 was appointed deputy assessor. In 1910 he was elected probate clerk on the Republican ticket. Few men of his age have been so prominently connected with the official life of a community, and his ability and popularity have been thoroughly tested.

Mr. Coppinger represents one of the old families of Alton. His grandfather, John E. Coppinger, settled there in 1838, and held several political offices. The father was the late John W. Coppinger, who died at Alton in December, 1900, and who was for many years an active member of the bar and prominent in public life. He was born at Alton, January 12, 1850, received a liberal education, read law and was graduated from Notre Dame University and from the St. Louis Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1872 and kept an office at Alton for a number of years. He was elected mayor of Alton in 1885 and was sent to the lower house of the legislature in 1887 and to the state senate in 1890. He was one of John M. Palmer's famous "101." In 1893 he was appointed consul at Toronto and performed the consular duties in that city until 1898, when he returned to Alton and lived there until his death, two years later. He was active in politics and served as a member of the state central committee. He mar-

ried Miss Bridget Biggins, of Alton, and their family consisted of the following children: Thomas, John B., William, Walter, Lucian B., Isabelle, who attends school at New Rochelle, New York; and Victoria, a student in Ursuline Academy, Alton.

ALFRED L. KINZER. Prominent as a citizen who makes the welfare of the community a matter of personal responsibility and as a business man whose enterprise and honorable methods are facts of undisputed knowledge, Alfred L. Kinzer is one whose record the biographer views with unusual satisfaction, knowing that it forebodes much for the general welfare of Madison county.

Alfred L. Kinzer was born in Fulton county, Illinois, May 9, 1868, the son of Amos and Margaret E. (Wilson) Kinzer. He was the grandson of Samuel Kinzer, a sturdy citizen of Pennsylvania, who lived and died in the Keystone state. Amos Kinzer, the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was also born in Pennsylvania, leaving that state when he was eighteen years of age to settle in Indiana, close to the Kentucky line, near Louisville. He later came to Fulton county, Illinois, where he married Miss Margaret E. Wilson. During the clouded epoch of the Civil war he served the Union in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and followed the flag until the close of the war. When peace was declared he returned to Fulton county, where he remained until 1876, when he took his family to Kansas, where he spent the rest of his days, passing away in the spring of 1893. The mother of Alfred L. continued to make her home in the Sunflower state and was called to her eternal reward in the early summer of 1911.

Alfred L. Kinzer is one of a family of seven children, six of whom are still living and concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted. Lovina died in infancy; Laura V. became the wife of D. W. Rieff, and they make their home in Emporia, Kansas; Lincoln C.; Thomas W.; Ollie M., now the wife of George Fry, and Edward A. Albert L. was engaged on the farm with his father in Kansas until he was twenty-three years old, at which time he located in Sedgwick City, Kansas, and established a confectionery business. In the spring of 1905 he sold that business and removed to New Douglas and engaged with his brother in the lumber business. He has been in New Douglas ever since, making a name for reliability and for himself as well as many warm personal friends.

On May 6, 1894, Mr. Kinzer led to the altar Miss Goldie M. Snyder, daughter of E. L. and Sarah Snyder, of Kansas. Three children have been born to their union: Wanda N., now sixteen; Glenn, aged fourteen; and Jessie Arden, a child of four.

Mr. Kinzer finds his fraternal relations both a pleasure and a profit. Beside belonging to the Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, Lodge No. 560, he is a Knight of Pythias and affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist faith, and figure prominently in the activities of that church.

Politically Mr. Kinzer is identified with the Republican party, on whose nomination he was elected to the office of tax collector for the term of two years, giving admirable service in that capacity.

**ZEPHANIAH SILVER.** Prominent among the leading citizens of Madison county is Zephaniah Silver, of East Alton, a wealthy capitalist and extensive landholder, who is now living retired from active business, although for many years he was closely associated with the agricultural interests of this part of the state. He was born March 13, 1839, in Berkeley county, Virginia, now West Virginia, a son of Z. Silver. His great-grandfather settled in Pennsylvania in colonial days, and after the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier, moved with his family to Virginia and there spent his remaining years.

Z. Silver, who was of Scotch descent, was the owner of a plantation in the Shenandoah valley, and managed it with slave labor, having owned a large number of slaves. He married Martha Jane Henshaw, who belonged to a family of prominence, and was of English and Irish ancestry. Nine children were born to them, five of whom are living, as follows: Zephaniah, with whom this brief sketch is chiefly concerned; Hiram H., of Winfield, Kansas; John, of Frederick county, Virginia; and Anna B. Henshaw and Ruth Ellen O'Rearo, of Frederick county, Virginia.

Having acquired a practical education in the public schools of his native county, Zephaniah Silver worked on the home farm until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he joined a company of militia. He subsequently enlisted in an independent company of Confederate scouts, in which he served for three years, taking part in many skirmishes and doing valiant service, his regiment being commanded by Colonel Sensendiver.

Soon after the war, in the fall of 1865, Mr.

Silver came to Madison county, Illinois, in search of a favorable location, and for nine years thereafter was employed as a laborer on the farm of Mr. Job. In 1874 he bought one hundred acres of land on credit, and when he had paid for it he purchased one hundred and sixty acres along the bluffs, and has since been extensively engaged in the buying and selling of land, during his many transactions having owned and sold at least two thousand acres of choice land. Mr. Silver still owns the Montgomery farm, and likewise owned a tract of land on Wood river which he sold to the Standard Oil Company as a site for its plant.

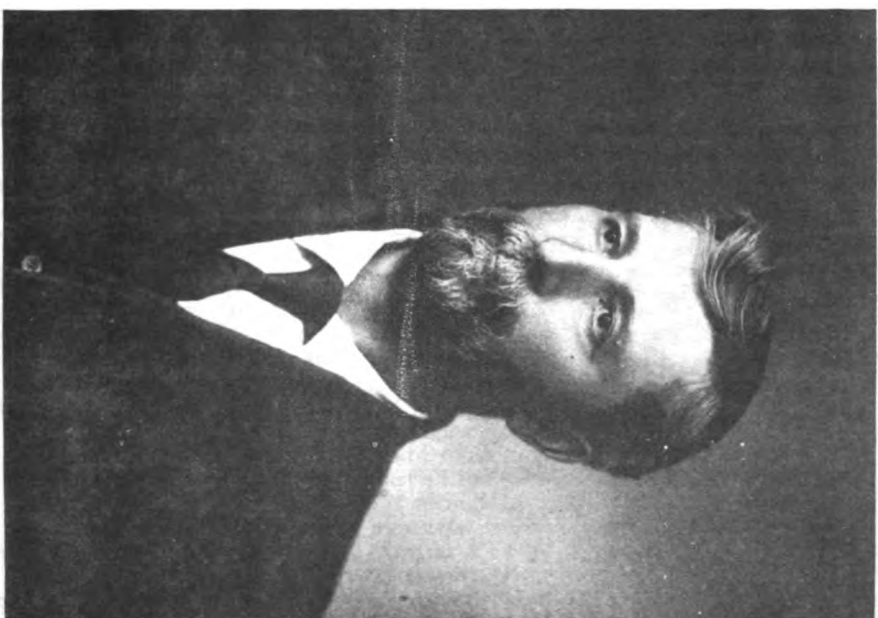
In 1907 Mr. Silver purchased six hundred and forty acres of land in Arkansas, and at first engaged in the growing of rice and cotton, but later changed it to a stock farm. His health becoming impaired, Mr. Silver, under the advice of his physician, gave up active work and sold a part of his Arkansas estate, now holding only three hundred and twenty acres of it. He still has title to one hundred and fifteen acres of his original farm property, and to one hundred and seventy-eight acres in the Montgomery tract. Recently he has bought one hundred and seventy acres in the Job and Callahan tracts, and in addition owns four hundred and sixty-three acres in Madison county. In the spring of 1911 he took a trip to California for his health, and received much pleasure and benefit from the journey.

Mr. Silver is an adherent of the Democratic party, but in local matters casts his vote in favor of the men he deems best fitted for the office. He has filled many offices of trust and responsibility, having served as school director and road commissioner in Wood River, and was the first collector of Wood River township. He was three times elected supervisor of that township and in that capacity rendered excellent service. He makes his home the greater part of the time in East Alton, although he spends a portion of each year in Alton with Mrs. H. J. Bowman. Mr. Silver is a self-made man in every sense implied by the term, and has always held a high position among the keen-sighted, enterprising and progressive business men of his community.

**WILLIAM H. BOHM.** Illinois boasts of its agricultural resources, and with reason. It also boasts of the high class of men who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and with equal reason. Among these agriculturists there is no one who has a higher standing than William H. Bohm, of Edwardsville township. Perhaps the personal trait about him which is most noticeable is his charity of speech. He



*Emma M. E. Bohne*



*John H. Bohne*



would rather speak well than ill of anyone. He is the sort of a man whom you instinctively feel is to be trusted. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the county, and has done a great deal towards giving it the high standing it now possesses in the state.

William H. Bohm was born in Collinsville township, July 11, 1858. When he was eleven years old he came with his parents to Edwardsville township. He attended the public schools and helped his father on the farm. His brother Louis took a great interest in his younger brother's studies and supplemented the school work with private instructions. He is a firm believer in the value of an education.

On February 8, 1885, he was married to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of the late Christian P. and Frances Smith, who is still living on the old home in Fort Russell township. She was educated in the public schools and was of German descent. The union was blessed with eleven children. The eldest, Louis F., died in the flower of his youth, he being only eighteen when taken away. Two little girls died in infancy. Alvin C., at present home with his parents, received his education in the high school of this city, a business college at Hutchinson, Kansas, and at Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri. Wilbur H. is an instructor at the Mexico Military at Mexico, Missouri; Elmer E. is at present attending that institution, and the five youngest are Lydia, Dora, Eddie, Frances and Clarence.

Mr. Bohm belongs to the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, and deeply interested in all political questions of importance. An evidence of his popularity is his election as supervisor of Edwardsville township by 425 majority although this township is Democratic by about 250 votes. He is possessed of intelligence of a high order, and has seized every possible opportunity to learn things that are worth knowing. He has a very pleasing personality and is respected in his community. He is the owner of over a thousand acres of Madison county farming lands.

He is of German descent, his father, Frederick Bohm, was born January 25, 1816, at Hanover, Prussia. After attending the common schools of his fatherland he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he became very proficient. The opportunity for advancement was very slow for a young man in his native land, and he decided to come to America.

In the winter of 1838 he embarked on a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans. After a stormy voyage of nine weeks he reached the shores of the new world. With a feeling of relief, which can best be understood by those who have braved the dangers of a long and perilous voyage, he set foot upon solid ground once more. Although it was winter his first impression of the new land was a favorable one. From New Orleans he came up the river by boat to St. Louis, which trip consumed three weeks' time, the river being full of floating ice. After landing he sought work, which he finally obtained on the farm of a wealthy planter, named Michael McManaway, at the wages of six dollars a month. Mr. McManaway was very good to him, and did everything he could towards educating him in the ways of the new world, but the work was not to his liking, and he later obtained employment in the government arsenal under Major W. H. Bell, who afterwards became one of his truest friends.

While employed in the arsenal he married Miss Sophia Blume, the daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Henry Blume, who came to this country from Germany. The Rev. Henry Blume was both a teacher and preacher in his native land. He lived on a farm at Pleasant Ridge up to the time of his death. His son Louis Blume was the founder of a church on the bluffs near Peters Station. It was a plain log house, in which he would meet the people of his vicinity every Sunday and teach them the word of God. Later, when the congregation became more prosperous, they erected a modern church building on a piece of ground donated to them by the late Henry Brockmeier, which is now commonly called the Brockmeier Church. The descendants of the Reverend Henry Blume are numbered among the prosperous citizens of the county.

On account of the fact that his parents had a nice little home, but no other means, in the old country, Mr. Bohm did not write very encouraging letters home, but somehow they heard of his doing very well here, and sold their all and followed him. Frederick provided for them the best he could. He secured employment for his brother, and purchased a farm at Pleasant Ridge for his parents and sisters and moved them thereon. At this place his parents passed the remaining days of their lives in peace and contentment. His brother Louis later married and went to farming on a farm near Marine, where he died leaving to mourn his loss a widow and six small children.



The aged widow is still living, enjoying the pleasure of having seen all her children grown up to be honorable men and women. The descendants of his sisters live in different parts of the county.

After working at the arsenal for seventeen years, during which time he served two enlistments of five years each, he moved on the farm at Pleasant Ridge which he had purchased for his parents when they came to St. Louis, both of his parents having died in the meantime, his father at the age of sixty-three years, his mother at the age of seventy years. When the Civil war broke out he was one of the organizers of the Union League, and was president of said organization during its existence. After living at Pleasant Ridge for twelve years he bought a farm near Edwardsville and moved on it.

His marriage was blessed with four children; Louis F., a graduate of McKendree College and later a teacher, died at the age of twenty-four years; William H., who died at the age of eighteen months; William H., named after his little dead brother; and Mrs. Sophia M. Stulken, of this city.

Frederick Bohm died on March 5, 1905, his wife having preceded him to the grave on August 14, 1900.

**FARRELL FAMILY.** One among the families whose lives and activities have contributed to the development of Madison county, both by increasing its material resources and by enriching the personnel of its citizenship, the Farrell family have been long resident in the county and its individual members have been worthy and substantial members of the community of Leef township, which has been their home.

The late Michael Farrell, who died at his home in this township, January 3, 1911, mourned by a large circle of friends, was the founder of the family in this county. A native of Ireland, born in Ballymore parish, Clontuskert, Ballinasloe, October 16, 1831, he emigrated to America when James Buchanan was president of the United States. His parents were John and Mary (Mullery) Farrell. His wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Quinn, was born in 1841 in county Galway, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Flannery) Quinn. When she was twenty years old, in 1862, she emigrated to America, coming alone, a cold, hard voyage of seven weeks. She reached St. Louis on Christmas day.

In 1864 she and Michael Farrell were married at Highland, and began their wedded life

with industry as their principal capital. For the first ten years they rented a farm, and by saving their earnings, Mrs. Farrell proving a thrifty helpmate, they were able to purchase from Major Prickett their first eighty acres in Leef township, March 9, 1875. This is the old homestead of the Farrell family, endeared to them by its associations of over thirty-five years. The land when they bought it was raw prairie, which their youthful energy began to cultivate and improve. The fine shade trees and choice fruit trees which they planted are still, many of them, flourishing, a grateful reward of their earlier labor. In more important ways, also, their work was rewarded, so that they added eighty acres to the first, and the present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres is considered one of the best in the township, and is made attractive by one of the best farm homes in this vicinity.

Into their home there came nine children, two of whom died in infancy, and the others are: Mary, Ellen, Michael, James, Patrick, Anna and Thomas. The parents were careful to give them good educational opportunities, in the Saline and Rockwell district schools and also in the Saline Catholic school. They remained at home assisting in the work of the farm until they married and settled down. Mary became the wife of Patrick Boyle, a farmer of Leef township, and who was the Republican central committeeman for this township and also was census enumerator in 1910. They are the parents of John, Mary, Maggie, Joseph, Ella, James and Otto. Ellen, the second daughter, married John Owen, a farmer of Old Ripley township, Bond county, who died ten years ago. They had two children, Edward and John. Michael, the oldest son, is a farmer of Old Ripley township, and served three years as constable, three years as tax collector and three years as town clerk, in Leef township. He married Kate Zeller, and they have three children, Eva, Mary and Lamoine. Patrick, the second son, a farmer of Leef township, married Mary Creane, who was born in New Douglas in 1881, a daughter of John M. and Bridget (Kelley) Creane. They have one child, Joseph. Anna married Philip Leibler, a former business man of Edwardsville, now retired. James is unmarried and resides with his sister, Ellen Owen, in Bond county. He served three years as highway commissioner in that county. Thomas Farrell, who is unmarried, lives on the old homestead with his widowed mother and superintends the farm.

He is one of the representative and successful farmers of the township.

Both father and mother of this fine family have been honored members of St. Gertrude's Catholic church of Saline, and brought their children up in this faith and endeavored to equip them with the principles of Christian living and true citizenship. Mrs. Farrell continues to reside on the homestead in the making of which she had such an important part. She is well preserved for one of her age, is one of the good neighbors and enjoys the confidence and esteem of her community, her closing years being cheered by the presence of her son Thomas. In politics the Farrell family have stood for the principles of the Democratic party.

**SETH T. SAWYER.** Among the early settlers in Alton and Madison county was that fine citizen, Seth Thompson Sawyer. He came of honored New England ancestry on both sides of the house, being a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Sawyer, the immigrant, his lineage being thus traced: Thomas, James, Joseph, Benjamin and Seth Thompson.

Thomas Sawyer, a native of Lancashire, England, immigrated to America in 1639, and after living for a time in Rowley, Massachusetts, became one of the original householders of Lancaster, Massachusetts. James Sawyer, born in Massachusetts, March 22, 1653, removed in early manhood to Connecticut, and spent his last days in the town of Pomfret. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Prescott, was his cousin. Joseph Sawyer, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, December 6, 1721, lived in his native state until about 1785, when he migrated to Windsor county, Vermont, locating in the village of South Reading, where he resided until his death. He married Hannah Hutchins, and they became the parents of eight children. Benjamin Sawyer, born at Pomfret, Connecticut, February 3, 1762, was a farmer, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred in Windsor county, Vermont. He married Sally York, who was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, a daughter of Captain John and Anna York. She died in Windsor county, Vermont, April 13, 1835, several years before he did, his death having occurred August 12, 1843. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: John York, who became a pioneer settler of Madison county, Illinois, and was very prominent in political affairs; Anna, Benjamin, Sally, Nathan, Hannah, Thomas Jefferson, Seth Thompson, and Emily.

Seth Thompson Sawyer was born in South Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, and among its green hills grew to a sturdy manhood. Attending the rural schools of his native district, he acquired sufficient education to teach in the country schools and while thus employed earned enough money to further pursue his studies. Going to New York state, he studied law for a time with his brother Nathan, and in the fall of 1831, long before the establishment of railroads, he came to Illinois. From Buffalo he sailed on the lake to Sandusky, Ohio, and having crossed that state to the Ohio river he came along that river and the Mississippi river to Alton, Illinois. Proceeding then on horseback to Edwardsville, Illinois, he continued his legal studies with his brother, John York Sawyer, who had attained prominence as a lawyer, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. In 1832 he formed a partnership with General James Sample, and practiced in all the different courts, journeying from place to place on horseback and becoming widely and favorably known both as a man and a lawyer. He acquired an extended knowledge of land titles and values and continued in active practice of his profession until a few years before his death, which occurred February 9, 1895.

The maiden name of the wife of Seth Thompson Sawyer was Sarah Jane Smiley. She was born July 4, 1814, in Springfield, Vermont, a daughter of Rev. Robinson Smiley and granddaughter of William Smiley, whose father, Francis Smiley, was born in Ireland. William Smiley married Sarah Robinson, who was born in Boston, and immediately settled in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he was a deacon in the Congregational church for upwards of forty years. He died at the home of his son in Springfield, Vermont, at a ripe old age. Rev. Robinson Smiley was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, April 19, 1771, and in 1798 he was graduated from Dartmouth College. He subsequently studied theology with Dr. L. Ainsworth, of Jaffrey; with Rev. Dr. William Emerson, of Boston; and with Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, Massachusetts. He was subsequently ordained to the ministry, and having been installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Springfield, Vermont, held the pastorate twenty-four consecutive years. He continued a resident of Springfield until his death, and the remains of both himself and wife repose in the Springfield cemetery. Mrs. Sarah Jane (Smiley) Sawyer passed to the higher life March 26, 1885. They

reared five children, namely: Robinson Smiley, who was engaged in the practice of law at Alton, Illinois until his death; Benjamin Seth; Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Charles Emerson; and Frederick Ashton, who is engaged in the grocery business at Alton.

Upon the occasion of the demise of the honored subject, the *Alton Daily Republican* gave a particularly excellent article upon his life and character, which is herewith in large part appended.

Alton mourns today the death of its oldest pioneer citizen, Mr. Seth T. Sawyer who passed away at 5 o'clock Saturday evening (February 9, 1895). The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. His age was eighty-eight years and six months. A career dating back to the opening years of the nineteenth century and extending almost to its close has crowded into it the scenes and incidents of the most wonderful progress in the world's history and it almost spans the term of existence of the Republic. Coming of the sturdy Puritan stock that has ever been in the forefront of development in America, Mr. Sawyer's youth and early manhood gained their strength and vigor in the rigorous life of New England, but like thousands of other young men, when he reached the years of maturity he longed for a wider field and greater opportunities than the east afforded, and thus the year 1831 found him on the banks of the Mississippi, where a weak, straggling settlement formed the nucleus of our present, prosperous city. And this was his home ever after, a period of sixty-four years. In all the active life of this community, from its inception to the present time, he has borne a part, and to his energy and counsels from the stirring days of life on the border up to the present time the community is his debtor. During his long life he saw the friends, the associates, the companions of his youth and manhood fall by his side, until he was left alone, the last survivor, we believe, of the Old Guard, the pioneers of 1831.

Up to the time of his retirement from active business, some ten years ago, Mr. Sawyer was also the oldest practicing lawyer in Madison county and probably the oldest active member of his profession in the state of Illinois. In 1826 he was appointed state printer, vice his 1836 he was appointed state printer, vice his brother, Judge John Y. Sawyer, deceased, who publishing the *Illinois Advocate* at Edwardsville, and had then removed to the state capital, Vandalia. In 1832 the first newspaper was

established in Alton,—the *Spectator*—by O. M. Adams and Edward Breath. The paper was continued until 1838, in various hands, Mr. S. T. Sawyer purchasing a half interest in 1837. This brief experience as state printer and publisher of an Alton paper formed, we believe, the only break in his continuous practice of the law. He was notary public for many years, was city attorney and reviser of the city ordinances, and in 1855 became United States Commissioner. Although engaged in general practice, he had paid especial attention to the real estate business. He had an extended general practice in the Federal courts, and in the first, second and third judicial circuits of this state. As a lawyer he was able and successful—his natural abilities being of a high order, reinforced by experience and varied attainments. Few men were better informed on all the political, social and economic questions of the day. He was a close student all his life—possessing a fund of general information that was simply amazing. When the physical weakness incident to old age stole gradually upon him, his intellect remained as clear and undimmed as in his prime. Even on the day of his death, when the dark shadows were gathering about him, he inquired for the news of the day and the proceedings in Congress with as keen an interest as ever. After retiring from active business his declining years were spent in the bosom of the family to whom he was devotedly attached. And the affection was reciprocated in the fullest measure of tender and filial devotion. His newspapers and books were his constant companions, and though isolated from active participation in public affairs, no man in Alton was more fully or intelligently abreast with current events or the spirit of the times. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, but his patriotism and love of country and what he believed was essential to its best good was not bounded by any party lines, and in local elections he voted for the best men regardless of politics. His first presidential vote was cast in 1828 for Jackson and his last in 1892 for Grover Cleveland, and he voted at each of the sixteen presidential elections intervening. Few men in the country have taken part in so many presidential contests. In his intercourse with his associates Mr. Sawyer was of a genial, social disposition—an agreeable companion and a remarkably entertaining conversationalist. His long life was not untroubled by the sorrows that come to all. His devoted wife and a lovely daughter, in the bloom of young wom-

anhood, passed away, the former ten and the latter fifteen years ago, while his old age was saddened by the loss of his oldest son. He was of a family famous for longevity.

It is interesting to note that in the year he came to Alton—1831—there came two other gentlemen, the late Hon. Samuel Wade and Mr. Louis J. Clawson. All three of these early pioneers were born in the same year, 1806, settled in Alton in the same year, all rounded out their lives in this community and their children are now walking in the paths trod by their fathers.

FREDERICK W. QUADE, an old, prosperous and honored business man of Worden, Madison county, but who owns farm lands and other property over the line in Omphgent township, Madison county, has risen to a position in the world where he can avoid its most wearing labors and give his attention to the management of his affairs, the quiet enjoyment of his competency and the bestowal of the good things of life upon others. He is also a well known Democrat in his section of the state, having served as alderman of his home city for about a decade and been often called upon as a counselor in the adjustment and conduct of local affairs of a public nature. Mr. Quade is a typical German-American—practical, honest, sensible and moral—just such a man as the growing, substantial rural communities of southern Illinois must have to keep up their high standard of development.

Born in Westphalia, Germany, on the 17th of April, 1857, Frederick W. Quade is a son of Fred and Sophia (Wellpot) Quade, who were content to spend their industrious and honorable lives in the Fatherland. The son, however, after receiving a primary education in the schools of his native locality and being confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran church started for the western land of promise as a fourteen-year-old boy. From his landing place in New York city he traveled directly to Staunton, Illinois, and was cared for by his uncle William, who lived on a farm near that place. Not long afterward he went to Hamel, a few miles east of Worden in Madison county, and there spent about a year working on his uncle's farm and attending school. He then returned to Staunton, where he also engaged in farm work and finally became an employe of the mines, following the latter occupation for many years.

In 1885, then a young man of twenty-eight, Mr. Quade established himself in business at

Worden, where he continued to develop his mercantile and other enterprises for more than a quarter of a century, finally retiring in April, 1911. He now owns not only valuable business property but several good houses and a valuable farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Madison county.

Mr. Quade's wife was formerly Louise Bolmyer; both were born in the same German province, were confirmed in the same church, and are of about the same age, Mrs. Quade having been born February 20, 1857, or about two months before her husband. The wife was twenty years old when she came to this country, and has become the mother of eight children, of whom the following are living: Minnie, now the wife of Henry Emerich; Lena, Mrs. Louis Boreman; Louise, who married Harmon Winter; and Sophia, William and Marie, who are unmarried. The members of the family are all stanch Lutherans and no residents of Staunton are more respected for their upright lives and good works.

AUGUST OHM belongs to a progressive German family. Those foreigners who are content to continue in the rut which is formed by prejudice and force of habit remain at home. Mr. Ohm's father belonged to the enterprising class, and the remarkable success which he compassed is indicative of his determination, enterprise and ability. These characteristics were inherited by August Ohm, who, following in his father's footsteps, is gaining for himself the respect and esteem of the community in whose midst he has passed his entire life.

The birth of August Ohm occurred on the 12th day of September, 1875, in Hamel township. His parents, Charles and Louise (Luehmann) Ohm, were both natives of Germany, immigrated to America at different dates and were married in St. Louis, Missouri. Within a short time after their marriage the couple migrated to Hamel township, Illinois, and for two years they rented a farm. At the expiration of the second year they purchased one hundred acres of land in Hamel township, and there remained for the residue of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Ohm set themselves to improve their farm in every possible way. They built fine, commodious outbuildings, planted fruit and shade trees, and in other respects used every means to transform the wild prairie land into a cultivated farm. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ohm,—Louise, Sophia, Charles (who died at the age of two years),

and August. The worthy parents took pains to give their offspring the best possible educational advantages; some went to the German Lutheran school and some to the public district school, but all were alike trained in the principles of morality and general rectitude of living. They are now grown to maturity and Sophia is married to Fred Henke, a young German farmer who has won his way into the hearts of the community by reason of his honesty and strict principles of integrity; he is the owner of a fine property, the product of his own efforts.

The Ohm homestead, so often the scene of joyous merrymaking, has also been the witness of sadness. In 1883 occurred the demise of the dear mother,—a good woman, a loving and tender wife. In 1898 the esteemed father was summoned to his last rest, leaving behind him a record for justness and kindness; his loss was mourned by a large circle of friends.

August Ohm and his sister, Louise, remain on the old homestead, the brother actively superintending the management of the outdoor work of the farm, while the sister is no less busy about the womanly duties of the home. The general appearance of the place is indicative of the fact that both brother and sister are applying to their everyday tasks those principles of industry which their parents inculcated in the lives of all their children.

Mr. Ohm is aligned as an adherent of the Republican party. He enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives, and in manifestation of the regard in which he is held he was seven years ago elected to the position of school treasurer. This office he has continued to hold, to the satisfaction of Democrat and Republican alike.

STITH OTWELL BONNER, of a family that has been worthily represented in Madison county since the pioneer period, was born at Staunton, Macoupin county, July 7, 1837.

Henry Bonner, his grandfather, was born in the colony of Virginia, May 12, 1769, and toward the close of his life came west and settled at Edwardsville in 1814. He died October 15, 1850. He married Polly Wyatt, who was born April 2, 1779, and died December 8, 1841. They and their descendants have well represented the character and citizenship contributed by the Old Dominion to the pioneer stock of Madison county.

One of the children of this pioneer couple was John Bonner, father of S. O. Bonner. He was born in Virginia in 1804 and died at Ed-

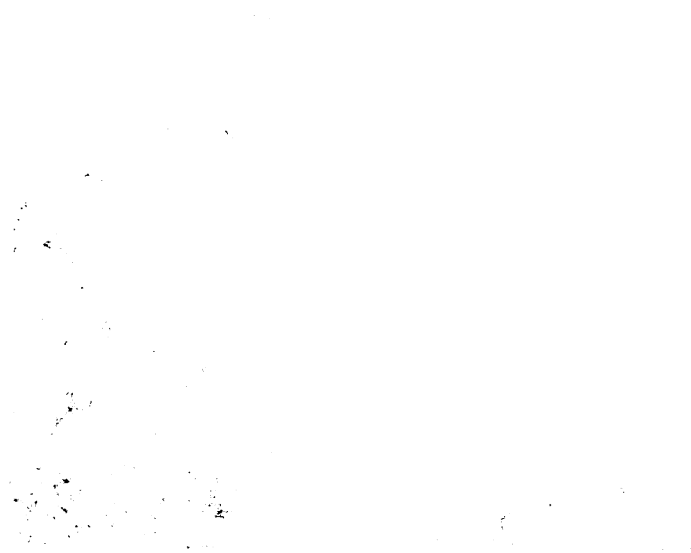
wardsville in 1877, having spent most of his active life in this county, with the exception of a few years in Macoupin county. He was an active citizen and held various local offices. He married Polly D. Randle, who at her death in 1886 was ninety-one years of age. Her father was Parham Randle, one of the most prominent of Edwardsville's pioneer Methodists, and he was class leader of the first church here and also rode circuit with Peter Cartwright and others. John Bonner and wife had four children, William C., Benjamin R., Lucy and S. O., the last named being the only survivor.

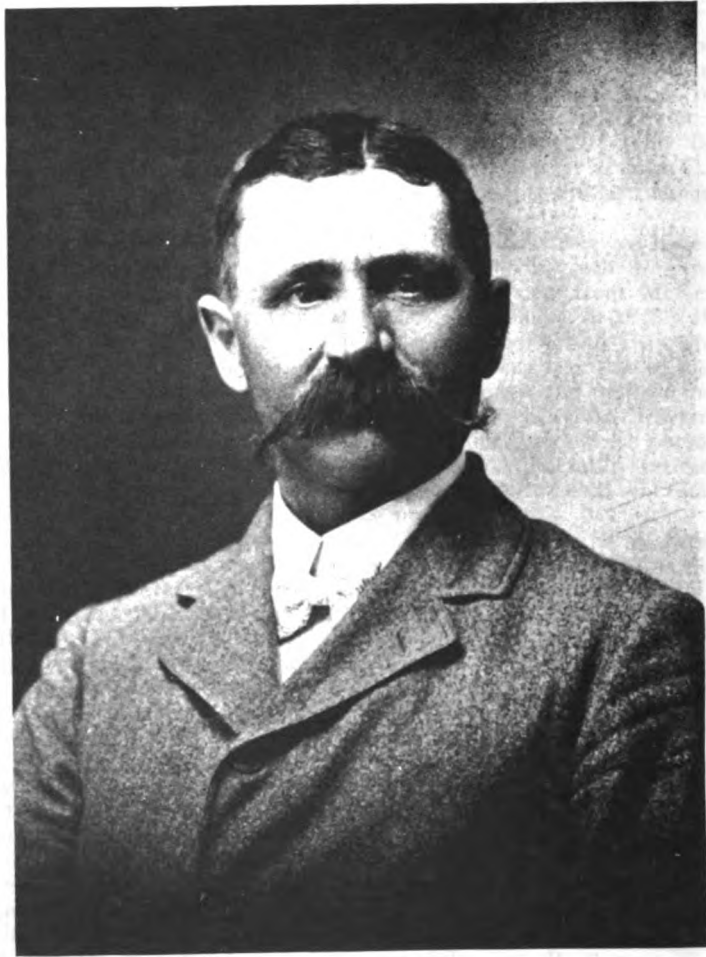
Mr. S. O. Bonner received his education in the country schools, such as existed at the time, and graduated from McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, in 1858. He chose as his vocation farming and fruit growing. In this industry he has been one of the successful men of the county, and until he moved to his comfortable city home at Edwardsville was actively identified with these pursuits. He is at present living practically retired, although he is an auctioneer of both real estate and personal property.

In Republican politics he has been interested for many years, and in 1888 was elected to the office of coroner. In 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry and was with the regiment until it was mustered out at the close of the war. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Edwardsville Lodge No. 46, and a member of the Methodist church.

In 1861 Mr. Bonner was married to Julia A. Ballard, grand-daughter of Washington C. Ballard, one of the early pioneer settlers in Illinois from the south. Mrs. Bonner died in 1867. In 1870 Mr. Bonner was married to Mrs. Mary E. McHenry, daughter of Jonathan D. and Frances Bascom, of St. Louis. They have two children, Mrs. Fanny Bonner Price and Le Roy B. Bonner, of St. Louis. By the first marriage there was one child, Minna Belle, now deceased.

MRS. ANNA JOHANNTOSETTEL. German womanhood has since time immemorial held the proud reputation for excellent housewifery, wise management, virtue and broad human sympathy, and these belong by birth-right to her whose name heads this brief biographical sketch, for Mrs. Anna Johanntosettel first saw the light of this world in Holstein, Germany, on March 24, 1859. She was the daughter of Claus and Frances (Stolle)





*Friedrich Henke*

Maggers. Until she was ten years old the little fraulein lived in Holstein, but in 1869, her parents emigrated to the new world and brought her with them.

On February 22, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Anna Maggers to Fred Johanntosettel and they made their home on a farm in New Douglas township. Fred Johanntosettel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 30, 1854, being the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hassmann) Johanntosettel. Henry Johanntosettel father of Fred, emigrated to this country from Germany by himself, and going first to St. Louis, worked for a while as a teamster, there married, and brought up his little family which he brought to Leef township, Madison county, shortly after the close of the Civil war. He had fought in behalf of his foster country, following the union flag for some time. He did not stay long in Madison county, but moved first to Staunton, and later to a farm near Alhambra, where he passed to eternal rest September 30, 1909. His son Fred Johanntosettel died February 13, 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johanntosettel became the parents of three children, all sons, Fred, Edward, and Henry R. Edward and Henry both remain with their mother on the family farmstead. Edward is an interested member of Madison Lodge No. 560, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at New Douglas, Illinois. Politically, he is a Republican, and he holds an enviable reputation for those qualities which go to make valuable citizens in a community.

Henry, the youngest son of Mrs. Johanntosettel, is now in his twentieth year, and is well-known for his frank and open nature, his genial disposition, and his leadership whenever good times are on foot. Edward and Henry are already experienced agriculturists, and they farm two hundred acres in New Douglas township, and fifty-seven and a half in Leef township.

The third of Mrs. Johanntosettel's sons, Fred Johanntosettel, is now in Highland, Illinois, where he is interested in the Highland Marble Works. He maintains fraternal relations with the Masonic order at New Douglas, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Highland. The Johanntosettel family have been life long members of the Evangelical Church at Alhambra.

FRIEDRICH HENKE, a farmer and stockman in Hamel township, is both well-known and deservedly respected in the community. A man who has lived in one township three decades, and has done as much for its advance-

ment as has Mr. Henke, is deserving of its deepest thanks and fullest appreciation. He has made his own way in life, achieving an almost incredible amount of success, and his fellow citizens have shown their confidence in him by showering him with honors.

On the 18th day of October, 1866, Mr. Henke was born in the little town of Brökeln Braunschweig, Germany. His parents, William and Carolina (Oerke) Henke, were also of German birth, and in his native land the father was engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. William Henke were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter—William, Henry, Friedrich and Carolina. The first named was a life-long resident of Germany, while Henry, Friedrich and Carolina immigrated to America. The father and mother took up their residence in Hamel township in the year 1892 and lived in the home of their son, Friedrich. On the 13th of February, 1901, Mrs. William Henke departed this life; Father Henke attained the advanced age of ninety-three years and remained with his son, ceiving tender care from Mr. Friedrich Henke and his wife until his death, which occurred October 25, 1911.

Friedrich Henke, commonly called "Fred," is the youngest of the family. He attended the excellent schools of his native town in Germany and at the age of fourteen immigrated to America with his brother Henry. The young foreigners landed in New York and immediately wended their way to the state of Illinois, where they both obtained work on a farm in Madison county. Friedrich Henke soon realized the need of obtaining an English education and attended school during two winter terms, making excellent use of his opportunities. For a period of eight years he worked for Charles Ohm, a prominent farmer in Hamel township, and during those years of service he never failed, through sickness or any other cause, to put in a full day's work. He had been trained to be economical and saving, and at the end of his connection as employe, with Mr. Ohm, he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase eighty acres of land in Hamel township—his home today. In 1892 Mr. Henke went back to Germany to visit his relatives, and on his return to the United States he was accompanied by his father and mother.

When Mr. Henke commenced to operate his own farm he did not cease to be a welcome guest in the home of Mr. Ohm, and on the 6th day of April, 1893, the marriage of Mr.



Henke and Miss Sophia Ohm was celebrated in the New Gelenbeck German Lutheran church the Rev. Ferd Buenger officiating. Mrs. Friedrich Henke is a daughter of Charlie and Louise (Lehmann) Ohm; she has one sister, Louise, and two brothers, Charles and August. After their marriage the couple commenced their wedded life at Fruit (where Mr. Henke's farm is situated), with Father and Mother Henke welcome inmates of their household. The young husband and wife were both industrious, taking especial pride in cultivating their land and beautifying their home. They began housekeeping in a very simple way, owned but one cow, whereas now they are possessed of forty-three head. Mr. Henke is a successful breeder of fine Holstein cattle and owns a number of cows worth one hundred dollars each. He has built a commodious house, excellent barns and outbuildings, has planted beautiful shade and fruit trees, and today his farm, of two hundred and forty-four acres, is regarded as one of the most attractive homes in Hamel township. By far their most important asset in the eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Henke are the six bright, energetic children who were born to them—three sons and three daughters—Flora, Alma, Adelia, Frederick, Edwin and Herbert—all of whom were sent by their parents to the Columbia district school.

It might reasonably be thought that Mr. Henke's time must of necessity have been too fully occupied in attending to the duties of the farm and family life for him to have had leisure for any other interests; such, however, has not been the case. He has always rendered unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1901 his fellow citizens showed their sense of appreciation of the sterling qualities and high abilities of Mr. Henke by electing him to the office of collector of the township, in which capacity he served in 1901 and 1902. For eight consecutive years he has successfully filled the position of supervisor and is the present incumbent of that office. In 1909, and again in 1911, at the request of the Hon. Norman G. Flagg, representative of the Forty-seventh Illinois district, Mr. Henke, with the other two supervisors of Madison county, paid a visit to the Illinois legislature, then in session at Springfield, in order that the supervisors might become better acquainted with certain lines of work which had especial bearing on conditions existing in Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Henke are honored members of the German Evangelical church—both

true to the faith in which they were trained by their respective parents. During the last three years Mr. Henke has served his church as trustee and secretary, and in 1910 was re-elected to both offices for another term of three years. The worthy couple, Mr. Henke and his wife, can be found today in their pleasant home at Fruit, their prosperous condition a proof of what one man can do when possessed of those sterling characteristics, honesty and progressiveness. In admiring contemplation of the success which Mr. Henke has achieved, those who know its early history must perforce take off their hats to the fourteen-year-old boy who crossed the Atlantic with little money in his pockets, but possessed of a large capital of brains, enterprise and rectitude of character. He is now enjoying the esteem of his neighbors and is each day adding somewhat to his list of successful efforts for the benefit of Hamel township.

HECTOR G. BASSETT. One of the prosperous farm owners of Madison county, Illinois, known throughout the district as a man of high integrity and substantial business interests, is Hector G. Bassett, of Fosterburg. He was born on March 27, 1867, in Jackson county, Illinois, the son of Harlow and Mary (Werts) Bassett. Harlow Bassett was a miner and farmer, a native of New York, who was brought to this state when a child of two months. His father soon afterward went west, leaving the child with a family named McCauley, and word came several years later of his having been killed in the state of Utah. Harlow Bassett, the father of the immediate subject of this brief personal review, was a Union soldier, whose name may be found on the roster as first lieutenant of a company in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted at the very outbreak of the war, responding to President Lincoln's first call. After the expiration of his three months' enlistment, he veteranized and enlisted in the service for a three years' term in the Army of the Cumberland. He was made first lieutenant in 1864, in which year he enlisted for the third time. He served until the close of the war, thus making his service of four years and seven months duration. His record is the record of a brave man, for he participated in some of the most trying campaigns of the rebellion, under the commands of General Thomas and General Sherman. He was injured in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, complete records of which engagements may be found on other pages of this history.

After the war Harlow Bassett returned to Fosterburg and was an active farmer from 1867 to 1875 in Jackson county after which he returned to Fosterburg, only to move again, after two years, to the state of Kansas. In the latter commonwealth he continued to follow the same occupation, and kept his eighty acre farm there until 1886. The mother of the family passed away in 1881, and five years later the family broke up and scattered over the country. The eight children, raised by the father, were as follows. Ona (Bassett) Lowery now makes her home in the city of Chicago. Oscar Bassett resides at Auburn, Nebraska. Annie Bassett became the wife of a Mr. Knisely and makes her home in Kansas City. Fred Bassett now lives in Uinta county, Wyoming. Mary, now Mrs. Clyde Beck, resides in New Castle, Pennsylvania. Henry Bassett passed away in Jackson county in 1871, and, Martha, at Fosterburg two years later. The father passed to his eternal reward on February 4, 1911, at the ripe old age of seventy-two.

In 1886 Hector Bassett returned to Fosterburg from Kansas, and, establishing himself in the live stock business and at farming, has since devoted his time to these pursuits. He owns thirty-two acres and farms sixty-five, and has a profitable five-acre apple orchard. For the past twelve years Mr. Bassett has made a specialty of horses, buying, selling and trading. He handles on the average throughout the year one hundred head of fine animals.

On the 6th of October, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Hector Bassett and Laura Williams, the daughter of Frank and Harriet Williams, both of whom now make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Bassett. Mr. Williams was born on the 21st of August, 1842, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Moore) Williams. Joseph Williams was a son of Samuel William, a famous Texas Indian fighter and early pioneer in the Lone Star state. Joseph Williams passed away in 1842, before the birth of his son Frank. Sarah Williams, the mother of Frank, was the daughter of Captain Abel Moore and the sister of the Moore children who were killed in the Indian massacre of 1814. Frank Williams became a farmer and teamster, and with the exception of his service in the Federal army has been engaged in those occupations his entire life. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Harriett C. Hunt, a native of Madison county, and a daughter of William Hunt, a native and pioneer settler of the state of Ohio. Frank Williams enlisted in Company

G, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, after considerable time spent in teaming for the Union forces. He enlisted in 1864 in the Army of the Cumberland and was with the forces at Nashville and at Atlanta. He was mustered out at the latter city in 1865. While in the teaming service he saw much active fighting and was present at the battles of Springfield, New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Buzzard's Roost (Georgia) and was also on the famous expedition to Atlanta. He is now a member of the Fosterburg Post of the G. A. R.

Mr. Bassett is deputy coroner under C. N. Streeper, of Madison county. He is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett have been the parents of three children. Mary, born February 21, 1900, died in the first month of her infancy. Frank, born November 4, 1904, died in January of the following year. Clyde, born May 8, 1906, is the only child living.

Mr. Bassett is a member of Modern Woodmen of America, No. 3328, of Fosterburg, and has filled all chairs in the lodge. He is also a member of Lodge No. 466, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Upper Alton, and also of Encampment No. 1, the oldest in the state of Illinois.

JOHN H. GROSENHEIDER, the prosperous farmer and stockman of Leef township, is proprietor of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northeast of Alhambra. The home stands on a pleasant eminence affording a fine view of the surrounding country. An orchard of two hundred and fifty fruit trees increases the attractiveness and value of the place. Besides apples, peaches and pears, he has the largest quince orchard in this part of the country. As a stockman he raises highgrade Holstein and Durham cattle. The Grosenheider farm is one of the noteworthy country estates of Madison county, and its improvements are the result of the thrift and industry of Mr. and Mrs. Grosenheider.

He was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1870, a son of Henry and Sophia (Mueller) Grosenheider. Both parents were natives of Germany, and the father was nineteen and the mother eighteen when they arrived in this country. They were married in the German Lutheran church at Staunton. Purchasing thirty-two and a half acres in Montgomery county, they began their life of industry and good farm and business management enabled them to increase their property from time to time until they owned five hun-

dred and forty acres, improved with excellent buildings, fruit and shade trees which they themselves had planted, in many respects a model farm. These worthy people became the parents of five children: Henry, Anna, Fred, Sophia and John H. They attended the Brokaw schools and also the German Lutheran parochial school, and have since settled in the following manner: Henry, who died in 1892, was a farmer at Litchfield, and married Minnie Schloman, and had three children, Emil, Robert and Josephine. His widow and daughter are since deceased, and his sons Emil and Robert are now married and farmers in Iowa. Anna Grosenheider married Henry Monke, a farmer of Macoupin county, and they have six sons, John, Frank, Theodore, Louis, Adolph and Emil. Fred Grosenheider, a farmer of Montgomery county, married, first, Anna Sathof, who was the mother of three children, Henry, Otto and Adella, and married, second, Emma Ernst. Sophia Grosenheider married Charles Keune, and they reside on the old home estate. They have two children, Erna and Amos. The father of this family, Henry Grosenheider, passed away in 1898.

John H. Grosenheider remained at home assisting his father until he laid the foundation of his own home by his marriage, in 1896, to Miss Katherine Keiser. She was born in Macoupin county in 1877, a daughter of John J. and Charlotte (Monke) Keiser, who were natives of Germany but were married in this country at the Lutheran church in Mt. Olive. Mrs. Grosenheider's parents have been hard-working thrifty people and accumulated a homestead of five hundred and eighty acres. They have recently retired to Mt. Olive to spend their remaining days. Their children are Minnie, Johnnie, deceased, Emma, William, Henry, Frank, George, Mary, Louis, and Katherine.

After their marriage Mr. Grosenheider and wife began on a farm southwest of Carlinville, where they lived nine years, and then moved to Madison county, living for two years on a farm two miles north of New Douglas owned by her father. They then purchased their present homestead, where prosperity has come to them and where they are rearing their children, whose names are: Clarence, Lydia, Walter, Sarah, Ernest and Emerine. The Gehrig district school is affording the younger ones educational advantages, and Clarence is a student in the Mt. Olive German Lutheran school. The parents are members of the Lutheran

church at New Douglas. In politics he is a strong Republican. Since coming to Madison county they have identified themselves with best welfare of their community, and there are no better citizens of Leef township than Mr. and Mrs. Grosenheider. He has taken an active interest in local affairs and in 1911 was a member of the grand jury which held its sessions in the old city hall of Alton.

T. FRED LEHNE. A well-known native resident of Alton, Madison county, T. Fred Lehne has been intimately associated with the advancement of the mercantile prosperity of the city since beginning his active career, and is now successfully conducting a substantial business that was established by his father, the late Henry F. Lehne, more than a quarter of a century ago.

His paternal grandfather, Henry Lehne, whose family name was originally "Von de Lehne," was born in the province of Ostfreeland, Germany, and there spent the major part of his life. Learning the tailor's trade when young, he became proficient in the art, and had the honor of serving as tailor for the Royal family. When well advanced in age he came to America to spend his last days with his children, and died in Alton, Illinois, at the age of three score and ten years. He married a Miss Van de Bun, and they reared five children, as follows: George, who served in the Union Army during the Civil war, lost his life in the service; Theodore, deceased; Henry F., father of T. Fred; Gretchen, wife of J. W. Miller, of Edwardsville, Illinois; and Elizabeth, deceased.

Brought up in Ostfreeland, Germany, Henry F. Lehne acquired a good education in his youthful days, and afterwards learned the trade of a tailor. Having completed his apprenticeship, he joined the German Army, and while a soldier made clothing for the higher officers. In 1854, having been honorably discharged from the army, he immigrated to this country, and after living for a brief time in Saint Louis located at Alton, Illinois, where he followed his chosen trade for awhile. Securing a position then as a dry goods clerk, he became familiar with the details of mercantile pursuits, and, in 1885, established the business now managed by his son, T. Fred. He was much past middle age when he opened his store, but he had an able assistant in the person of his daughter Emma, then a young lady, possessing excellent ability. Successful from the start, he continued his mercantile operations until his death, in 1905. He married

Lücke Jannsen, who was born in Germany, and as a girl came with her father, and three brothers, Jacob, George and John, and a sister, to America. Eight children were born of their union, but George, John, William and Nellie died in infancy; Emma died at the age of forty-two years; Henry married Lydia Butikofer and they have three children, Leonora, Lucille and Emma; Louise died when twenty-two years old.

Completing the course of study in the Alton schools when comparatively young, T. Fred Lehne, who had previously assisted in his father's store evenings and Saturdays, became a clerk in the establishment, and continued in that position until the death of his father. Since that time he has had entire control of the business, and in its management is meeting with marked success, his patronage being large and lucrative.

Mr. Lehne married, in August, 1899, Elizabeth Gollmer, who was born in Alton, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Gollmer, both of whom were born in Alton, of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Lehne have three children, Mildred, Harold and Richard.

DAVID G. LIVINGSTON. The village of Livingston in Olive township is a little community of which the family of that name has been the nucleus, and the enterprise of its members has made it a center of trade in the township. The founder of the family in this county was a Scotchman, John Livingston, who in early life immigrated to America, first locating in Canada, and about 1858 settled in Olive township of this county. Soon after his arrival here he married Mary J. Brown, of Venice. They had a family of eleven children, and eight are still living: Martha J. is the wife of J. R. Hoxey; Robert W. is postmaster of New Douglas, Illinois; Rebecca E. is a teacher; Mary E. is the wife of C. S. Frame, of St. Louis; Margaret A. is engaged in teaching at Venice; Jessie A. is the assistant postmaster at Livingston; David G. is mentioned below; and Luella M. It is a family of worthy, intelligent and industrious people.

David G. Livingston, who is now postmaster at the village and an active business man, was born in Olive township, January 29, 1873, and has always lived on the farm where he was reared and part of which is the site of the village. He was actively engaged in farming until 1906. A short time before, in 1904, he had established a lumber business here and has since conducted it. He was appointed to the position of postmaster of Livingston

December 23, 1904, and has been the only incumbent of that office. He also served as president of the village organization for six years. He is one of the influential Republicans of this part of the county, and for eight years served as deputy sheriff, first under Sheriff David Jones from 1902 to 1906, and then under Sheriff G. F. Crow from 1906 to 1910. Fraternally he is affiliated with the lodges of the Eagles and Foresters, and also with the Staunton Masonic lodge. His sisters, Rebecca, Margaret, Jessie and Luella, are all members of the Eastern Star Chapter, No. 616, at Staunton. Miss Jessie, his assistant in the postoffice, is an efficient business woman, and is one of the most popular members of this social community.

FRED C. LUEKER is one of the go-ahead farmers and stockmen of Hamel township. His fellow citizens feel that they have a proprietary interest in him, as he was born in the township and has spent his entire life here. While following the same occupation as his father, he has not been content to live on the reputation that Mr. Lueker, Sr., made but the son has shown his own individuality, has made a name for himself and won the esteem and respect of the members of the community in which he lives.

Fred C. Lueker's birth occurred in Hamel township on the 17th day of August, 1857. He is the son of Louis H. and Marie (Blase) Lueker, of German birth and education, and in that fine old Fatherland their marriage was solemnized. Mr. Lueker, Sr., was a farmer in his native land, and he found it difficult to do more than make a bare living for himself and gradually increasing family. After the birth of his third child he determined to seek a new sphere for his agricultural operations, and the United States seemed to him to offer alluring possibilities. He therefore bade farewell to the home of his youth and manhood, and with his wife and three children took passage for New Orleans. On arriving in that cosmopolitan city he forthwith resolved on going to St. Louis, where so many of his compatriots had settled; he went up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, but did not find the location exactly what he wanted. While he was looking for a suitable farm, where he might become permanently settled, Henry, the baby, was taken sick and died. The following spring the Lueker family moved to Hamel township, where the father purchased seventy acres of land. He was industrious and had a thorough knowledge of farming, so that he

prospered in his agricultural efforts and was able to give his family the advantages of a good, general education. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lueker after they came to America, and thus they were the parents of nine children in all, as follows,—Louise, Caroline, Henry (deceased), Henry (deceased), Louis, Herman, John (deceased), Sophia and Fred C. In 1878 Mrs. Lueker breathed her last and she was mourned by a large circle of friends who had come to regard her as a good, kind neighbor. She was a loving, devoted wife and mother and both she and her husband were honored members of the German Lutheran church. Later Mr. Lueker married Miss Louise Baker, and the one child, John, who was born to this union died May 22, 1911. Mr. Lueker, Sr., departed this life on the 12th day of May, 1896.

After Fred C. Lueker had completed his educational training, he assisted his father with the work on the farm. In the year 1896, at which time he was thirty-nine years of age, he started out on his own responsibilities, being the heir of the old farm in Hamel township, which is now three hundred and twenty-five acres of fine Illinois land, sixty acres of which were purchased after his father's death.

In the year 1882 Mr. Lueker married Miss Bertha Heinemann, a daughter of the Rev. William and Caroline Heinemann. Two children were born to the young couple,—Adolph and Paul. The former married Minnie Kroeger, a resident of Hamel township, and is the father of three children—Carl, Bertha and Wilbert. In 1886 Mrs. Bertha Lueker died, and later Fred C. Lueker was married to Miss Mary Uhe, born in Germany July 30, 1866, a daughter of Christopher and Gesche Uhe, life-long residents of Germany, where they reared their family of six children,—Mary, Lena, Christ, Henry, Anna and Charles. Seven children have been born to Mr. Lueker and his second wife,—Laura, Alma, Amanda, Beata, Renata, Alwine and Esther, all educated at the Worden German school.

The entire Lueker family are members of the Lutheran Evangelical church. Mr. Lueker is a staunch Republican, ever active in behalf of the interests of his party. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of Republican and Democrat alike, and his tenure of public offices has been satisfactory to both political bodies. He has served his party and his township at the same time as school director—an office he has

held for nine consecutive years; and for six years he has been school trustee.

GEORGE D. SHAFFER was born on a farm near Edwardsville, July 29, 1843, and has given the active years of his life to agriculture. With the substantial rewards of his industry and management he retired in 1904 and has since lived in a comfortable home on St. Louis avenue in Edwardsville.

He was reared on the home farm and attended public school until he was seventeen. In August, 1862, at the age of nineteen, he offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company B of the Eightieth Illinois Infantry, his older brother being a member of the same company. Colonel A. F. Rodgers, of Upper Alton, commanded the regiment. For nearly three years he was with this command through many battles and campaigns, and was finally mustered out in June, 1865, when he returned home and began farming. Mr. Shaffer through his efforts as a farmer acquired a homestead of two hundred and forty acres, one of the best farms in the county.

Mr. Shaffer is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Randle) Shaffer, both sides of the family having been identified with Madison county throughout most of its history. Joseph Shaffer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1806 and died in this county in 1873, was for many years a prosperous farmer and stock raiser in Edwardsville township, having begun in very modest circumstances and in the end being considered one of the well-to-do residents of the county. Lucy Randle, his first wife, was a grand-daughter of the Methodist pioneer of Edwardsville, Richard Randle, and the Randle family has been prominent in the county for more than a century. Of the eleven children by his first wife, six are living: William H.; George D.; Joseph D.; Lucy Ann, wife of William Kerr; Mary E., wife of John D. Wallace; and Hannah Jane, wife of James Ransdell. Sarah C. married J. W. Robinson. His second wife was Polly Moore, who had three children: Mary, deceased, and Charles E. and Sophia B.

George D. Shaffer is a member of the G. A. R. post, of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and of the Methodist church. He was married in 1871 to Miss Margaret Barnsback. They have four sons: Z. W., a farmer; J. F., a farmer; Jacob H.; and George B.

WILLIAM J. ABBOTT. Numbered among the esteemed and respected citizens of Pieron in William J. Abbott, a man of sterling

integrity and worth, and eminently deserving of representation in a work of this character. A native of Madison county, he was born at Edwardsville, November 13, 1869, coming on both sides of the house of excellent Irish stock.

Michael Abbott, his father, was born and reared in Ireland. Leaving the Emerald Isle at the age of twenty-two years, he came with his young wife to the United States, and immediately located at Naperville, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for a year or more. Then, after spending a short time in St. Louis, Missouri, he took up his residence in Edwardsville, Illinois. From Edwardsville he moved to Marine, thence to Alhambra and then moved to a farm north of Pierron, where he died January 25, 1897. He married, at Saint Patrick's church, in Dublin, Ireland, Rosa Ann Dunn, who survived him several years, passing away in 1904. Of the thirteen children born of their marriage, ten grew to years of maturity, as follows: Thomas; Mary, wife of George Schwehr; Rosetta, wife of Henry Kelly; Josephine, deceased; Michael; William J.; Philip; James; Elmer; and Edward.

Obtaining a practical education while attending the schools of Marine, Alhambra and Pierron, William J. Abbott began earning his own living at the age of eighteen years, for about two years driving a dairy wagon. Going then to St. Jacob, Illinois, he studied telegraphy in the office of the Vandalia Railroad Company. Becoming an expert telegrapher, Mr. Abbott has since been employed at various places along the line, during the last twenty years having been stationed at Pierron, where he has acted as station agent for nine years.

Mr. Abbott married, October 15, 1900, Emma Wiwi, a daughter of Philip Wiwi, who represented Montrose, Illinois, in the state legislature two terms. Three sons have brightened the union of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, namely: Alfred, Cyril and Timothy. Politically Mr. Abbott is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Religiously he is a member and a trustee of the Catholic church at Pierron, to which his family also belongs.

PAUL REINHOLD DOUGLAS is one of the most respected residents of the township which bears his name—New Douglas, in Madison county, Illinois. It is through the presence of such men as Mr. Douglas that Madison county

has obtained the position of importance it now occupies in the state of Illinois. For the commercial prosperity of a community, it is necessary that men of acknowledged business abilities should identify themselves with its various enterprises, but when there are united to these capabilities the Christian characteristics which are typical of Mr. Douglas, the combination cannot fail to elevate the standing of the locality which he graces by his presence.

The birth of Mr. Douglas occurred in the city of Bobersburg, province of Brandenburg, in Prussia, on the 30th day of August, 1848. He is a son of Karl Frederick and Mary E. (Schulz) Douglas, both natives of the same German fatherland. The father is descended from the Scotch clan headed by Douglas; one branch of the family took up their residence in England and during the Thirty years' war they came to Germany, where some of the descendants still reside. Father Douglas and his wife spent their entire lives in their Prussian home and surrendered three of their sons to fight for their country in the Franco-Prussian war; one of these valiant heroes was killed before Paris, while the other two returned to their homes.

Paul Reinhold Douglas was brought up in his native place, and was there educated in the public schools. He was in Bremen during the war to which his brothers marched with feelings of enthusiasm, and he would have liked to accompany them, but was disqualified on account of a disability of his right arm and hand. He learned the harness making trade and when he was twenty-three years old he determined to come to America and make a career for himself in the land where a young man is not hampered by the bonds of prejudice and custom which hinder his progress in the European lands. He embarked on a vessel bound for New York, and on arriving in that metropolis, he took passage for St. Louis, where he arrived on the fourth of July, 1872. From that time until the following April he plied his trade in St. Louis; he then came to New Douglas where he gained employment in the harness shops, and amongst others, worked for Rodo Latowsky. In the spring of the year 1876 Mr. Latowsky, recognizing the skill and the business ability of his assistant, took him into partnership and the firm continued to prosper under the control of these two men until 1883. At that time Mr. Latowsky withdrew and engaged in the general store business, while Mr. Douglas remained the proprie-

tor of the harness shop, and is today the oldest merchant who has continuously carried on a business in New Douglas.

On the 14th day of December, 1875, Mr. Douglas was married to Miss Magdalena Erhardt, daughter of Abergast Erhardt, who began life at Baden, Germany. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, all of whom are living,—Adolph F., Bertha E. (wife of Louis Rumpf), Robert and Alma (wife of Joseph Begemann, a resident of Edwardsville, Illinois). Adolph, the eldest son, learned the harness trade in his father's shop, and is now engaged in the harness and saddlery business at Mount Olive, where he has resided for the past eleven years. The other son, Robert, is also following in his father's footsteps and is now in his parent's shop at New Douglas.

Mr. Douglas and his family are all members of the German Lutheran church, and Mr. Douglas himself has held membership in the New Douglas church for the past thirty years. He has at various times been trustee of the church and for a long term held the responsible position of treasurer, but he now resists all efforts to persuade him to hold office, rightly feeling that he has done his share in carrying the responsibility. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party and he has been elected on that ticket at various times to the offices of trustee and treasurer, his terms of service being characterized by forceful, progressive administration. Mr. Douglas is a man of pleasing address and personality, a man who has made all that he possesses and he is now not only the oldest merchant, but he has lived at New Douglas longer than any other resident and has well earned the approbation and appreciation which he today enjoys.

**E. B. YOUNG.** One of the substantial citizens of Madison county, who has made a name throughout this section of the country for liberal, broadminded citizenship and sterling business integrity, is E. B. Young, prominent as a dairyman and stock-breeder and the owner of one of the best equipped and most scientifically conducted farms in the region. Mr. Young was born on January 4, 1861, the son of Henry and Sarah J. (Brewer) Young. The father, Henry Young, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and the son of Elisha Young, a sturdy old sea captain and a native of the British West Indies. Henry Young was an agriculturist, who came to the state of Illinois at the age of sixteen, in 1842, and re-

mained here until his death, at the age of sixty-five, in 1892. He settled in Godfrey, Illinois, and spent his entire life in active farming. By his first marriage he became the father of four children, Albert, George, Mary and Charles Young. He was later married to Miss Sarah J. Brewer, a daughter of William Brewer, a native of Virginia. Her mother was a member of the distinguished Delaplaine family, fine old French stock and descended from the Marquis de Lafayette. The Delaplaines were among the first families of the city of St. Louis, and it is interesting to note that the grandmother Delaplaine of E. B. Young, the subject of this brief sketch, at one time owned the property upon which now stands the court house of St. Louis. She had come to that city as a child of six months, and she passed away at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Sarah Brewer Young, the mother of E. B., was born in Brighton, on July 12, 1833, and is still living, with much of the enthusiasm of her youth, though in her seventy-eighth year.

The early life of E. B. Young was spent on the home farm. He attended the district schools, and after their preparatory training entered the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois. He took the teacher's course in 1884, and subsequently taught school for fifteen years in Foster township, in which he still owns two hundred acres of land.

In 1904 Mr. Young bought the two hundred acre tract which he at present occupies, and established himself in the dairy business, in which his talents for scientific management and up-to-date breeding methods have wrought him success of the finest type. He is known throughout the region as a man whose products are as fine as man and nature could make them. He keeps a herd of fifty Holsteins, and has at the present writing one hundred and fifty head of cattle. He keeps only thoroughbred cattle of pure breed, buying and selling Holstein cattle to the dairy trade. He recently made a purchase of twenty-one head from the celebrated Hartman stock farm (Ohio, and has among his herd ten head from the Lake Mills farm of Wisconsin, another farm well-known to the high grade dairyman. Mr. Young has made a specialty of the modern methods of getting and caring for dairy products. No new experiments are tried in the country, nothing new is written dairying that escape his notice, and his management is thus made to gain the best

sults possible. Mr. Young fills a daily contract of two hundred gallons for the Walker-Gordon laboratories of St. Louis. He has three modern silos for the storage of fodder, and he feeds entirely in his barns and on a lot. His large barns are models throughout the county. The main dairy barn is one hundred by thirty-six, the second barn, sixty by thirty-six, is used for the young stock, and the horse barn is eighty by thirty-six. Mr. Young employs seven men constantly. Most of them are married and live in cottages erected on the estate. Besides having a wide reputation for its Holsteins, Mr. Young's farm is known for its fine German Coach and Percheron horses. He has about thirty head all of the time, breeding about ten fine specimens as an annual average.

In 1885 Mr. Young was united to Miss Nellie Struper, the daughter of I. H. Struper, and she died in 1906. The present Mrs. Young, whom Mr. Young married in 1910, was the attractive daughter of the late Robert Miller of Upper Alton. Her maiden name was Miss Agnes Miller.

Mr. Young is a member of the Baptist church of Foster. Politically he is an adherent of the Republican party, although he is by no means what is known as "a party man," for he is an independent and progressive thinker, and often votes independently.

EDWARD GRUEN, farmer and stockman of Olive township, represents one of the families whose good citizenship and industry in business have been among the important factors which have made Madison county one of the richest and most prosperous sections of the state. He is a native of this county and was born in Helvetia township in 1872.

His parents were John and Elizabeth (Lempach) Gruen. The former, for many years one of the highly respected citizens of the county, died in 1905, and his widow now makes her home with her daughter, Louise Bertsch, in Christian county. John Gruen was born in Germany, and his wife in Switzerland, the latter coming to America with her parents when a year old. They were married at Highland and began life near there. In their family were the following children: John, Charles, George, Mary, Louise, Paulina, Emma, Anna, Matilda and Edward of this sketch.

The last named, like his brothers and sisters, attended school in the Kyle district and also at Saline, and remained at home with his parents until he was married. He married at

Highland in 1900 Miss Emma Malan. She was born in St. Rose township, Clinton county, in 1870, being a daughter of Bartholomew and Jennie (Combe) Malan. Her father was a native of Italy and her mother of Switzerland, and after coming to America they were married in the Baptist church at Sebastopol, Illinois. They spent most of their active lives as farmers of Clinton county, where they prospered, and later retired to Highland, where they lived for fifteen years and where Mr. Malan died March 19, 1911. His widow lives in Highland with her daughter Rebecca. The Malan family consisted of Henry, Stephen, Rebecca, Mary, Jennie, Freda and Emma.

Mr. Gruen and wife commenced their wedded life on a rented farm near Saline, and for several years worked very hard and gave such a good account of their thrift that in 1905 they bought a fine farm in Olive township three miles north of Alhambra. Their place consists of eighty acres of fertile land, with a comfortable two-story house and good barns and other buildings. Many of the improvements in the farm and the buildings have been made since they bought, and among other things they planted a fine orchard of apples, peaches, plums, cherries, now beginning to bear, and it promises to be one of the best fruit orchards in the vicinity. Mr. Gruen raises some fine grades of Holsteins. He is a careful, progressive farmer, pursues this great vocation in a business manner, and is a good type of the latter day successful agriculturist. With all his industry he believes in living while he lives, and lightens the burden of routine labor for himself and family by recreation when the opportunity presents. In this way he makes country life pleasant and profitable, and his farm is a cheerful place for his children.

Mr. and Mrs. Gruen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Alhambra and are liberal supporters of every good work for the benefit of their community. Mr. Gruen takes an active part in Sunday-school work. As the father of children and a citizen who devotes himself seriously to community affairs, he has been elected and served six years as school director. In politics he is one of the stanch Prohibitionists of the county, believing that through party organization are offered the most effective means of ridding the country of the evils of the liquor traffic. The presence of a citizen like Mr. Gruen, who is a kindly neighbor and an active factor for up-



lift in the community, and with whom honesty and reliability are cardinal principles, means much for the continued welfare of both his township and county.

Mr. and Mrs. Gruen are the parents of four children: Florence, Henry, Louis and Elmer, aged respectively ten, six, three and one years. The two oldest are pupils in the Big Rock school.

**WILLIAM C. GATES.** An active, enterprising and prosperous business man of Alton, Illinois, William C. Gates is fast building up an extensive mercantile trade, his position among the successful merchants of the city being noteworthy. A son of William C. Gates, Sr., he was born in Alton, September 28, 1868, and has here spent his life, as a loyal, law-abiding citizen aiding in every possible way the growth and development of the city.

William C. Gates, Sr., was born in Tennessee, and as a boy came with his mother, who in early life was left a widow with two small children, to Girard, Macoupin county, Illinois. He there received excellent educational advantages, and in early manhood entered upon a professional career and taught school in Madison and neighboring counties, making teaching his life work, although he was for a while employed in a railroad office and in other work of a clerical nature. He spent his last years of life in Alton, dying at the age of fifty-six years. He married Mary Michaels, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of William Michaels, who was born in Virginia, of German ancestry. She survived her husband, passing away in 1904. She reared children as follows: Anna M., wife of James Stewart, of Saint Louis; Ella, who married John Rutledge, a son of Captain Walton Rutledge, of whom a brief account is given elsewhere in this work; Laura, wife of Philo K. Blinn, who is employed in the agricultural department of the United States government; William C., the special subject of this brief sketch; Perl B., of Colorado; and James, who died in Denver, Colorado, at the age of twenty-eight years.

At the age of fourteen years William C. Gates, who had acquired a practical education in the public schools, entered the employ of Pierson & Carr, dry goods merchants in Alton, and was with that firm as a clerk for about twenty years. He was subsequently engaged in the dry goods jobbing trade for five years, when in 1907, he established his present dry goods business, which he is conducting

with signal success, his patronage being extensive and highly remunerative.

In 1893 Mr. Gates was united in marriage with Lulu M. Miller, who was born in Belleville, Illinois, a daughter of A. F. and Emma (Weigler) Miller and granddaughter of Esquire Weigler, a citizen of much prominence and influence. Five children have been born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gates, namely: Hallie, Alice, Wilfred, Gladys and Dorothy. Mr. Gates is a member and its financial secretary of the National Union, the only organization with which he is associated.

**FREDERICK C. VOGT, M. D.,** one of the able representatives of his profession in Madison county, is the only physician of the village of Livingston, and has the confidence and patronage of a large portion of the residents of Olive township. Dr. Vogt's earlier career was distinguished by active service in the Spanish-American war, and he is one of the few residents of this county who were actual participants in that war.

Up to the time he was fifteen years old he lived on his father's farm near Springfield, where he was born January 29, 1881, and where he had pursued the regular courses of the district schools. At that age he left home and became a naval apprentice in the U. S. navy. Two years later he was serving on one of the vessels under the command of Admiral Dewey, and was in the Philippines throughout the war and until 1901, when he was honorably discharged, having risen to the rank of gunner's mate.

A veteran of what is probably the last of our national wars, he returned home and in the fall of 1902 entered the Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College, where he pursued the full course of study and was graduated an M. D. in 1906. For two years and a half he was engaged in practice at Springfield, and in January, 1909, became the first physician of Livingston, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. He is a member of the Madison County and the Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 177, A. F. & A. M., at Staunton. He is a Democrat, but takes no active part in politics. Mrs. Vogt, his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Churchill Russell, a direct descendant of the noted John Alden, who came over from England in the Mayflower with the Pilgrim Fathers, is a highly cultivated woman, a graduate of the Missouri State Nor-

mal School, and was a resident of St. Louis at the time of their marriage. She is a member of the Episcopal church. The Doctor and his wife have become the parents of two children, F. C. Jr., who died in infancy, and Virginia Alden.

Dr. Vogt is the son of August and Henrietta (von Meins) Vogt. His father, for many years a prosperous farmer and now retired, was born in Berlin, Germany, and was educated for the Lutheran ministry. He came to the United States about the close of the Civil war. His wife, whom he had known in Germany, was also a native of Berlin and of a prominent family, and had come to this country with her parents when she was a young girl. They renewed their acquaintance and were married, and then located near Springfield and engaged in farming. The homestead, of two hundred and ten acres, is twelve miles west of Springfield. The father was a man of quiet-unassuming character, but was a good business man and stands high in his community. The four children were as follows: Mary, the wife of E. C. Bartz, of Springfield; W. C., a merchant of Springfield; August Jr., a merchant in San Diego, California; and Dr. F. C.

CHARLES HUETTO. The man who is engaged in an occupation because he believes it is best suited to his tastes and abilities is sure to be successful in his undertakings. Mr. Huetto, when he first commenced life on his own responsibilities, chose another career than that which he is now following, and the very fact that he made the change is proof that his first choice was a misfit. He has long been doing the work for which he is suited by nature and early training, and he has prospered.

Mr. Huetto was born in Germany, May 23, 1848, and is the son of Charles and Sophia Huetto, both born in the same fine old Fatherland, educated and married there. Mr. Huetto, Sr., was a farmer and was desirous of doing more than eke out the bare living that it was possible for him to make in his native land. In 1857, therefore, he immigrated from Germany to America, and was accompanied by his wife and their only son, Charles. On landing in the United States the little family went direct to Madison county, of whose agricultural possibilities they had heard. There they purchased eighty acres of land in Russell township, and there Father and Mother Huetto spent the residue of their days. Mr. Huetto, Sr., died in 1876 and his widow survived him more than a quarter of a century, her demise having occurred in 1902.

Charles Huetto, Jr., remembers little of the

German home where he was born and spent the first nine years of his life, nor does he have much recollection of the long voyage to America, but he can readily recall the school in Fort Russell township where he received his education. He remained at home with his parents, assisting his father with the farm work and attending school, until he was sixteen years of age, and then, believing that he did not care to be a farmer, he learned the blacksmith trade and subsequently worked at blacksmithing for a period of seventeen years, or thereabouts. In 1881 he returned to the farm where he had spent his boyhood days, and concluded to engage in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. His father had died five years before Mr. Huetto, Jr., made this decision, so that when he came back to the old place it was with the intention of undertaking its entire management. He added seven and three-quarter acres to the original tract of land which his father had purchased, thus making a farm of eighty-seven and three-quarters acres.

In 1881, the year that Mr. Huetto came back to the farm, he was married to Miss Anna Tietje, who was born in Old Ripley, Illinois, October 18, 1865. She is a daughter of Claus and Mary (Kinney) Tietje, the father a native of Germany and the mother born in Switzerland. They immigrated to America separately, made each other's acquaintance in the state of Illinois, later were married and settled at Old Ripley, where all their children were born and were educated in the district school. Six of these children are dead,—William, Mary, Amelia, Salvenia, Ferdinand and Clara. The five living are Anna, Emma, Louise, Claus and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Tietje were good, industrious citizens and carefully trained their children to be worthy, useful members of the community. Their daughter Anna on her marriage to Mr. Huetto immediately began to put in practice the precepts of her worthy parents. Her mother-in-law maintained her residence in the home which she had assisted to build up and son and daughter-in-law were alike tenderly devoted to the widow during the twenty-one years of their life in the same household. Mr. and Mrs. Huetto, Jr., became the parents of seven children,—Charles, Henry, William, Sophia, Albert, Edward and Nora. The sons received their education at the Liberty Prairie district school; Sophia was educated in Taylorville and is a graduate of the German Lutheran school in East St. Louis; Nora received her German education at Car-

penter and attended the public school in East St. Louis, where she received a thorough English training. Prosperous as Mr. Huetto has been, and happily as the years have sped, for the most part, yet the family has experienced deep sorrow. On Christmas morning, 1904, the eldest son, Charles, was killed in a collision on the Southern Illinois Railroad, between Mount Carmel and Maud. The young man was twenty-two years old, and his death was a sad shock to his family. Four months later, April 29, 1905, Henry, the second son, died, and January 11, 1911, the third son, William, was summoned to the life eternal. The other four children remain at home with their parents, assisting in the duties of home and field. Mrs. Huetto is an honored worker in the German Lutheran church at Carpenter, always ready to aid the pastor, the Rev. Reith, in the various activities of the church. All of her children were confirmed in the German Lutheran faith.

Mr. Huetto is a Democrat in political views, but does not blindly vote with his party; on the other hand he gives his support to the man who, he believes, will do the best for the people. Mr. and Mrs. Huetto have arrived at a stage where they can enjoy the fruits of their labors as they dwell in their pleasant home, situated on a hill, from which they can overlook a vast expanse of country and the town of Carpenter, three miles distant. The whole Huetto family is held in high esteem by their neighbors.

WILLIAM F. NIEDRINGHAUS. When one pauses to consider what is being done in the manufacturing world, a feeling of wonder and admiration cannot but follow. The truths of science and the skill of the mechanic are employed by the man of initiative spirit who sees the possibilities of combining the two into new elements, producing something better than the world has hitherto had. Such was the work of William F. Niedringhaus in the business world and he occupied a most conspicuous and notable position in business circles as the result of his development of an enterprise that has now grown to world-wide proportions.

Mr. Niedringhaus was born in Westphalia, Germany, and his early business education was in the line of the manufacture of tinware. The great work of his life, however, in a business way was in connection with the steel and enameling interests. He was the first man to introduce into this country enameling on sheet iron and he became the founder of an industry which is today an important source of

revenue in the business of the country. In conjunction with his brother F. G. he established the old St. Louis Stamping Company in St. Louis and was the first to produce in a practical way in the United States the manufacture of tin plate. Owing to the growth of this department in conjunction with the enameling interests, and realizing that better opportunities for manufacturing interests might be developed outside the corporate limits of St. Louis, he and his brother Fred G. founded and built the town of Granite City, Illinois, laying it out upon the most modern lines of town building and providing it with all the advantages known in cities of large proportions and of long time growth. The various plants under his control were built in Granite City on a much larger scale, so that at the time of his death these companies, under the name of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, employed upwards of four thousand people. Other interests were organized there under his leadership and carried forward to success under his control. He was the director general of the National Enameling & Stamping Company; also president of the Granite City Gas Light Company; also one of the original promoters of the American Steel Foundry, now employing twenty-three hundred men, and the Commonwealth Steel Company, employing twenty-five hundred men in Granite City; also a director of the Granite City National Bank and the Granite City Realty Company. He had the satisfaction of seeing the gradual growth of the city which he had founded to hold a population of twelve thousand people, with churches, public schools and a hospital.

Mr. Niedringhaus seemed to possess almost intuitive perceptions concerning opportunities, nor did he wait for mere favoring chances to institute his business concerns, but carried them forward to prosperity through the weight and force of his own character and ability. He had the faculty of drawing to him a corps of assistants whose energy and business discrimination proved a valuable supplement to his own. He did not limit his activities to material interests, his labors reaching out in large benefits to his fellow men. He was an active member and one of the trustees of the Lindell Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Perhaps the death of no business man of St. Louis has caused more uniform regret than that of William F. Niedringhaus. When he passed away the following well known tribute to his character was written: "It is go i to stop now and again in the midst of stress and hurry and





*Wm. F. Aiedringhaus.*



*Geo. W. Birmingham*



turmoil that go to make up life as we live it and consider the character of one who has quit the scene, to estimate his plan of life and to draw from it more clearly than we possibly could from mere theories a conclusion as to what makes this life of ours worth the living. The passing of William F. Niedringhaus gives those who have known him such a pause, and we who step aside from the quick march of our daily duties to do honor to his memory will at the same time pay tribute to a life whose theory and practice went hand in hand. This theory of life was the simple, but difficult one that duty to God, neighbor and self were one and the same, and the record of his long and busy years shows not only the discharge in full of that duty, but a force and serenity that could come only from a nature as gentle as it was strong, joined to a conscience as sensitive as it was tireless. The community knows, in part, of his public spirit, his liberality, where any measures for the public good were concerned, his readiness to aid in every way whatever would advance the public welfare.

"All who were associated with him in business or financial matters recognized his absolute integrity, as well as his fairness and liberality in judging the other side than his own of the question under consideration. The army of men employed in his many manufacturing interests looked on him not as a moneyed antagonist, but as a fair-minded judge of their interests as well as of his own; and their wives and children knew him as a benefactor and steadfast friend.

"But no person knew the sum of his charities, the whole count of his good deeds. To churches of all denominations he was an open-handed giver. Any congregation that wished to establish itself in Granite City had but to ask, and not only was a site given, but a contribution sent to the building fund. The Niedringhaus Memorial was a monument to a dead son, a practical help to the living in remembrance of the dead; a hospital with its equipment and maintenance, another of his offerings to those whom he considered as his charges. A full list will never be written, for, except by accident, not even to those nearest to him did he acknowledge the full count.

"His duty to his neighbor was his practical religion, as his duty to God was his ethical religion; both sweet to him because they were duties. His was the sympathy of real wisdom, the gentleness of true force, the full value of a life well lived from day to day."

GEORGE W. NIEDRINGHAUS. A splendid type of successful business man is George W. Niedringhaus, who may well be termed one of the captains of industry in that he is capably controlling extensive and varied interests, his efforts in each direction culminating in success. St. Louis is proud to number him among her native sons. His birth occurred there May 20, 1864, his parents being William F. and Mary (Bittner) Niedringhaus.

It has been justly said that it is more difficult for the son of a successful man to make for himself a name and place in the world than he who starts out unknown and unheralded. The reason for this is obvious. In the first place, the son of a successful man lacks the stimulus of necessity and in the second place, he must not only stand comparison with his capable and prosperous forebear, but overcome the oft-times silent but always prevalent feeling of oppression that a certain class of workmen feel towards those whom fortune seems to have favored. While George W. Niedringhaus had the benefit of his father's experience and established success, he demonstrated his own power and capability in the business world by his control of important interests to which have been attached the many complexities that always arise in connection with the management of extensive business concerns in this age where competition is rife and where only forceful character and a trained business intellect can achieve solid success.

His preparation for life's practical and responsible duties was made in the public schools, in the Smith Academy, St. Louis, and in Williston Seminary of Massachusetts. He left the last-named institution in his nineteenth year and returned home to join his father, William F. Niedringhaus, in his manufacturing establishment. He was not at once given a position of executive control, but began work in the mechanical department and familiarized himself with the processes of manufacture. His thorough mastery of the business in every detail has constituted the basis of his steady advancement in manufacturing circles. In 1889 he was made the general superintendent of the old St. Louis Stamping Company, at that time located in St. Louis; and on the founding of Granite City, in 1896, by his father, William F. Niedringhaus, and uncle, F. G. Niedringhaus, where the works were removed, he was placed directly in charge of the enlarged plant there and also in active control of the Niedringhaus real estate interests. At the present



time he is vice-president and a director in the National Enameling & Stamping Company, which company absorbed the old St. Louis Stamping Company, and is directly in charge of the steel mills and furnaces of that company located in Granite City—employing at the present time thirty-five hundred hands. He was one of the founders of the American Steel Foundry and the Commonwealth Steel Company, both located in Granite City,—at the present time employing four thousand hands,—and which have been operated successfully since their organization some eight years ago. He is also president of the Granite City Gas, Light & Fuel Company and president of the Granite City National Bank since its organization in 1903.

On the 12th of November, 1889, Mr. Niedringhaus was married to Miss Fanita Hayward, and they have five sons: Hayward, Marion, and Francis, attending Smith's Academy; and Erwin and George, Jr., who are twins. The summer residence of the family is situated at Pointe Aux Barques, Michigan, while their St. Louis home is a handsome mansion at 3745 Lindell boulevard.

In early manhood Mr. Niedringhaus was a member of the old Cadets. His political allegiance has always been given to the Republican party, while in his social relations he is connected with the St. Louis, Racquet, Country and Florissant Valley Club. Mr. Niedringhaus is a Methodist; a trustee of the Niedringhaus Memorial Church, Granite City, Illinois, and his entire life has been in conformity with his professions. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions according to the strictest principles of honor and industry. His devotion to the public good is not questioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic commercial and industrial concerns and of conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employe—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor—and then the question of the oppression of the capitalists and the resistance and violence of the laborers will be forever at rest.

WILLIAM H. SHAFFER, for many years actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and who has resided in Edwardsville since 1899, was born on a farm two miles south of the county seat, December 26, 1841.

The family have been well known citizens of Madison county since pioneer times. His grandparents were Daniel and Eva Shaffer, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was the late Joseph Shaffer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, at the age of twelve was taken to Ohio and later began his career on a farm in this county. His first place was a small farm of forty acres, but his thrift and industry increased it to three hundred and twenty acres, and for many years he was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser and also owned and operated a sawmill. He was twice married, and his first wife was Lucy L. Randle, granddaughter of Richard Randle, whose name belongs among the first settlers of Edwardsville and who was a circuit rider and class leader of pioneer Methodists of the county. Of the eleven children of this marriage, six are living: William H.; George D.; Joseph D.; Lucy Ann, the wife of William Kerr; Mary E., wife of John D. Wallace; Jane, deceased; Sarah C., wife of W. J. Robinson; Malvina F., deceased, married B. C. Clawson; Richard R., deceased; and two children that died in infancy. His second wife was Polly Moore, who had three children—Mary, deceased, and Charles E. and Sophia B.

William H. Shaffer was educated in the country schools, attended an academy, and was a student at Shurtleff College two years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and served as a soldier to June 2, 1865, having participated in several of the noted battles of the west and being with the regiment in all its service. He returned from the war to take up farming, and after more than thirty years of active work retired in 1899.

He served as adjutant of his Grand Army post fourteen years. His first wife was Miss Belle B. Thompson, of Jersey county. She died in 1886, the mother of three children: Joseph H., in California; Cleo F., and Isabelle B., who married J. H. Stephenson, of Omaha. In 1887 he married Mary E. Hadley.

ERNST H. HOSTO. The Hosto family has been settled in Madison county since the development of the country was in its early stages, and its individual members have been among the most energetic and prosperous in improving the land and bringing its resources to the highest point of productiveness. As citizens they have been substantial, public-spirited factors in their community, have supported church and school, and have stood for the best principles of American citizenship. In Alham-

bra and Leef township their names are synonymous with material prosperity and progressive enterprise.

Ernst H. Hosto, who represents the second generation in this county, is a successful farmer of Leef township, and was born in this township December 22, 1867. His parents were Ernst W. and Anna (Determann) Hosto, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they immigrated to America and were married in Alhambra township. They began life as renters. Frugal, industrious people, they soon acquired the means to buy eighty acres, and they kept on adding to their property until they owned four hundred and forty acres of fertile land in this county, and also bought a quarter section in Arkansas, which was given to one of the sons. The father's success was due to remarkable business ability and the genius of hard work. He came to America at the age of eighteen, the expenses of his journey having been borne by friends on this side and immediately on arriving he set to work to pay back this loan. His first undertaking was to master the English language. He and his wife experienced many of the difficulties of the pioneer life, and during their earliest years they paid seventy-five cents a pound for coffee and sold their eggs for three cents a dozen. Their children were as follows: William, Henry, Charles, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, Minnie and Ernst. The parents took pains to educate them by sending them to the Gehrig district school and the German school of Alhambra and instilled in them the principles of honor and industry.

The son, Ernst H., remained at home until 1888, when he married Miss Caroline Clausing. She was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, November 4, 1866, a daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Kamphoefener) Clausing, natives of Germany. The Clausing children were Henry, William, Edward, George, Alvena and Carolina. After the death of Mr. Clausing his widow married Herman Fowler, and their children were Amy, Ida and Herman.

After their marriage Mr. Hosto and wife began on a rented farm in Leef township, and continued as renters for about ten years. His father then gave him forty acres three miles east of Alhambra, and by the purchase of eighty acres he has acquired a fine homestead. The original farm had been under plow but had no other improvements, and his present estate is the reward of the industry and good management of himself and wife. They

erected a comfortable and attractive two-story farm residence, with commodious farm buildings, planted fruit and shade trees, and today theirs is considered one of the best country homes in the township.

Their home has been blessed with nine children, three of whom, Oliver, Leonard and Earl, died young, and the others are: Benjamin, Arnold, Leo, Alvin, Irene and Ira, all of whom have attended the Rockwell school. The daughter Irene is a music student of Miss Ruby Rockwell, of Leef township.

Mr. Hosto was elected and served for three years as a school director, and has always been a willing worker for the best interests of this community. He and his wife are members of the Alhambra German Evangelical church and among the liberal supporters of that prosperous congregation. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party. The family enjoy a pleasant home life, are good neighbors, and command and deserve the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

FRANK P. HEARNE. A prominent business man of Alton, Illinois, Frank P. Hearne holds a high position among the more valued and highly esteemed citizens of his community, his influence for good being recognized and appreciated. A native of Missouri, he was born near Saint Joseph, coming from English ancestry. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from the immigrant ancestor, his lineage being thus traced: William, Thomas, Ebenezer, Clement, Cannon, Franklin P. and Frank P.

William Hearne, born near London, England, in 1627, became active in military circles, and subsequently commanded a company in Cromwell's army. After the Restoration, he fled from England to America and settled in Maryland, where his death occurred in 1691. His son, Thomas Hearne, was the father of Ebenezer Hearne, who was born in May, 1717, and died in 1785. Clement Hearne married, in 1787, Keziah Cannon, a daughter of Joseph Cannon, of Little Creek, a hundred in Kent county, Delaware. In 1798 he moved with his family to Kentucky, becoming a pioneer of Bourbon county, where both he and his wife died.

Cannon Hearne was born September 30, 1798, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was brought up and educated. He learned the trade of a millwright, but never followed it to any extent, becoming instead a dealer in cattle, mules and hogs, buying in Kentucky and

selling in the Southern markets, continuing thus employed until his death, in 1839. He married Sally Owen, who was born in Kentucky in 1803, and spent her entire life in her native state.

Franklin P. Hearne was born and bred in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Going by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Saint Louis in 1848, he resided there three years, in 1851 removing to Brunswick, Missouri, where for a time he was engaged in the lumber business. He subsequently lived in northwestern Missouri until 1865, when he took up his residence in Hannibal, Missouri. From 1880 until 1892 he resided at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he continued business as a lumberman. From there he removed to Saint Louis, where, three years later, in 1895, his death occurred. His first wife, the mother of Frank P. Hearne, was Mary Ellen Given. She was born in Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Given, who migrated from that state to Missouri in pioneer days, took up land, and was subsequently one of the most extensive agriculturists of the state, operating his land with slave labor. She died in 1864.

Spending his youthful days in Hannibal, Missouri, Frank P. Hearne was educated in the public schools of that place. At the age of seventeen, lured by a daring and venturesome spirit, he joined a company bound for California, and with his companions journeyed across the plains and over the mountains with a mule train, reaching his point of destination at the end of three months. Locating in Colusa county, California, Mr. Hearne was there variously employed for two years, when he returned home, the journey eastward by railway being much quicker than the overland trip westward. Joining his father, he engaged in the lumber business in Arkansas, remaining in that state until 1894, when he removed to Saint Louis, Missouri. From there Mr. Hearne came to Alton, which has since been his place of residence, although his business headquarters are still in Saint Louis. He makes a specialty of buying standing lumber, and contracting with different railroad companies for ties and other lumber, and is carrying on a substantial and extensive business in that branch of industry.

Mr. Hearne married, in 1889, Elizabeth Ellen Hill, who was born in the northeastern part of Missouri, near Keokuk, a daughter of G. W. and Susan (Sinclair) Hill. Three chil-

dren have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, namely: William, who was graduated from the Alton High School with the class of 1911; James; and Susan.

Fraternally Mr. Hearne is a member of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; of Whitfield Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., of Camden, Arkansas; of Belvidere Commandery, K. T.; and a member of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hearne are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hearne belongs to the Alton Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been president during the past five years.

WILLIAM S. HORTON. One of the representative citizens of the village of Livingston in Olive township is William S. Horton, the police magistrate and notary public. He has been identified with this thriving little community some years, and a carpenter and builder by trade he has erected some of the houses which comprise this village. Mr. Horton was born in Calhoun county, Illinois, September 13, 1873, his parents being William J. Horton and Minerva L. Horton. His mother is still living and now resides in Alton, Illinois. His father was born in New York state and came to Calhoun county when a boy, and in the year 1865 he went to California where he became a gold miner. He returned to Calhoun county in 1867 where he and Minerva L. Swift were married and four children were born to them as follows: The oldest, Mrs. Minnie Russell of Edwardsville; William S. Horton of Livingston; Charles E. Horton; and the baby, Mrs. Josephine McKiney, of East Alton, Illinois. Charles met his death in the coal mine at Livingston, Illinois in 1906.

William S. Horton was reared in Calhoun county, where he obtained a common school education. He began his career by working on a farm in the summer and in the mines in the winter. He later learned the carpenter trade and has been engaged in that occupation for a number of years. He is interested in real estate in Madison county, and is a prosperous and active citizen. He is a competent and popular official. He was elected on an independent ticket and his term will expire in the year 1913. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is past prophet of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he supports the Socialist party. Mr. Horton married, in 1905, Miss Alice Derwin,

of Lincoln county, Missouri. They have two children, Reginald, aged nine, and Beulah, aged six.

JOHN M. RINKEL is one of the successful farmers in Madison county, where he has maintained his residence for a period of thirty-seven years—his entire life, and that he has attained a high standing in the community is the result of his own efforts. There is a deep satisfaction in the thought that everything a man possesses is the result of his own work and planning, and such satisfaction Mr. Rinkel is justified in feeling.

On the first day of April, 1874, John M. Rinkel was born on a farm near Carpenter, Illinois. His parents are Edward T. and Eveline (Smith) Rinkel, the father a native of St. Louis, Missouri, while the mother hailed from Germany. After their marriage they located on a farm in Madison county, where they reared their family of eight children and are now living a retired life at Edwardsville, Illinois, enjoying the prosperity of their children and devoted to the German Evangelical church, in whose faith both father and mother believe. The Rinkel children, whose names appear below, were all educated in the district school at Carpenter,—Katie, married to Thomas Koch, resident of Canada and the mother of two children, Maud and George; Mary R., widow of John Miller, and mother of two children, Frank and Elizabeth, in Pin Oak township; T. E. and his wife, Luly (Dietz), residing in Haviland, Kansas, with their six children,—Edward, Herbert, Charles, Oscar, Elmer and Lucy; Josephine, Mrs. C. Hosto, has two children, Elinor and Wilbur; George, with his wife, Minnie (Feldmeyer) and their two sons, George and Clarence, residents of Pin Oak township; Frank, married to Lottie Take, living at Pin Oak township; Walter, married to Augusta Wited, living at Carpenter; and John M., the subject of this biography.

After John M. Rinkel had concluded his educational training in the public schools at Carpenter he assisted his father with the farm work until the year 1900. At that time he left his boyhood home and commenced life on his own responsibilities. During the ensuing four years he rented successively several different farms, each one of which he was able to conduct in a successful manner, on a paying basis. He thus accumulated sufficient money to purchase a tract of land ninety-seven acres in extent, situated five miles northeast of Edwards-

ville, and there he and his wife are living today.

On St. Valentine's day, 1900, Mr. Rinkel was married to Miss Anna K. Conrad, born November 23, 1878, a daughter of William and Caroline (Henze) Conrad, the former a native of St. Louis and the latter of German birth. Mr. and Mrs. William Conrad were the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and four sons and four daughters remain.—William, Minnie, Emma, John, Henry, Louise, Edward and Anna. The children all received their education in the public schools. William married Lena Becker and they now live at Marine with their family of four children. Minnie C. is married to Fred Becker, of Marine township, and they are the parents of six children,—Emma, Lena, Minnie and Freddie (twins), Leonard and Mabel. Emma C. is the wife of William Becker, of Hamel township, and four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Becker, three sons and one daughter. The three sons—William, Eugene and Paul—are all dead, while Helen remains to be the comfort of her parents. John C., married to Emma Shien, lives in Alhambra township, and their only son, John, is deceased. Henry and Edward C. remain at home with their parents. Louise C. married Louis Miller, of Alhambra township.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinkel are both devout members of the German Evangelical church, the husband a communicant since his twelfth year. Mr. Rinkel is aligned as a Republican in politics, but he does not blindly vote with the party to which he claims allegiance; he is broad in his views and he feels that the man who will do the best for the people is the one most deserving of support. Mr. and Mrs. Rinkel are among the representative people of Hamel township, where they enjoy the esteem of their neighbors, who are of the general opinion that the couple are good, generous, hospitable and kind.

HENRY C. SQUIRE. A retired resident of Edwardsville, is one of the men whose labors have been directed to the development of Madison county's agricultural resources and who have won substantial rewards in this vocation.

He was born on a farm near Nameoki, June 26, 1842, and represents one of the oldest families in the county and state. His grandfather, William Squire, was born in England in 1770 and located in Illinois about the time this part of the great Northwest Territory

was given a territorial form of government. At Kaskaskia, the old territorial capital, his son Samuel Squire was born in 1806. Samuel Squire, whose death occurred December 29, 1883, was for many years an influential citizen of this county. He served fifty-five years as justice of the peace and for thirteen years was one of the county commissioners. His first wife was Janet Pierce, who became the mother of Mr. H. C. Squire. The Pierces lived in this part of Illinois before Madison county was organized, and she was born here in 1810. After her death he married Ada Ruggles.

After an education in the country schools Henry C. Squire engaged in farming, and gave to it such industry and business management as to insure success. Starting on a modest basis, he eventually acquired a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Choteau township, and this is today one of the most profitable estates in the county. He lived there until 1890, when he moved to Edwardsville and has since resided in his comfortable home on St. Louis street.

In politics a Republican, he has served his community as justice of the peace and as treasurer of the school district. In citizenship as in business he has been progressive and interested in the welfare of the county. Fraternally he was formerly a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

On December 8, 1875, he married Miss Ethel K. Barnett, a daughter of K. T. O. Barnett, of one of the old Madison county families elsewhere mentioned in this work.

CHRISTIAN H. ZOLLER: The medical profession of Madison county has always been noted for the ability and high standards of its members, and each city and town has had the benefit of the services of physicians of first rank. Among the leading representatives of the profession at Granite City is Dr. Christian H. Zoller, who is one of the younger members of the profession but also represents the high attainments of the modern profession. Dr. Zoller is a graduate of the College of Physicians & Surgeons of St. Louis with the class of 1903, and before beginning individual practice served eighteen months on the staff of the Baptist Hospital of that city. He was engaged in practice in St. Louis until 1907, when he located at Granite City, where he rapidly acquired prestige and a large patronage. Though a general practitioner, he makes a specialty of surgery, and has the reputation of being one of the most skillful surgeons of the

county. His offices are in the Judd & Gonterman building.

Dr. Zoller was born at Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, March 10, 1877, a son of Christian H. and Sarah (Layne) Zoller. Both parents reside in Murphysboro, his father being a retired business man. After graduating from the Murphysboro high school Dr. Zoller attended the state normal at Carbondale, and from there entered medical college to prepare for his profession. He is the physician and surgeon for the National Enameling & Stamping Company. He is a member of the Madison County and the Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks at Granite City.

In 1907 Dr. Zoller married Miss Philippina Hoffman. They are the parents of one daughter, Sarah Margaret.

CHRISTIAN KNACKSTEDT. Daniel Webster once said: "Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Man may be civilized in some degree without great progress in manufactures and with little commerce with his distant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase and fixes himself in some place and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization. A representative of this independent and wholesome class in Madison county is Christian Knackstedt, a farmer and stockman. He was born in Bond county in 1870 and is the son of Christian and Katie (Ludwick) Knackstedt. His parents were natives of Germany, but immigrated to this country early in life and were married in Worden, later taking up their residence in Old Ripley township. The father was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil war, having been first lieutenant of a company of Missouri cavalry. Fraternally he was a member of the order of Workmen. The children born to this worthy couple were as follows: Lena, now Mrs. Albert Gruner, of McPherson county, Kansas; Mary, now Mrs. Frederick Stallhutt, of Worden, Illinois; and Christian, the subject of this review. When Christian was but two years of age his mother died and his father married Johanna Roffmann, five children being born to this union, namely: William, Herman, Charles, Louis and Emma. The children of the Knackstedt household obtained their education in the Ray district

school of Bond county, and also in the German school.

Christian Knackstedt remained beneath the home roof until he became nineteen years old and then obtained employment of farmers in the locality. In 1891 he was united in marriage to Mary Hamann, who was born in Leef township in 1872, the daughter of Christian and Vina (Stolka) Hamann. The father was a native of Germany and a soldier in the German army for several years. The Hamanns were married in St. Louis and their children were Louisa, Henry, William, Emma and Mary, the latter the wife of the immediate subject of this record. All the young people received their education in the Rockwell school. The father was one of Bond county's agriculturists.

Following the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Knackstedt, they located on a rented farm in Bond county, where they resided for three years, and then removed to Madison county, where for nine years they rented land. Their energy and industry and thrift were such in the happy early years that they eventually found themselves financially able to purchase one hundred and seventy acres in Leef township—fine productive land—and here they have ever since resided. In 1911 Mr. Knackstedt purchased fifty-five acres in Saline township. He has proved a sensible and successful farmer as well as a good citizen and his well-tilled fields are eloquent of his excellent methods.

In course of time there came to share the home of these good people six children, namely: Emil, Albert, Edward, Nora, Orville and the baby, Martin, all promising and prepossessing young citizens. The oldest boy, Emil, has finished the Old Ripley township schools.

The subject, being recognized as one of the township's staunch and high-principled citizens, has been called to fill several positions of trust. He filled the office of school director in most satisfactory manner for five years. He also served as township collector of Leef township and was the only collector to win the blue ribbon in Madison county for having collected every cent of tax due. His was the remarkable record of not having one delinquent on his books. In fact, in all good movements he takes an active interest. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Republican and has ever given valuable allegiance to his party.

The fraternal relations of this representative farmer of Leef township extend to the Woodmen's Lodge in Alhambra, and both he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church of Old Ripley, in which he fills the office of trustee. In boyhood he hauled bricks to build this church. Although only now in the prime of life, he has witnessed wonderful changes here since the day he took dressed logs to St. Louis, crossing the Mississippi river on the ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Knackstedt have a pleasant hospitable home and enjoy the possession of hosts of friends, their pleasant personalities and useful, honorable lives making them well-deserving of the same.

JOHN A. SUTTER, a well-known and well-to-do merchant of Alton, is also one of its successful and active business men and an important factor in promoting its prosperity. As a citizen he is held in high repute, while by his excellent character and straightforward business methods he has fully established himself in the esteem and confidence of the people. A son of John Sutter, he was born in Alton, his birth having occurred January 21, 1860.

John Sutter was born in April, 1829, in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, where his parents spent their entire lives. He and a brother who died in early life were the only members of the family to cross the ocean. Completing the course of studies in the public school, he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker and carpenter's trade, becoming an expert in the handling of tools. Embarking on a sailing vessel in 1854, he came to America, being several weeks in making the voyage. After following his trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for a time, he sailed down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Tennessee, where he worked for awhile on a large plantation. Coming to Alton in 1857, he followed carpentering until 1864, when he engaged in the retail furniture and undertaking business. He succeeded well in his operations, and in 1870 started a furniture factory, which proved to be an unwise proceeding, as in eighteen months he closed his plant and resumed the retail furniture business. In 1899, having acquired a fair share of this world's goods, he gave up active pursuits, and lived retired until his death, in February, 1907. The maiden name of the wife of John Sutter was Anna Schaefer. She was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, where her parents were life-long residents.

The only child reared by his parents, John A. Sutter attended the schools of his native city as a boy and youth. Trained to habits of industry and thrift, he began assisting his father in the store while yet a lad, and ere many years had mastered the details of the furniture trade. Upon the retirement of his father, Mr. Sutter succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted in a systematic manner, finding both pleasure and profit in its management.

**MATHIAS B. PEARCE.** One of the most prominent and prosperous of the agriculturists and stock raisers and dealers of Madison county, Illinois, is Mathias B. Pearce, whose splendid farm of three hundred and sixty highly improved acres is situated in Olive township, of which for one term Mr. Pearce served as supervisor. This venerable gentleman has ever taken an active part and interest in public affairs and stands high in local councils. He was born in Saline township, Madison county, on March 29, 1839, and is the son of James and Frances (Martin) Pearce. They came to Madison county among the pioneers, as early, in fact, as 1815, and located in Pin Oak township. They made two subsequent removals, the first to Saline township and the second to Olive township, in 1848. The father resided here until his death, in 1864. The mother was born in the state of Kentucky and survived her husband for a number of years, her demise occurring in 1872. Of the five children born to these worthy Illinois citizens, four were still living in 1911, and are as follows: Sarah E., wife of Dr. William Olive, of Houston, Texas; Rachel M., wife of James Faber, of Texas; Mathias B., of this review; and T. M. Pearce, of Burleson, Texas. These were the children of his second marriage, eight sons and a daughter being born to a previous union, but all of the number being deceased with the exception of James Pearce, of California.

Mathias B. Pearce passed his boyhood days in Saline and Olive townships, and such education as he received was in the subscription schools. However, the educational discipline was of a decidedly limited character, but he has much repaired its deficiencies since those days by his own intelligent reading and study. Young Mathias remained under the home roof until his marriage at about nineteen years of age. Miss Margaret A. Keown becoming his wife, and the year of their union being 1858. Mrs. Pearce was born in Madison county and like her husband lived within its

pleasant boundaries throughout the course of her useful life, dying March 31, 1871. To them were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy, and the remainder are as follows: Edward Pearce is a druggist at Worden, Illinois; Larkin A. Pearce is located at Alhambra and is a rural mail carrier; George Pearce, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Pharmacy, died December 19, 1910, at Ft. Worth, Texas; and Mary Frances, who married Ellis Olive, died, leaving four children, three of whom survive.

The subject has lived on his present farm since 1858. This tract, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, consists of three hundred and sixty acres. His dealing in live stock engrosses him largely, his operations in the same being on a scale of many car-loads. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and aids in the promotion of business and social harmony by a straightforward course as a citizen. He is not a member of any church.

**H. D. WETZEL,** proprietor of a hardware store in Alhambra, is regarded by his fellow citizens as a man of uprightness and honesty of intent and deed, and his business methods are a reflection of his character. No business can be upright while it leans to doubtful methods, and the fact that Mr. Wetzel's store is receiving the large share of patronage which it enjoys is indication of the satisfaction which is felt by his customers. Mr. Wetzel is not one of those who thinks that to take undue profit from a customer is a sign of astuteness, any more than it is a sign of financial genius to give a blind man short change.

Mr. Wetzel was born on a farm one mile north of Alhambra, June 7, 1859. His grandfather, Frank Wetzel, was one of the pioneers of St. Clair county, Illinois, and he was subject to numerous hardships and privations such as were characteristic of life at that date. At one time he was driving his oxen across the Mississippi river, which was frozen over; as he was about to step on the ice he discovered that it was very thin, and, unable to recall his cattle, he saw the ice break and the animals drown, while he was powerless to render any assistance. He had in his wagon a dollar's worth of green coffee, a luxury for his good wife; the coffee went down with the wagon, and although Grandmother Wetzel regretted the loss of her coffee, she was only too thankful that her husband had been spared a like fate. Grandfather and Grandmother Wetzel were natives of Germany and had immigrated to America in 1844, with their son, John, then

a young man. He remained in St. Clair county, Illinois, until his marriage to Miss Gertrude Tripple, likewise of German birth. The couple commenced their wedded life in Alhambra township, where Mr. Wetzel engaged in farming and where they reared their nine children, five sons and four daughters, as follows,—Philip, Mary, Frank, Lizzie, Sophia, Johnnie (deceased), Clara, Johnnie and Henry (whose name initiates this biography). The children grew in an atmosphere of industry and contentment; their home was the scene of much merry-making and at times of sadness. One event in particular was such a shock to the father that his hair turned white in three days; he was engaged in team work one day, accompanied by his sixteen-year old son, Johnnie; the lad fell from the wagon, head foremost; the blow rendered him unconscious and he never rallied again. When Father and Mother Wetzel migrated to Alhambra township they found an unbroken wilderness and Mrs. Wetzel often quaintly remarked that all she could see was the prairie and Heaven. With characteristic industry and perseverance they worked industriously to make their home; they had both been accustomed to the rigors of pioneer life and they expected all sorts of hardships. Their first bedstead they made of walnut wood, which they themselves nailed together. Father Wetzel recognized the benefits of religious training in the community, and he was active in assisting to build the first German Evangelical church in Alhambra, which stands today as a monument to the energy and zeal of these pioneers. Mr. Wetzel and his wife were both honored members of the church. In the course of the years of Father Wetzel's residence in Alhambra township his industry was rewarded by success and at the time of his death he was the owner of a thousand acres of good land.

The first twenty-four years of the life of H. D. Wetzel were passed on his father's farm, during which time he received some schooling and learned also how to do all kinds of farm work. He today owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres of finely cultivated land, two miles from Alhambra in Olive township. He is also the proprietor of the well-known hardware store in Alhambra, where he is conducting a successful business and he himself is regarded as one of the enterprising merchants of Alhambra.

In 1883 Mr. Wetzel was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Henties, of Marine, Illinois. She was a daughter of Fred and Catherine

Henties, honored residents of Madison county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel became the parents of three children,—Edwin, married to Hilda Sager, now residing at Trenton, Illinois; Mabel, who died at the age of six years; and Joseph, fourteen years old, at home with his father. On the 17th of February, 1897, the mother of these three children was summoned to the rest eternal, and in 1899 Mr. Wetzel was wedded to Miss Gussie Tripple, of Trenton, Illinois, where she was born in 1865. She is a daughter of Philip and Eva Tripple. To this second union two sons were born,—Clinton, aged eight years, and Madison, who did not survive infancy. All Mr. Wetzel's children have attended the Alhambra school, which is said to have produced more teachers than any township in Madison county.

In his political sympathies Mr. Wetzel has ever been staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, while his religious beliefs have remained true to the faith in which he was trained (that which is taught by the German Evangelical church), and his membership, as well as that of his wife, is in the church which Father Wetzel helped to establish. Mr. Wetzel is classed among the representative business men of Alhambra; his good-natured and genial manners have won for him many friends and his commercial integrity has commanded the confidence of the community.

CHARLES O. NASH, merchant tailor at Edwardsville, was born in the city of St. Louis, in January, 1874, and has lived in Edwardsville since he was four years old. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city, and he began his career as a clerk and has worked his way to independence in business. He is a practical tailor and his shop has a reputation among a large patronage.

Mr. Nash is a son of Charles H. and Sarah B. (Williamson) Nash. They are natives of Ohio, came to Illinois in early life, and in 1878 located at Edwardsville, where they still reside.

In 1909 Mr. Nash married Miss Fannie Mahler, of Edwardsville. Mr. Nash is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

EDWIN H. RIEHL. One of the most valuable and interesting citizens of Godfrey township, Madison county, is Edwin H. Riehl, a florist, horticulturist and expert fruit grower. Mr. Riehl has experienced no small amount of material success and prosperity, but he is over all and above all a scientist who loves his work and whose investigations and discoveries in



his delightful field have made the world richer, and particularly that portion of it known as Madison county, Illinois. He is a constant student of his calling and keeps in touch with what florists and horticulturists are finding out over all the world.

Mr. Riehl was born May 31, 1869, in Jersey county, Illinois, and is a son of E. A. and Mathilda (Roesch) Riehl. The father is a native of St. Louis county, Missouri, and the mother of Stuttgart, Germany. The subject is following in the paternal footsteps, for his father also holds high rank as a horticulturist. The date of the elder gentleman's exodus to Illinois was 1865 and shortly thereafter he purchased a farm in Jersey county, which was the scene of his enlightened operations in fruit growing. His fine fruit farm is situated on the border between Madison and Jersey counties. E. A. Riehl was the father of nine children. Frank is a resident in Washington state, where he is famous as a crack shot and where he represents the Union Metallic Arms Company; Helen, now Mrs. McLennan, makes her home at Corvallis, Oregon; Alice, Mrs. Starr, resides at Olympia, Washington; Anna, now Mrs. Thompson, is a teacher and missionary at Wonsan, Korea; Amelia, Julia, Emma and Walter as yet remain beneath the home roof.

Mr. Riehl, immediate subject of this review, resided with his father until his thirty-second year and under the excellent tutelage of that gentleman received his training in the department of agriculture, of which he is at the present time such an ornament. In 1901 he established himself upon a more independent footing and came to Godfrey township, where he purchased a small but valuable farm, forty-five acres in extent, upon which to grow flowers and fruit. The place which was known as the John Howard Nursery, had previously been used for this purpose, but was run down and neglected, but Mr. Riehl, with characteristic energy and enterprise proceeded to build it up and has been wonderfully successful in this. He is widely known as an experimenter and propagandist of new fruits and his nursery is a rarely interesting place. He is now engaged in conducting an experimental station for the Illinois State Horticultural Society and it is his distinction to have originated hundreds of varieties of new strawberries which are recognized as the best on the market. The love of discovery was innate in him apparently, for as a boy he originated the Ruby Strawberry. Other fine fruits of which

he is the originator are the Monarch and Gorgeous Mulberry, the Illinois Peach, Riehl's Best Pear. He also has thousands of seedlings, unnamed, but numbered. The open secret of his success is the fact that he loves his work.

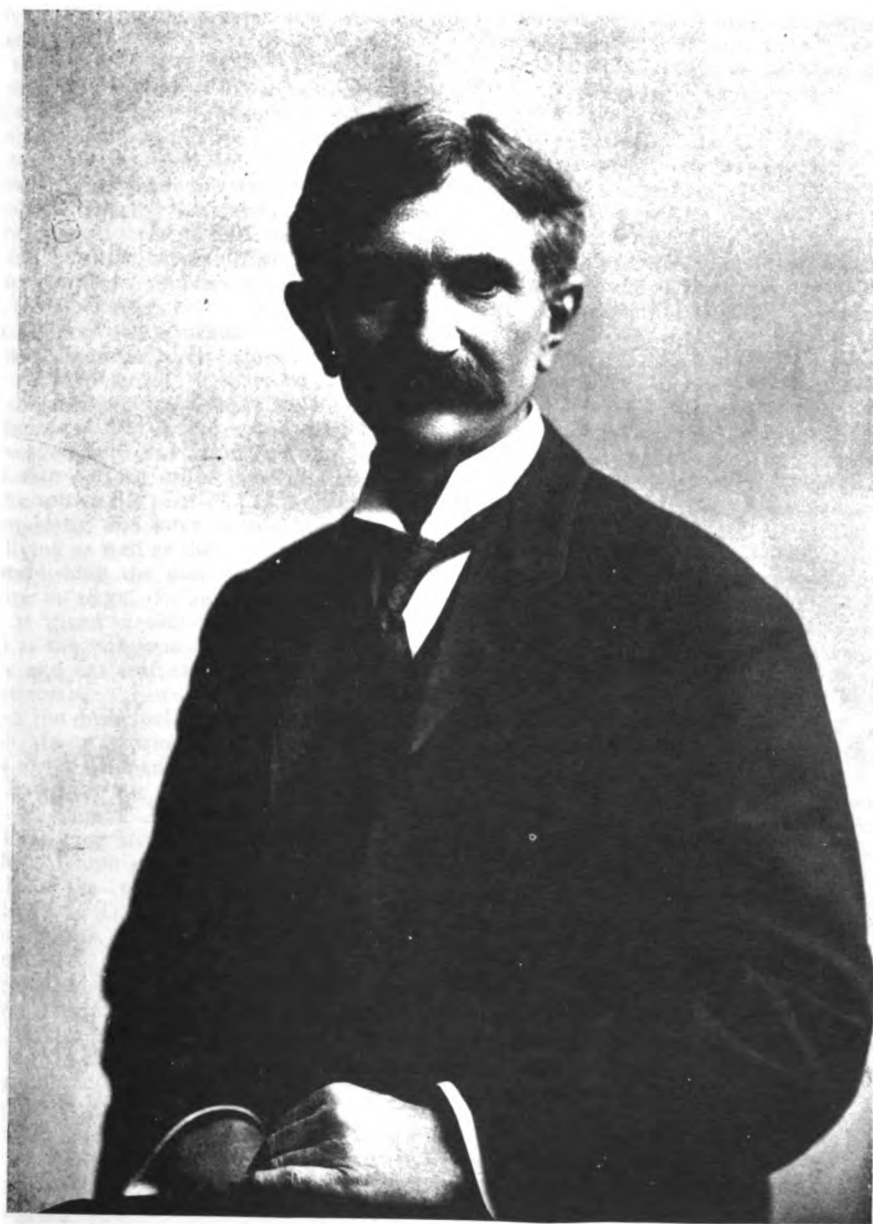
Not the least interesting of Mr. Riehl's labors are those with flowers. His ten acres of peonies is one of the show places of Madison county in blooming time, his being particularly of the May varieties. He is a wholesale florist. He also raises the finest sweet potatoes, his field with its even vine-covered rows being a beautiful sight. He raises thousands of roses, and over one hundred thousand gladiolas, peonies and dahlias yearly.

Mr. Riehl has for ten years been president of the Alton Horticultural Society (the second oldest society in the United States) and for the ten years previous he was secretary of the organization. He is talented as an editorial writer, was formerly assistant editor of the Rural World and is a member at the present time of the Advisory Board of the Farmer's Voice, published in St. Louis.

Mr. Riehl was happily married in 1899, the young woman to become his bride being Olive M. Lowe, daughter of Samuel S. and Belle (Cooper) Lowe, old residents of Upper Alton, where they were born and reared. Samuel Lowe is a son of William C. Lowe, a pioneer of this locality, and the mother is a daughter of L. J. Cooper, one of the first sheriffs of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Riehl share their delightful home with the following quartet of children: Norma, Archie, Virginia and Allan E.

N. O. NELSON, founder of the model manufacturing village of Leclair, near Edwardsville, was born in Lillesand, Norway, September 11, 1844. He was two years old when his parents and a party of seventy neighbors came to this country by way of New Orleans in 1846, in pursuit of that larger activity and liberty which the far-famed prairies of the west and the republican doctrines of the country offered to all who were fitted to use them. They settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, where his father carried on farming for a number of years, and where N. O. Nelson was reared and received his early education. During the Civil war he served in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

In 1868 he married Almeria Posegate, the daughter of a leading citizen of St. Joseph. There were five children, only two of whom are now living—Julia Nelson Lawnin and



*H. O. Nelson*



Charlotte Nelson Burroughs, who reside in Edwardsville.

In 1872 he moved to St. Louis and within a year was partner in a thriving business. The Jay Cooke panic of '73 disposed his partner to give up the business, but Mr. Nelson persuaded him to make a stand till they were overwhelmed. They made the stand and weathered the storm. In 1877 he started his own business on Second street in St. Louis. Since that time his business of manufacturing and jobbing of plumbers' supplies has grown to enormous proportions.

Mr. Nelson was a member of the St. Louis citizens committee that helped to settle the great railroad strike of 1877, when riot and destruction swept from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. The irrepressible conflict that then waged between Capital on the one side and Labor on the other is what determined Mr. Nelson to his plan of profit-sharing with his employes, and later caused him to better their living as well as their working conditions by establishing the manufacturing village of Leclaire in 1890. In another portion of this work is given a sketch of this community, which is the only one of its kind in Madison county and has features which are of particular interest to the world at large. Here are located the principal factories of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company. The general offices of the company are at St. Louis, and another branch of the manufacturing department is at Bessemer, Alabama. They maintain branch jobbing stores at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Memphis and Pueblo. The principal officials of the company are: N. O. Nelson, president; L. D. Lawnin and A. B. Pierce, vice-presidents, and J. B. Chambers, secretary and treasurer.

Through his original ideas on profit-sharing and co-operation, and his ability to have his plans carried out on a practical and paying basis, Mr. Nelson has achieved a world-wide reputation among circles interested in social and industrial economics.

In 1895 he was a delegate to the meeting in London, England, of the Co-operative and Profit-sharing Associations the world over. From 1887 to 1890 Mr. Nelson was a member of the St. Louis city council, but aside from this has never been identified with politics, except on the board and independent basis of standing for the best in men, methods and ideas, regardless of party affiliations. His interest in profit-sharing, co-operation and philanthropy has grown with years, and at the present time is particularly directed toward

ameliorating the condition of the poor in New Orleans.

Mr. Nelson's home is at Leclaire, adjoining Edwardsville, where he is one of the most esteemed citizens.

JOSEPH LUDWIG. To be numbered among the prominent, prosperous and progressive citizens of Madison county is Joseph Ludwig, whose finely improved farm of two hundred acres is located three and three-fourths miles north of Saline, and who in addition to general farming raises stock extensively. He is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred here in 1868, the son of John and Eva (Aebly) Ludwig, natives of Germany. The elder man was also a farmer by occupation and made his residence in Leef township. He and his capable wife were good and industrious people and their right living was rewarded by prosperity which enabled them to purchase several farms, together comprising some one thousand acres, all of this having grown from the most modest beginnings. Their union was blessed by the birth of a number of children, as follows: Mary, Barbara, Anna, John, deceased, David and Daniel, twins, who died in infancy; Christian, Adolph, Emil and Joseph. This family proved one creditable to the community and they were characterized by true German thrift and energy. The subject's father and mother were excellent citizens and contributed very materially to the upbuilding of the interests of the community in which they lived. They were members of the German church of Grant Fork. They trained their children in the way they should go and when they arrived at manhood they were counted as men of sterling character, honest and industrious and commanding the respect and confidence of the community.

Joseph Ludwig spent his boyhood and youth beneath the parental roof-tree and assisted his father in the conduct of his estate until 1900. Upon the death of the father in that year he continued to live upon the old homestead with his mother and his brothers John and Emil, who relieved her of responsibilities. In 1903 he laid the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage to Lena Ambuehl, who was born in Saline township in 1882 and is a daughter of Benedict and Margaret (Auer) Ambuehl. The former was a native of America and the latter of Grabunden, Switzerland. The mother emigrated when a young woman and she was married to Mr. Ambuehl in Highland. The father was a farmer, his estate being situated two miles south of Saline, and consisting of three hundred and eighty-five

acres of fine, productive land. Their family consisted of Benjamin, deceased; Albert, August, Edwin, Maggie, Emma, Ella, and Lena, wife of the subject of this record. With the exception of August, Edwin and Ella, the Ambuehl children obtained their education in the Kaufman and Fairview schools. They have married and settled nearby, filling the useful avocations of life, most of them, being farmers.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig began housekeeping on the former's land, which consists of one hundred and twenty acres and is situated three and three-fourths miles north of Saline. This farm he has taken great pains to beautify and improve and he appreciates it the more in that it came from his father. The older man previous to his death divided his property among his children. The subject has also purchased eighty additional acres, has built new farm buildings and made marked improvement, his well-tilled fields attesting to his excellent methods. Today he owns one of the finest country homes in Leef township. He is interested in raising fine stock, principally Holstein. His business principles are such as to commend him for public trust and he has served in the office of township collector and has proved ever ready to give sympathy and support to all just measures. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig share their home with one son, Clarence, born June 26, 1905, and now six years of age, this promising child at the present time attending his first term of school in the very school his father attended—Reudy school. The subject and his wife belong to the German Evangelical church of Grant Fork in which Mr. Ludwig holds the office of trustee. Mrs. Ludwig is a prominent member of the Ladies' Aid Society. They are good members of society and it is indeed appropriate to incorporate record of their lives in this history of Madison county.

**UTTEN SMITH NIXON.** Endowed by nature with great mechanical ability and decidedly artistic tastes, Utten Smith Nixon, of Alton, has paid especial attention to the development and cultivation of his native talents, and is now one of the best architects in this part of Madison county. A son of William Nixon, he was born April 22, 1861, at Volcano, California, in the Sacramento valley. His grandfather, Robert Nixon, was born in England, of English ancestry, and lived in his native land until after the death of his wife, when he came to America to spend his declining

years with his children, dying in Madison county, Illinois. He reared three children, namely: William; Nicholas, who spent his last days in California; and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Dunferd, a Madison county farmer, and after his death went to California, where her death occurred.

Born in London, England, in 1815, William Nixon came to the United States in early manhood, locating in Madison county, Illinois. He soon secured a position as clerk, and a short time later opened a store in Alton, and was here successfully employed in mercantile pursuits until failing health forced him to seek a more genial climate. Embarking at New York city on a sailing vessel, he went by way of the Isthmus to California, being six weeks on the water. For five years he resided in the Sacramento valley, and then, having received no permanent benefit while there, returned to Madison county, Illinois, and died at the Dunferd farm, near Alton, a few days after his arrival home.

The maiden name of the wife of William Nixon was Georgianna Smith. She was born in England, a daughter of Utten Smith, who immigrated from England to America with his family, and was for a time engaged in farming near Rushville, Illinois, but later removed to Alton, where he spent his last days. She married for her second husband James Hawkins. By her union with her first husband she reared four children, as follows: William, Catherine, and Utten Smith and Robert D., twins. By her marriage with Mr. Hawkins she had two children, May and Rose.

But two years old when his parents returned to Madison county, Utten Smith Nixon was here reared and educated. Naturally of an active and enterprising disposition, possessing a resolute will and an honorable ambition to succeed, he began the development of his mechanical ingenuity, and after learning carpentry in all its branches, became a contractor and builder. While thus employed, Mr. Nixon made a study of architecture, and when proficient in the art entered a broader field of action, becoming an architect. In this profession Mr. Nixon has been exceedingly prosperous, and has designed many large church edifices and school buildings in this vicinity, and also many private residences.

Mr. Nixon married, in 1889, Mary Kennedy, who was born on a farm in Wood River township, Madison county, Illinois. Her father, Robert Kennedy, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch ancestry. Coming to Illinois in early days, he bought land in Wood River

township and improved a farm, on which he lived many years, although he spent his last days in Bethalto. Mr. Kennedy married Julia Titchnel, who was born in Alton, where her father, William Titchnel, located on coming to Madison county from Virginia, his native state. She is still living and has seven children, as follows: Cornelia, Edwin, Ellen, Kate, Robert, Mary (now Mrs. Nixon) and Jennie. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon has been brightened by the birth of five children, namely: Mary, Georgina (died in infancy), Alice, William and Joseph.

Politically Mr. Nixon is a straightforward Republican, and for eight years has served as a member of the State Board of Equalization. Fraternally he belongs to Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; to Franklin Chapter, R. A. M.; to Fleur de Lis Lodge, K. of P.; and to Alton Lodge, B. P. O. E.

**HENRY C. EILERT.** A list of the leading agriculturists and stockmen of Madison county would contain the name of Henry C. Eilert, who owns a valuable and well developed farm in Olive township. He is immediately descended from the thrifty and progressive German stock which has proved so beneficial to our American citizenship, both of his parents having been natives of the Fatherland. They came to the United States in youth in quest of the wider opportunities to be encountered here, located in Madison county and here met and married and made their permanent home. The father passed on to his reward in 1879, but his devoted wife survives him and makes her home in Staunton. They became the parents of the following children: Christ, who died in infancy; Louise, widow of Henry Sievers; Henry C., of this review; Christ and William, citizens of Staunton.

Henry C. Eilert was reared upon his father's homestead farm and through actual experience became familiar with the great basic industry in all its departments. He divided his youthful energies between assisting in the farm work and attending school, and did not desert his desk in the school room until his attainment to about the age of seventeen years. This was about the year 1879, his birth having occurred in Olive township March 17, 1863, and his parents being Christ and Louise (Bode) Eilert. His father died at about the time he finished school and the greater part of the responsibilities of farm life fell upon his young shoulders. He resided with his mother until his marriage to Louise F. Sievers, who was born October 6, 1862. Their union was

solemnized February 20, 1887. Mrs. Eilert, like her husband, was born and reared in Madison county, near Prairietown, and she attended the same school as the young fellow who was to be her husband. They began their married life as renters of farming property, but although they began modestly, they have prospered exceedingly, and are now to be numbered among the county's large land holders, owning two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. Their success has been the logical result of their industry, thrift and good management. Mr. Eilert is a self-made man, and, like most of this typically American product, an excellent citizen. His stock raising is an important part of his work. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and in his political convictions subscribes to the articles of faith of the Republican party. As evidence of the confidence in which he is held in the community is the fact that he has served for three years as highway commissioner and with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. Both he and his worthy wife are excellent representatives of an excellent race—the German, their connection with the Fatherland being but one generation removed. They are honest and upright citizens and generally respected.

Mr. and Mrs. Eilert have five children, their eldest daughter, Louise, being the wife of Henry Schuette, and their hospitable home being shared with the following quartette of sons and daughters: Henry W., Sophie L., Ida F. and Hermann.

**FRIDOLIN J. OSWALD.** Mr. Oswald's abilities as an architect are not only generally conceded in Madison county, Illinois, but his professional reputation is national. On more than one occasion he has been entertained with the highest executive of the land, and he has received many exhibitions of the sense of appreciation which is accorded to his genius and to his personality. In proportion to its size there is no town in Madison county, which has given to the public so large a number of men of distinction as Alhambra, and Mr. Oswald is notable among these men of enterprise as one who has contributed greatly towards the interests of his country by adoption.

The birth of this great man occurred on the 5th day of March, 1839, in Naefles, Canton Glarus, Switzerland. He is the second son of a family of twelve children, of whom Balthasar and Anna Katherina Oswald were the parents. The Oswald children, whose names are as follows,—Balthasar, Anna Magdalena, Maria Barbara, Anna Katharine, Carl Joseph,

Antone B., Melchior, Katharina, Mathias, Anna K., John J., and Fridolin J.—received their education at the school in their home village and Fridolin J. is the only one who attended college. At the age of thirteen years his schooling ceased for a time and he worked for twelve months in a factory which paid him the munificent sum of ten cents per day, and he boarded at home. At the expiration of the year he assisted his father with the home duties until he was sixteen years of age, when he determined to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving a three years' apprenticeship he obtained employment in the city of Zurich; he had already felt the need of further education, and his spare moments during his stay in Zurich were devoted to the study of elementary mathematics and free-hand drawing, and later he went to Munich, Germany, to complete his education in the study of scientific, technical and mathematical work, at the same time working on the "Königlichen Bautewerk Schule" (Building College) in order to earn the means of defraying his expenses. In 1864 he graduated as an architect and received the prize diploma, as a mark of his high standing, and he forthwith returned home, where he was employed as an architect for a year. His income was, however, very small and he felt that the class of work which he was capable of doing was deserving of higher remuneration, and determined to come to America, where a man's pay is more in accordance with his merits than is the case in the European countries in general. In 1865 he immigrated from his native land, embarked on a vessel bound for New Orleans, Louisiana, and on his arrival in that southern metropolis he immediately took passage on a river boat and went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the carpentering business for a time, while waiting for an opportunity to use his architectural abilities and experience. In 1866 he went to Marine, Illinois, and worked on the new mill building there; he next moved to Saline, where he was appointed by the Hon. F. K. Whittemore (ex-state treasurer of Illinois) as his overseer and collector of rents for his Madison county farms; this position Mr. Oswald has continued to hold up to the present time. As this was only a side line, Mr. Oswald was also able to do other work, and he did considerable business as a contractor and builder in Saline (now called Grant Fork) during the years of his residence in that town. In 1883

he moved to Alhambra, and during the first two years of his life in that place he departed altogether from his vocational work and engaged in the grain elevator business. He was unfortunate in the loss of his elevators by fire, so that his efforts in the grain elevator line were a failure, and after losing all that he had been able to accumulate since he came to America he returned to the work for which he is fitted by nature and by training,—that of surveying and architectural work.

In 1901 he received an appointment from Governor Yates as member of the State Board of Examining Architects; he was re-appointed by Governor Deneen, on his assumption of office, and Mr. Oswald still retains the position on the board. In 1903 he was elected as one of the five architects to draw plans for the Illinois Building for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

On the 13th of October, 1868, Mr. Oswald married Miss Maria Elizabeth Rall, born June 2, 1852, at Highland, Illinois, where her parents were wedded, and where they raised their eight children,—Rosa, John (the only son), Barbara, Lena, Caroline, Sophia, Emma and Maria. The parents (Jacob and Marie Anna (Schweind) Rall, gave their children the benefits of the educational advantages which were afforded by the public school of Highland. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald nine children were born,—Maria Anna, Fridolin J., Caroline, Wilhelm J., Louis J., Wilhelmina M., Ida Katharine, Emma Alice and Mabel L. These children attended the Alhambra school, where three of the daughters, Wilhelmina, Ida and Emma, and the son, Louis, were all graduated with honors and they fitted themselves for teaching. Miss Wilhelmina's first school was the Spangel district school; then she taught for two years at the Gehrig school and subsequently was appointed to the primary room in the Maryville public school, taught there for three years and is re-engaged for 1912. Miss Ida began to teach at the age of seventeen, taught for the ensuing five years at Glen Carbon and has taught two years in her home school at Alhambra. Miss Emma has taught three years at the Stalling district school. These three young ladies have made a record for themselves in this high calling of life—that of imparting instruction to others. Maria Anna Oswald married James W. Carey, of St. Louis, and they have a family of three children,—Olivia, Winifred and James. Fridolin Oswald

married Mattie Scharf and makes his home in New Douglas; their only child, Julius, is deceased. Wilhelm Oswald married Louisa Beckman and they live with their three children, Alonzo F., Mildred M. and Leona M., in Alhambra. Caroline, the wife of James A. Mathews, resides in St. Louis, Missouri.

In his political beliefs Mr. Oswald is a partisan of the principles laid down by the Republicans, and he is very proud of his party, who in their turn have shown their appreciation of his sterling character and executive abilities by electing him to various public offices. He has held at various times the following positions,—school and village trustee, president and treasurer of Alhambra, justice of the peace, notary public and postmaster; he also served eight terms on the county board of supervisors and one term as county surveyor; in 1895 he was elected trustee of the Illinois Society of Civil Engineers and Surveyors and in 1908 he served as member of the County Board of Review and Assessment. He has been the guest of honor at many banquets and he has participated in many social events where he was one of a select coterie of distinguished personages. In 1899 he received an invitation from Governor J. P. Tanner and Mayor Harrison of Chicago to assist in the ceremony of laying the corner stone for the United States Government Building of Chicago. In 1901 he received an invitation from Governor Yates to attend a reception and banquet given in honor of President Roosevelt at Springfield, Illinois, and on the 31st day of August of the same year he was one of the three delegates of Madison county who dined with President Roosevelt, the other two honored guests being Senator Brenholt and the Hon. C. N. Travous. In the year 1907 he helped to organize the Citizens State Bank of Alhambra, was one of its directors and has continued as such up to the present time. In the spring of 1911 Mr. Oswald received an invitation from Governor Deneen to attend a reception and banquet at the Governor's mansion in Springfield, given in honor of President Taft. Miss Wilhelmina Oswald accompanied her father on that occasion and she was presented to the president. Pages might be filled with an account of the social honors which Mr. Oswald has gained, but he is of a modest disposition and opposed to ostentation of any sort; at heart he is the same as he was as a lad, when he used to tend sheep on the Alps and often for a week at a time he would

not see a person or any human habitation. He never felt alone at that time, as he had resources in himself; just so today, and although he is sought by many these social festivities are not an essential part of his life.

GEORGE DICKSON, C. E. Born, bred and educated in Alton, George Dickson, a well-known civil engineer and prominent citizen, has ever evinced a warm interest in the welfare of his native city, aiding, as opportunity occurred, its growth and development. Ranking as one of the best engineers and surveyors in this part of Madison county, he is kept busily employed in his chosen profession. He comes of Virginia ancestry, his grandfather, Mark Dickson, Sr., having been a native of the Old Dominion.

Mark Dickson, Sr., the representative of an English family that settled in Virginia in colonial times, became an extensive landholder and operated his large plantation with slave labor. He was in the war of 1812 under General Jackson. Subsequently freeing his slaves, he removed with his family to the territory of Indiana, settling near Tippecanoe. A few years later he settled at Middleton, Ohio, where he improved a good water power and established a flour mill and general country store, which he conducted successfully until his death, carrying on an extensive business. He was twice married, by his first wife having three sons, John, William and Mark, Jr. During the Civil war John served in the Confederate army, while William fought bravely on the Union side. Mark, Jr., was a soldier in the Mexican war.

Born in Middleton, Ohio, in 1814, Mark Dickson, Jr., left home in early manhood and came to Alton, Illinois, where he embarked in the real estate business and in addition operated a stock farm near Brighton. He was very successful in both lines of industry, and ere his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-six years old, he acquired considerable wealth, owning both city and county property. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Mellen, was born in Montreal, Canada, a daughter of James Mellen, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, where his father, Mr. Dickson's maternal great-grandfather, was a large shipping merchant. James Mellen was sent to college when a youth and while pursuing his studies met Alice Gordon, a cousin of Lord Byron. They fell in love, but Miss Gordon's parents, who were of royal blood, would not consent to their marriage. Taking matters, there fore,



into their own hands, the young couple eloped, fleeing to Canada, and locating in Montreal. There the wife subsequently died, leaving four children. After the death of the wife, Mr. Mellen came with his family to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where in course of time he died. Mrs. Maria (Mellen) Dickson survived her husband, passing away at the age of fifty-four years. She reared three children, all of whom reside in Alton, as follows: Mary, wife of Captain E. D. Young; George, the special subject of this sketch; and Mark.

George Dickson was born at Alton, April 22, 1848. Acquiring his rudimentary education under private tutorship he subsequently continued his studies at Shurtleff College. On leaving school he was for a time engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, but relinquished it to engage in his present profession of surveyor and civil engineer, in which he is an adept. He was city engineer of Alton ten years, county surveyor eight years, and he has been selected to lay out and built street car lines in this locality and has manifested marked ability. Fraternally Mr. Dickson is a member of Piasa Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MRS. FRANCES S. BROWN is one of the most familiar figures in Alhambra township, Madison county, Illinois, in fact there is no mature member of the community who does not know Mrs. Brown and her daughter, Mrs. Hastings. The tie between mother and daughter, always of an intimate nature, is exceptionally close in the case of these two women, and a biography of the one must necessarily include a history of the other's life.

Born on the 14th day of May, 1851, Mrs. Brown began her life in Illinois. She is one of the six children of William and Jincy Hoxey, the father a native of Illinois and the mother originating in Kentucky. Father Hoxey, obtained a meagre education in the district schools, but it was necessary that he should devote his time to earning money, so he was compelled to forego further education. As he grew to manhood he entered a government grant of land for himself and also a place for his mother. He married a woman who proved to be a true helpmeet to him, she being both loving and industrious. Success crowned the combined efforts of the worthy couple and from time to time they

were enabled to add to their holdings. In 1896 Mrs. Hoxey's death occurred, and the good wife, the tender mother and the true friend was laid to rest, her daughter, Frances S. (Mrs. Brown) having remained with her during her last illness, carefully anticipating every want and easing her last hours. She continued to reside with her father, his companion in the evening of life. He was the proprietor of six hundred acres of land at this time, and he had had deeds made out to all of his children, giving to each one a home. These deeds he held during his life, and at the time of his death, in 1902, each child,—Mary, Sarah, John, James, Maggie and Frances,—received his or her portion of the inheritance. The husband was laid to rest by the side of his wife—the beloved companion of his wedded life.

Mrs. Brown's girlhood was spent in her native place, where she attended school, and at a very early age was united in marriage to William D. Brown, a farmer and school teacher. On the 21st day of November, 1874, their little daughter, Grace A., was born; a year later the mother became a widow and to her alone was left the responsibility of raising the little life entrusted to her care. She went home to her parents, cheering them by her devotion, while they were able to assist her, out of their experience, to bring up her daughter. Grace A. Brown received an excellent education, as well as careful training at home and was a pupil in the Suhre school. In 1892 she wedded Joseph Hastings, a young farmer, whose birth occurred in Olive township, Illinois. He is a son of Jesse and Virginia Ann Hastings, the father a native of Illinois, and the mother began her life in Pennsylvania. In course of time three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings,—Beatrice, Hazel Bernice and Hoxey B.—three bright, energetic children, true types of American childhood. Beatrice was born in 1900 and she is a most interesting student in the seventh grade of the Suhre school, she is most attractive in appearance and has twice received a prize for beauty at baby shows; Hazel Bernice's birth occurred in 1904 and in 1912 she will be in the third grade; while Hoxey B. his grandfather's namesake, has not yet commenced his schooling.

Mrs. Hastings' paternal grandfather, James Brown, was one of the oldest, most respected residents of Maryland. Born in New Hampshire, where he received his educational train-





*Ernst Loeper & Family*

ing, when a young man he started west on horseback with the intention of making his fortune. When he had arrived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he met a Mr. Brookhart, of Boonsboro, to whom the young man confided his aspirations. Mr. Brookhart, attracted by the personality of the youth, persuaded him to make Maryland the scene of his endeavors, and in consequence Mr. Brown taught school in Boonsboro, Maryland, for twenty-five years and resided in Clearspring for over fifty years. Many men who have become prominent in the history of Maryland owe their early education to Mr. Brown's excellent methods of instruction. Among his pupils were the Hon. George French and ex-Senator William T. Hamilton. Mr. Brown's talents were not simply in the pedagogical line, but he was also a successful surveyor, neat and accurate in his work, and for a number of terms he was the able incumbent of the office of county surveyor in Maryland. He had very decided political views, without being at all bigotted, and tendered his allegiance to the Republican party. His wife was a Miss Mowry before her marriage, and by this union became the parents of three sons,—Charles E., William D. and Z. Taylor. Mr. Brown was possessed of brilliancy of mind and virtues of character, and was regarded as a pattern worthy of emulation.

Mrs. Brown, with her daughter, son-in-law and grandchildren, reside on the homestead of two hundred acres, situated in section 2, Alhambra township. Mr. Hastings successfully superintends the management of the farm, his well-tilled fields showing his industry and his careful planning, for he leaves nothing to arrange itself in a haphazard fashion. His political sympathies are with the Democrats. Mrs. Hastings is a very entertaining and charming woman, devoted to her husband, her children and her mother. Mrs. Brown belongs to the Christian church, and was formerly a member of the church at Silver Creek. She is one of those generous hearted, whole-souled women whose life commands the respect of the members of the community in which she has so long resided.

ERNST DOERPER. Although Ernst Doerper, who has lived in Madison county for twenty years, has made his presence felt, he has shown that his advent has been of benefit to the county and state. His career has been a varied one and he has traveled extensively, but his whole life has been without reproach. His industry and perseverance, combined with

his natural abilities, have given him a position of independence.

He was born in Germany, August 19, 1864, a son of William and Minnie Doerper, both natives of Germany. Mrs. William Doerper died in 1874, and the father is still living in Germany. When Ernst was ten years old his mother died and he left home and entered his uncle's family. He received the best of care, and he went to the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a baker. He served his full time, but when he was nearly eighteen he left Germany and came to the United States. In the spring of 1882 he landed in New York. He sought employment in the bakery trade, but could not obtain any, so he got a job as a fisherman and continued in this life for two years. In 1884 he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked as a steam fitter on passenger coaches for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He remained with the railroad company for two years and in 1886 he returned to New York and went back to his fisherman's life. He did not, however, remain long in this occupation, but looked about him for some other work. He had a natural talent for machinery and mechanical work of all kinds and he worked for a short time as a machinist at Meriden, Connecticut. After he came to America his expenses had been small and his wages had been pretty good, so that he was able to save some money. In May, 1887, he returned to his native country for a short visit. On his return to America he made up his mind that he would like to live in St. Louis and gain some permanent employment. He got a position as clerk in a feed store and held this position for five years. He then received an offer to become the manager of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association's east side branch in St. Louis. This was a great advancement for him and he accepted the honor. That he filled the position to the eminent satisfaction of both sides is evidenced by the fact that he stayed with them for nineteen years in this same capacity. On January 1, 1905, he purchased one hundred and seventy-three acres of land in Edwardsville township, two and a half miles from the city, and there he lives, managing his own farm and engaged in general agricultural pursuits. He owns other property besides his farm and he finds enough to do in looking after his holdings.

In June, 1891, while he was working in the feed store, he married Meta Eng, who was born and educated in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Doerper have two children, Edna, born March,

1897, and Esther, born January 29, 1902. They were both born in St. Louis and went to school there. They have now entered the public school of Edwardsville.

Mr. Doerper is a member of Triple Lodge, No. 835, of Venice, Illinois, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Granite City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Belleville Knights Templars and also of Molah Temple. Mr. Doerper is a Republican and he is very much interested in national affairs and has already evinced an interest in Madison county and a desire for its growth and betterment in every way. He served as city treasurer of Madison county for seven years. A man who has made such a success of life as has Mr. Doerper cannot fail to be a power in the community in which he now finds himself.

**CAPTAIN HENRY LEYHE.** Conspicuous among the brainy and enterprising men who have contributed the most largely towards the industrial development of Alton is Captain Henry Leyhe, who, in 1861, a full half a century ago, organized the Eagle Packet Company, which under his judicious management has built many of the finest boats used in river traffic. Although now seventy-three years old, he is hale and hearty, possessing the mental vigor and physical manhood of a man many years younger, and can show a record for long, energetically, and usefully continued industry and success such as few men in city, county or state can equal. A native of Germany, he was born in September, 1838, in Hessen-Darmstadt, which was the birthplace of his father, Henri Leyhe, and where his paternal grandparents were life-long residents.

Spending his early life in his native village, Henry Leyhe served an apprenticeship at the millwright's trade, and there subsequently built and operated a mill. In 1847, accompanied by his family, he came to the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and landing at New Orleans in August, having been on the water two months. Making his way to Saint Louis, where many of his countrymen were living, he established himself as a builder and contractor, and after the great fire of 1849 carried on an extensive business. Moving from there to Warsaw, Illinois, in 1860, he was there successfully engaged in the manufacture of lumber for many years, when, having acquired a handsome competency, he purchased a home on the outskirts of the town, and there resided

until his death, at the venerable age of ninety-six years. He married Katherine Kraushaar, who was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. She died at the age of eighty-one years.

Captain Henry Leyhe was educated in the public schools of Saint Louis and Warsaw, and as a youth began assisting his father in the mill, being with him in various capacities until twenty years of age, when he began his active career as a boatman, accepting a position as engineer on a river steamer. In 1861 Captain Leyhe organized the Eagle Packet Company, of Alton, of which he has since been general manager and the leading spirit in promoting its success. In 1874 the company was incorporated, with John R. Williams, of Warsaw, Illinois, as president. The company has furnished many of the boats which have been used on the river within the past fifty years, the first one having been the "Young Eagle," built in 1861, and used between Warsaw, Alexander and Keokuk. In 1862 the company built the "Eagle," and in 1864 constructed the "Grey Eagle," which plied between Quincy and Keokuk. In 1869 the "Bald Eagle," running between Saint Louis and Alton, was built, and in 1873 the "Spread Eagle" was made to take the place of the "Grey Eagle," which was transferred to the Illinois river and plied between Peoria and La Salle. Other boats of note which have been built and operated by the Eagle Packet Company are the "Grey Eagle," (second) for Illinois river traffic; the "War Eagle," for the Saint Louis and Cape Girardeau trade; and the well-known excursion steamer "Alton," which took a distinguished party, including Professor L. B. Hill, of Chicago, to the Chautauqua in the month of June, 1911. In August, 1911, the "Spread Eagle," (third) was completed, and plies the river between Alton and Saint Louis.

Captain Leyhe married, in 1864, Rosa Smith. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leyhe, namely: Anna, wife of Sidney B. Baker; Ida; Frank, who died in the eighteenth year of his age; and Harry, who married Estelle Hull. Captain Leyhe's home, which is a substantial stone structure, is one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city, and it is ever open to his large circle of friends and acquaintances, being a typical abode of peace, prosperity and hospitality.

MALLORY L. BURROUGHS, of the well-known law firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs, was born at Tompkinsville, Maryland, March 26, 1884, being the youngest of seven sons. His father, William McK. Burroughs,

was a prosperous farmer and tobacco planter of Charles county. He married Sarah Hayden, and both are still living on the Maryland homestead. For several generations the family have been prominent in Maryland, and several of its related members are conspicuous in Madison county.

Mallory L. Burroughs received his early education from private tutors, and in 1900 entered St. John's College, at Annapolis, where he graduated in 1904 with the degree of A. B. Coming west, he taught school for a time in Collinsville, and then took up his law studies in the University of Michigan, graduating in 1908. He was admitted to the Illinois bar at Ottawa in February, 1908, and joined his brother in the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs in September, 1909.

Mr. Burroughs is a member of Delta Sigma Rho, an honorary literary fraternity, a member of the Episcopal church and a member of the County Bar Association.

**WILLIAM NETZHAMMER, JR.** A well-known and successful business man of Alton, William Netzhhammer, Jr., is one of the more prominent and popular German residents of this city, and is president of the German Benevolent Society. A son of the late William Netzhhammer, Sr., he was born at Saint Louis, Missouri, in September, 1878.

William Netzhhammer, Sr., was born in Baden, Germany, where his parents spent their entire lives, he being the only member of the family to leave the Fatherland. His father operated a brewery, and after he had completed his early education he began learning the brewer's trade, working for his father until eighteen years old. Entering then the German Army, he served as a soldier from 1868 until 1871, participating in the Franco-Prussian war, which ended in victory for the Prussians. Leaving home in 1873, he immigrated to the United States, and for awhile worked at his trade in Louisville, Kentucky, from there going to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he resided until 1882. Coming in that year to Alton, Illinois, he formed a partnership with Charles Shibi, and purchased the Bluff City Brewery. A year later he bought his partner's interest in the plant, and having become its sole proprietor operated it successfully until his death, in December, 1908. He married Catherine Eck, who was born in Germany, the life-long home of her parents, and came to America as a young lady, and here married. Seven children were born into their

household, as follows: William, Minnie, Harry, Emil Henry, Rose, Ernest J. and Freda.

Laying a good foundation for his future education in the Alton schools William Netzhhammer, Jr., entered the Jones' Commercial College, in Saint Louis, and was there graduated in 1895. Entering then the employ of his father, he worked first in the office, and later in the brewery. Going to Chicago in 1899, Mr. Netzhhammer took a course of study in the art of brewing at the Wahl & Henius Institute of Fermentology, being there graduated with the class of 1900. On returning home he resumed work in the brewery, and since the death of his father has had entire control of the business, which he is managing in a thoroughly capable and efficient manner.

Politically Mr. Netzhhammer is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has served in the City Council. He is a member of Alton Lodge, No. 746, B. P. O. E., and belongs to the Alton Turnverein and to the Concordia Turnverein.

**FRED GUELTIK**, of the firm of Gueltig & Hotz at Edwardsville, has been in the retail meat business at Edwardsville for the past fifteen years. His industry has brought him a substantial position among business men, and he is a good representative of the German-American citizenship of Madison county.

He was born in Germany, September 15, 1865, received his education there, and came to America in 1881. From New York he went to New Albany, Indiana, where he was employed in a meat market three years, then at Louisville, Kentucky, two years, and was with a packing firm at St. Louis several years. In 1895 he came to Edwardsville. The firm of Gueltig & Hotz was formed in July, 1911, and it conducts one of the best patronized markets in the city. Mr. Gueltig also owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres in this county, and has a comfortable residence in Edwardsville. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1886 he married Miss Ann Leonhardt. She is a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Annie Pauline.

**MATHIAS LONG.** Three miles west of Grant Fork, Alhambra township, is the well-kept, well-stocked and representative farm of Mathias Long, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of such fertile land as has made southern Illinois famous, tilled by such skilful hands as have advanced the state into the front

rank of agricultural commonwealths. The proprietor of this typical country homestead is a native of Madison county, born in 1867, and is a son of Michael and Isabel (Donley) Long, natives respectively of the state of Pennsylvania and Ireland. He is the second eldest of their seven offspring, his brothers and sisters being Jane, Mary Ann, John, Theresa, Albert and Adolph, and all the children were educated in the Giger school.

Mathias Long took one of the most important steps in his life, in 1894, when he married Miss Emma Hunsdeorfer, and commenced to lay the foundation of a home of his own. They were wedded in Highland, where his wife was born in 1872, a daughter of Antone and Rosa (Ubersax) Hunsdeorfer; her father was a native of Belleville, Illinois, and her mother of the canton of Berne, Switzerland. They were also wedded in Highland, where the husband was a progressive farmer, and into their households and hearts came the lives of three sons and two daughters—Frank, Antone, Joseph, Rosa (who died in infancy), and Emma (Mrs. Mathias Long). The Hunsdeorfer children were educated at Highland, where Joseph and Antone are now successfully engaged in the baking business, while Frank is a well-to-do farmer of the county.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Long rented a farm near Edwardsville, Madison county, but after a time moved to Marine township. There they also rented a farm which they occupied for eleven years. At the end of this period of hard work, self-denial and persistent industry they were enabled to purchase a fine homestead of one hundred and twenty acres three miles west of Grant Fork, which is still occupied by a prosperous and happy household. The addition to the family circle which completes its unity is that of a son, Roy Long, born September 12, 1898, and now a fine energetic lad of twelve who is about to enter the eighth grade of the Wider Range public school.

But death and life run along in parallel tracks; for in 1909, within a period of four months, both of Mr. Long's parents passed to the great peaceful Beyond, the mother being the first to be called. They were kind Christian people, beloved by their kindred and associates and honored by all who came within the influence of their lives.

Both of the sisters of Mr. Long married farmers—Theresa, Michael Sheyer, of Marine township, by whom she has had two children,

Edna and Wilbur; Mary Ann wedded Nicholas Wildhaber, of the same township, and has become the mother of four boys—Nicholas, Albert, Johnnie and Elmer; and Jane married August Bircher, a farmer of Perron township, and has borne him Oscar and Mary.

John Long married Amy Reynolds and is the father of Mamie, Chester and Melvin; Albert married Maggie Prather and Adolph, by his union with Rosa Bausler, is also the father of a son, Adolph.

Of the Hunsdeorfer family, Frank married Christiana Merman, is a farmer of Leef township and the father of five children—Albert, Theresa, Tony, Leo and Raymond. Antone, who married Mary Holzgan, is a baker of Highland, and has a family of four children—Rosa, Millie, Clydles and Arthur.

GEORGE W. CUTTER. Held in high esteem as a man of sterling integrity and worth, George W. Cutter, now living retired at Alton, was for over forty years in the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as an engineer having had control of some of the finest trains sent out over that road. A native of Massachusetts, he was born February 11, 1832, in Hatfield, Hampshire county, a son of Thomas Cutter. His paternal grandfather, James Cutter, was born and reared in Conway, Massachusetts, coming from English ancestry. He was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native town, but late in life moved to Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he spent his closing years. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Clark, six children were born, namely: Angeline, Thomas, Mary, Harriet, James and Sarah.

A native of Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, Thomas Cutter was brought up on a farm, and during his active career was engaged in mixed husbandry in Hatfield, Massachusetts, owning a good farm. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years, an honored and respected citizen. He married Vienna Mann, who was born at Richmond, New Hampshire, and was a double cousin of President Garfield's mother. She died at the age of sixty-eight years, having reared six children, as follows: Emeline, George W., Alonzo, Calista, Ellen and Florence, and of these George W. and Florence are the ones now living. Mary Lyon, the noted educator, was a cousin of Thomas Cutter.

Growing up on the home farm, George W. Cutter was educated in the district school, in the meantime acquiring a good knowledge of

agriculture while helping his father in the labors incidental to agricultural pursuits. At the age of eighteen years, his father having given him his time, he went to New Hampshire in search of congenial employment, and found a job at firing on the Cheshire Railroad, which extended from Bellows Falls, Vermont, to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a distance of sixty-five miles. At that time there were many short, independent railways in the country, and very few trunk lines. Mr. Cutter fired on that line for about a year, and then resigned to accept a position as engineer on the railroad extending from Bellows Falls to Windsor, it being known as the Sullivan line. Two years later he came westward, and for a year was engineer on the Great Western Railroad, his run being from Niagara Falls to Detroit. He was subsequently an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway until 1857, his home in the meanwhile being at Adrian, Michigan. Coming in that year to Alton, Illinois, Mr. Cutter secured a position as engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with which he was subsequently connected for forty years, being a most able and faithful employe and eminently trustworthy in any capacity in which the company placed him. During the time that he was so employed, he made very fortunate investments, and is now living retired from active pursuits, enjoying a well deserved reward.

Mr. Cutter married, in 1854, Mary Kingsbury, who was born August 24, 1834, in Keene, New Hampshire, which was the birthplace of her father, Cyrus Kingsbury. Her grandparents, Nathaniel and Rebecca (Bigelow) Kingsbury, were both lifelong residents of Keene. Cyrus Kingsbury was engaged in general farming in Keene during his active life. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Olcott, also spent her entire life in Keene.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are the parents of two children, namely: Roscoe and Calista. Roscoe, a dry goods merchant in Saint Louis, married Emma Carter, and they have reared two children, Jessie and Herbert. Jessie, wife of Walter Lyon, has one son, James Roscoe Lyon. Calista Cutter married Israel Irwin, of Springfield, and they have one son, Joseph Irwin. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are valued members of the Baptist church. Fraternally Mr. Cutter is a member of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; of Alton Chapter, R. A. M.; of Belvidere Commandery, K. T.; of Mulah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and

is an honorary member of Oriental Consistory, of Chicago.

REV. JOSEPH DANIEL METZLER, pastor of St. Boniface Catholic church at Edwardsville, is one of the most scholarly and able representatives of his church in Madison county. He has been associated with the church at Edwardsville fifteen years, the date of his appointment being July 15, 1896, and the progress and welfare of the institution and its people have been well cared for. St. Boniface parish consists of two hundred families, with a parochial school of one hundred and forty students and four teachers. The church edifice was erected in 1869, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and still furnishes a comfortable home for the worshippers within its walls.

Father Metzler was born in Germany, September 7, 1854, a son of Anton and Clara (Schroeder) Metzler. Beginning his education in the common schools of his birthplace, he continued his studies at Berlin and other noted German schools, graduated from the university at Wurzburg, Bavaria, and was also a student in an institution in Louvain, Belgium.

When still a youth he immigrated to America, locating at Cincinnati. He was prepared for his vocation in St. Mary's of the West Seminary, Ohio, and later at St. Francis Seminary, in Wisconsin. On May 19, 1878, he was ordained by Bishop Baltes of the Alton Cathedral. His first pastorate was at Brighton, where he remained from November, 1878, to July, 1896. Soon afterward he was appointed to St. Boniface.

THOMAS J. LONG. One of those thriving and well-managed concerns which add in material fashion to the general prosperity and commercial prestige of the city is that of Long & Flynn, dealers in groceries, of which firm Mr. Thomas J. Long is a member. In the legitimate channels of trade he has won the success which always crowns well directed labor, sound judgment and untiring perseverance, and at the same time he has concerned himself with the affairs of the community in an admirably public-spirited manner. Mr. Long is a native son of Edwardsville and is very loyal to the community, which is dear to him with all the happiest and most important associations of life. The date of his nativity was October 18, 1861, and his parents were George and Johanna Long.

Thomas J. Long was educated in the public schools of Edwardsville and also attended the



parochial schools of the city. Family fortunes being at low ebb, he found it necessary to leave school at the age of twelve years and to assume his share of the family responsibilities. He first engaged as a delivery boy in a grocery at ten dollars a month, engaging with Gustave Schwartz, a prominent Edwardsville grocer with whom he remained for two years. This modest position was no doubt instrumental in determining his subsequent career, for ever since that time he has been identified with the grocery business. After leaving the employ of Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Long became an assistant to Thomas C. Clarke, another grocer, at a salary of thirteen dollars a month, and his experiences with that excellent gentleman were of the most helpful and satisfactory sort. From Mr. Clarke he learned the business in all its details and his thorough training formed the foundation of his own success. His patron and employer was a thorough business man and one with whom that term was not incompatible with the strictest integrity. Mr. Long remained in this association for five years and then, although scarcely twenty years of age, decided to form a partnership with Charles Hack in the grocery business. The two purchased Mr. Clarke's business and continued in business together for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Long sold out to his partner. In 1887 he formed his present business association with J. E. Flynn, under the firm name of Long & Flynn. Their business has experienced a steady growth and is one of the best in its line in Madison county. They are located in their own building on Main street, and are housed in a large and commodious store building, two stories high and with a basement. The firm of Long & Flynn has existed for twenty-five years and prosperity has been their share in the quarter century of their existence, the same being the logical result of their splendid methods, the obliging spirit ever manifested and the excellence of their goods. They deal in potatoes on a particularly large scale, selling to large buyers and shippers.

Mr. Long established a happy household when on the 17th day of June, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Johannah Flavin, daughter of Martin and Mary Flavin, of Edwardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Long share their delightful home with seven children, as follows: Joanna, Mary Ellen, Catherine, Thomas J. Jr., Patrick Edward, Gertrude and Eileen. All the children are in school and the three

eldest have not missed in a day's attendance in three years,—a truly remarkable record and one which it would doubtless be hard to duplicate. They are all excellent students. Mrs. Long, as well as her husband, is a valiant champion of the cause of good education and she has been of most enlightened assistance to her children in their educational discipline. The subject and his family are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic church. The head of the house gives heart and hand to the men and measures of the Democratic party and takes great interest in public affairs, giving his support to all causes likely to result in general benefit. He was a member of the Local board of the State Farmers' Convention; served one term as a member of the Edwardsville school board, and is a director of the Clover Leaf Building Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Knights of Illinois. The commodious family residence is situated at 420 St. Louis street and is the abode of hospitality. Mr. Long is a particularly desirable member of society, being successful not only as a business man, but as a citizen, and needless to say, he stands high in the regard of the community in which his interests are centered.

JAMES E. FLYNN, of the grocery firm of Long & Flynn at Edwardsville, is one of the long established merchants and has been identified with the grocery trade from the beginning of his business career.

He was born at Edwardsville in September, 1863, a son of P. O. and Mary (Kennedy) Flynn. After an education in the city schools, and while still a boy in years, he became a clerk in a grocery store, continuing this way nine years. The present business of which he is a partner was established March 28, 1887.

JOHN B. JUDD, managing editor of the *Granite City Press & Herald*, is one of the live and progressive newspaper men of Madison county and has built up a journal of broad and effective influence in the youngest but one of the largest of the county's cities.

The *Granite City Press* was established in 1902 by his brother, C. W. Judd. Mr. John B. Judd, who for a number of years had been engaged in mercantile business in this county, bought the paper in April, 1906. He gave the *Press* an independent standing as a newspaper, and three years later, in 1909, he bought the *Herald* and consolidated the two, and has since issued the *Granite City Press & Herald*, which is a six-column, eight-page, twice-a-week local

newspaper, a popular medium of news and advertising in the community, and Republican in politics.

The editor, Mr. Judd, was born at Winchester, Indiana, in 1864, a son of Charles H. and Martha (Sipe) Judd, the mother a native of Pennsylvania, and the father a native of Ohio. When a young man he learned the drug business with Dr. Pogue, of Edwardsville, and was with him until 1889, when he became clerk in the drug store of W. D. Harnist. In 1891 the drug business of Trares (John S.) & Judd was begun and continued until January, 1900, when Mr. Judd sold his interest. In the fall of the same year he established himself in business at Granite City, which was then just beginning to grow to importance as a manufacturing city. Here he started a drug and jewelry store, and for two years the business was conducted under the firm name of Judd & Gonterman, at the end of which time Mr. Gonterman retired. Mr. Judd then continued in business alone until he sold out in 1906 to devote his time and interests to the newspaper business.

GEORGE PENNING. Industrious and enterprising, George Penning inherited in a large measure the thrift and ability that characterized his German forefathers, and now holds a secure position among the leading citizens of Upper Alton, the city in which, when he was but twenty-seven years old, he was chosen as mayor, and served so satisfactorily to all concerned that he was re-elected to the same high position at the expiration of his term. A son of Albert H. Penning, he was born in the village of Hallem, Ostfriesland, Germany. His grandfather, Henry Penning, was a life-long farmer of Ostfriesland, and there reared his two sons, John, who remained in the Fatherland; and Albert H.

Albert H. Penning was born in the village of Klein Kemels, Ostfriesland, and after attaining his majority was there engaged in agricultural pursuits a number of seasons. In 1871 he immigrated with his family to America, locating in Madison county, Illinois, where he continued his pleasant occupation of a farmer until his death, in 1878. He married, in 1868, Tatge A. Vissering, who was born in the village of Filsum, Ostfriesland. Her father, Peter Vissering, was born in the near-by village of Riepe, and was reared to the occupation of blacksmith and farmer, which he followed in his native country during his active career. After the death of his

wife he came to America to live with his children, and he died in Madison county, Illinois, in 1891, at the age of seventy-six years. By the death of her husband, in 1878, Mrs. Albert H. Penning was left a widow with four small children, George, Henry, Jacobus and Anna. She kept the children together, rearing them to habits of industry and honesty, and the family have now a most pleasant home at Upper Alton, where they have four acres of land, on which substantial buildings have been erected, the house being surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and the estate being one of the most attractive and desirable in the neighborhood.

When but eleven years old George Penning began his career as a tender in the Alton Glass Works. As soon as old enough he began to learn the trade of a glass blower, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and has followed the trade successfully until the present time, being an adept in the art. He has never married, but has devoted himself to the care of his mother. In his political views he is a straightforward Republican, and much interested in public affairs. He has not only served two terms as mayor of Upper Alton, but is now filling his second term as county supervisor. His parents were reared in the Lutheran faith.

DANIEL J. MURPHY, one of the best known citizens and business men in this part of the state, is a banker of Jerseyville and Granite City, being president of the National Bank of Jerseyville and cashier of the Granite City National Bank. He has had a long and full career, connected with much service in the interests of the public and larger business affairs.

Born at Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, June 19, 1854, and educated in the public schools of his native town and then in the old university at Chicago, and began his career as teacher in the Jerseyville high school, where he remained ten years. His ability as an educator is still held in high esteem by his many former students. In 1886 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Jersey county, and served three terms, from 1886 to 1898. While in school work he also served as county surveyor from 1879 to 1886. In 1899 he became cashier of the National Bank of Jerseyville, and was identified with the active management of the bank up to December, 1905, when he moved to Granite City to take a similar position with the Granite City Na-

tional Bank. In 1909 he was elected president of the National Bank of Jerseyville, and has since held that office.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Murphy has taken an active part in the affairs of his home community. Besides the two offices with which he was honored, he was for six years chairman of the Jersey county Democratic central committee. For twelve years he was secretary of the board of education of Jerseyville. Fraternally he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1876 and of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1894.

In November, 1881, he married Miss Theresa M. Reintges, of Elsah, Jersey county. Her father, Peter Reintges, was a native of Germany. They have one son, Emmett L., now a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Murphy's ancestors were among the early settlers of America. His great-grandfather, Hugh Murphy, immigrated from Ireland to Virginia in 1781. The grandfather, Daniel Murphy, moved from Virginia and became one of the pioneers of Ohio. In Highland county of the latter state were born James and Amy (Willett) Murphy, the parents of Mr. Daniel J. Murphy. The father, who for many years followed the trade of carpenter, died at Pittsfield, June 1, 1903, being survived by his widow, who still makes her home in Pittsfield.

**ALFRED TROLLET.** About a mile south of Alhambra, setting a little back from the highway, is the fine one hundred and twenty acre farm and the handsome homestead of the Trollet family. The carefully tilled fields, neat buildings, and general outlook of comfort, peace and prosperity which marks the place are evidences of a master agriculturist, as well as a care-taker and a lover of the home. It need only be mentioned to explain these restful and unmistakable outward evidences of thrift and good taste that this representative country estate is the handiwork and brain-work of Mr. and Mrs. Trollet and their offspring, the grandparents natives of that trim, moral and fine-mettled little republic of Switzerland, and their children and grandchildren most worthy descendants of worthy forefathers.

Alfred Trollet, the father of the family, is a native of Clinton county, Illinois, and a son of John and Julia (Mouron) Trollet, natives of Switzerland, of good French ancestry. They were reared in the tiny and true-hearted

republic within twenty miles of each other, came to the United States at an early day, but did not become acquainted until both families had located at Highland, Madison county. The families were drawn together intimately by this circumstance and the natural result was acquaintanceship, love and marriage between the young John Trollet and Julia Mouron.

After his marriage John Trollet rented a farm near Highland, beginning wedded life amid most humble surroundings and with a small financial capital, but with a large stock of brains and well-regulated energy. His wife proved an invaluable partner both of his affections and of his practical affairs, and he is always ready to give her a generous half of the credit for his success and happiness in life. Mr. Trollet's first purchase consisted of forty acres of land on the prairie in Clinton county, Illinois—a tract overgrown with hazel brush and neither attractive nor promising to look upon. But he built a one-room log cabin, with a dirt floor, cleared off the brush, went bravely and confidently below the surface, thoroughly tilled the soil, and the resulting harvests with the march of the years brought him and his increasing family the means to improve the homestead, educate the children and found a contented and prosperous household. And what more could a good Swiss or American ask?

The children who came to stimulate the industry and warm the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. John Trollet were Michael, Henry, Ami, Ellen, Jennie, Lucy and Alfred, the last named being the subject of this sketch. The children obtained their education mainly at the Sutton district school, and lived to gladden the heart of their loving and faithful mother with their filial solicitude and affection, that Christian soul passing to its reward in 1887.

Alfred Trollet remained on the Clinton county farm (where he was born in 1867) until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Alhambra to obtain work. While there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Estella McDonald, her birth-year the same as his, but her birthplace Gillespie, Macoupin county, Illinois. Their marriage followed not long afterward. Mrs. Trollet's family name points to her good Scotch ancestry. She is the daughter of William and Della (Hall) McDonald, her father being a native of Kentucky and her mother of Missouri. The children of this congenial marriage were





*J.B. Harrie*

Francis, Jennie, Charles, William, Andrew and Essex, and their education was obtained in the Hoxsey district and Alhambra schools.

After his marriage Mr. Trollet rented a farm two miles west of Alhambra, upon which he resided for two and a half years, when he returned with his wife and family to the old homestead in Clinton county. There the family remained for seventeen years, his father spending part of his time in a home on the farm and a portion of it in his son's household. On March 13, 1907, Father John Trollet died on the place which had been so endeared to him by his many years of wedded life with the wife of his youth, and by the birth of children and grandchildren, who had developed fine, strong men and women during the long passage of the years which had brought his life span to four-score and four. The fact that the venerable man died in the possession of three hundred acres of land was a tribute to his life-long thrift and foresight, but, what was of more account in the end, and of more vital moment to his descendants, was the substantial name for honesty and honor which he left behind.

In 1908 Alfred Trollet sold the old home farm in Clinton county and purchased the homestead of one hundred and twenty acres near Alhambra which has already been described. The children, Nellie E. and Roger, add the light and charm to the household, which stand for true Americanism. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trollet are members of the Alhambra Baptist church, and are active in every movement which is of Christian spirit and morally elevating. The daughter, Miss Nellie, is a young lady to whom the community points with pride, while Roger (ten years of age) is a wide-awake, sturdy schoolboy. No family name could be better adduced as a synonym for energy, industry, sound abilities, high motives and good performances than that of Trollet.

JOHN B. HARRIS, general lawyer, real estate and insurance, at Granite City, is of a well known family in Madison county and was born in Moro township, November 22, 1880. A progressive young lawyer, in the most rapidly progressing city of the county, he has been an important factor in the professional and business life of the city since he opened his office there four years ago.

Reared on a farm, during his boyhood he attended the Hickory Grove school in Moro township, and afterward graduated from the Bunker Hill high school in 1898. He then

taught a year in the country, and the family having moved to Alton he there learned stenography and began to prepare himself for a professional career. He studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge David E. Keefe, of East St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon in 1907. In 1908 he opened his office at Granite City, and besides a strictly legal business, he deals in real estate and insurance. He is a member of the Madison County Bar Association. He attends St. Joseph's Church.

Mr. Harris in politics is a Democrat. He affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On June 29, 1910, he married Miss Grace Grote, a daughter of Nelson A. Grote, of East St. Louis. They are the parents of one son, John B., Jr.

Mr. Harris is one of the nine children of his parents, John S. and Catherine F. (Keefe) Harris. His father was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 15, 1846, and died March 25, 1894. He moved to Upper Alton in his youth, and for some time was a teacher, but later followed the occupation of farming in Moro township. The mother is now a resident of East St. Louis. Their children were as follows: Nora, Emma, John B., Mary, William, deceased; Frank J., Charles E., Loretto, and Henry A., who died in infancy.

WILLIAM HALL. While Madison county was particularly fortunate in the stability and character of her earlier settlers, no more honored name was enrolled upon her list of representative pioneers than that of William Hall, who was for many years actively identified with the business interests of this part of the state, his home for many years having been in Alton. One of a family consisting of nine sons and four daughters, he was born in 1809 in Yorkshire, England, where his father, who owned and operated a large tannery, spent his entire life.

Soon after attaining his majority, William Hall, in search of pastures fresh and new, sailed for America, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly five years. In 1835, following the march of civilization westward, he traveled by stage and canal to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton, Illinois. At that time the greater part of the territory now included within the city limits of Alton, as well as the country surrounding it, was covered with a dense growth of timber. He purchased a tract of land, erected

a house, and then returned to Philadelphia for his wife and child. Engaging in mercantile pursuits in Alton, he was first associated with John Roe and later with Charles Murray. On disposing of his mercantile interests, Mr. Hall formed a copartnership with Edward Levis and established himself as a contractor and builder. Subsequently, during the construction of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, he and his partner built several of the railway stations erected along the line. While thus employed he secured a piece of one of the first rails laid on the road, and it is now preserved by his daughters.

Mr. Hall made wise investments, becoming owner of valuable real estate in the city of Alton, and after occupying the original home in Middle Town for several years sold that and built on Fourth street the house in which his death occurred July 16, 1875, and which is now the home of his daughters.

Mr. Hall married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ann Kendall, who was born in London, England, where her father, a life-long resident of that city, operated a brass foundry. She came to America when a young lady, being the only member of her family to cross the ocean, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and being several weeks en route. She survived Mr. Hall, passing away at the family home July 18, 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall were reared in the Episcopal faith.

Ten children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, namely: Charles, Sarah, Thomas, Edward, George, Mary, Virginia, William, Benson and Ellen. Both Charles and George died in early manhood; Sarah passed away in 1911; Edward was for sometime engaged in business in Saint Louis, where he died; Mary and Virginia have been life-long residents of Alton, and now occupy the house built by their father in their girlhood days. They have in their possession many valuable relics, including brass candle sticks and brass lamps made in London by their Grandfather Kendall, and a book that might be called an encyclopaedia, which was published in Philadelphia in 1739. In his younger days Mr. Hall was a member of both the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. E. MARKS. The mercantile enterprise around the square at Edwardsville has no more progressive firm than that of Marks, Weber & Company. The senior member of the firm is a man of large business ability and experience, and during his residence at Ed-

wardsville has identified himself in a public-spirited way with the best interests of the city. He has been a resident of the city for ten years and has made a fine record as a merchant and citizen.

He was born in Fosterburg, Madison county, Illinois, September 17, 1872, a son of Peter and Margaret (Keiser) Marks. His father, who was a former resident of Alton, but followed the occupation of farming during most of his career, was born December 29, 1843, and died December 24, 1910. His widow now resides in Edwardsville. Peter Marks was a soldier during the Civil war, having enlisted in Company D of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. This was the regiment commanded by Colonel Rodgers of Alton, and made a gallant record of service in many important campaigns. Peter Marks and wife had nine children, namely: J. E., the eldest; Nellie, wife of H. C. Keisinger; Anna, now Mrs. Rotmeier; Miss Lydia; Chris; Benjamin A.; Charles W.; John C.; and Miss Minnie.

Mr. J. E. Marks was reared and educated in Macoupin county, attending first the public schools and then the Bunker Hill Military Academy. His business experience began with Mr. C. J. Jacoby, the Alton furniture man, and during the seven years of his connection with that merchant he laid the foundation of a successful mercantile career on his own account. In January, 1901, he located at Edwardsville, and associated himself with Weber & Jurgensen in the furniture and undertaking business. The firm name has since been changed to Marks, Weber & Company. The two-story building, fifty by one hundred feet, in which the business is conducted, is one of the well known places of the shopping district of Edwardsville, and their stock of furniture, pianos, carpets, etc., is one of the best in the county.

Mr. Marks has taken an active part in civic and social affairs. He was appointed and served four years in the office of deputy coroner. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F.; and Oqua Tribe, No. 155, I. O. R. M. He is an active member and one of the stewards of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church.

His first wife was Miss Emma, daughter of Ernest Wolf, of Bunker Hill. Of their two children, one is living, Ethel May. By his second marriage Miss Tilla Mehl became his wife.

**JAMES L. JOHNSON.** Noteworthy not only as a fine representative of the horticultural interests of Alton, but as a man who, starting without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, has conquered all obstacles and is now numbered among the esteemed and prosperous citizens of his community. A native of Madison county, he was born May 3, 1851, in Upper Alton, coming on the paternal side of thrifty Scotch-Irish ancestry.

His father, James C. Johnson, was born July 8, 1818, in Charleston, South Carolina. Becoming unsatisfied when a boy with his opportunities and environments, he left home when but eleven years old and from that time earned his living. He made his way to Madison county, Illinois, which was then largely in its pristine wildness, the dense forests roundabout being filled with wild turkeys, deer and game of all kinds. Necessarily industrious, he was variously employed for a few years, after which he entered the employ of Smith & Brown, Springfield packers, for whom he subsequently worked the greater part of the time until his death, which was caused by a sunstroke, when he was but forty-two years of age. A few years after his marriage he bought a home at the corner of Hunter street and Washington avenue, and there spent his remaining days. The maiden name of his wife was Annie S. Jones. She was born, in 1818, at Centerville, Hickman county, Tennessee, and at the age of eight years came with her parents to Illinois, making the removal with teams and bringing all the household goods along, the family cooking and camping by the wayside. She was left a widow with ten children, eight of whom she reared to years of maturity, as follows: William F., who served in the Second Illinois Cavalry during the Civil war; John B., a Government employe during that conflict, was captured by the Rebels, and during the nine months and fourteen days that he was confined in the Andersonville prison his weight decreased from one hundred and seventy pounds to one hundred and two pounds; Henry C. and George R. both served in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry; Charles V.; Mary L.; James L.; and Frank H. Of these eight children Charles V. and James L. are the only survivors. The mother passed to the life beyond August 19, 1910, at the venerable age of ninety-one years, enjoying good health and retaining her mental vigor and faculties until the last.

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Next to the youngest child of the parental household, James L. Johnson commenced when quite young to assist in the care of the family, his older brothers having all enlisted in the service of their country. Beginning his career of usefulness as a clerk in a general store at Upper Alton, he continued thus employed a number of years, after which he was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account for a year. Selling out his store, he then purchased a tract of near-by land and embarked in the culture of fruit, an industry in which he has since been prosperously employed. Mr. Johnson has occupied his present home, at the corner of East College avenue and Main street, for the past forty-five years, its convenient location and the good neighbors making it one of the most desirable estates in Upper Alton.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1879, Mrs. Amanda (Gustin) Hovey, who was born in New York city, a daughter of John and Jane M. Gustin and who married for her first husband James B. Hovey. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Nellie B. Hovey. Mrs. Johnson and her daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

**GEORGE A. CRAIG, D. D. S.** A well-known resident of Granite City and a representative of the dental profession, George A. Craig, D. D. S., is identified with one of the most important branches of surgery, important because of its required application at some period of life by almost every member of the human family. A son of Daniel J. and Sarah E. (Kirkham) Craig, he was born August 2, 1877, in Springfield, Illinois. His father, who was for forty years in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company, being in the bridge building department a large part of the time, and is now living retired from active business in Granite City.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the Springfield grammar and high schools, George A. Craig subsequently worked for the Wabash Railway Company for nine years. In 1898 he began to prepare himself for a professional career, and was graduated from the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, Indiana, with the class of 1904. Locating immediately in Christian county, Illinois, Dr. Craig was there engaged in his profession for three years, having an office at Morrisonville. The ensuing four years he was similarly employed at Madison, Madison county, but has since resided at Granite City, where he has won an extensive and lu-



crative patronage considering the comparatively brief time that has elapsed since he opened his office at the corner of Nineteenth street and Broadway.

Dr. Craig married, in 1903, Eve T. Campbell, who was born in Morrisonville, Illinois, a daughter of J. W. Campbell. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Madison Lodge, No. 681, A. F. & A. M.; and of Gethsemane Lodge, No. 587, K. of P. He also belongs to the Greek Letter fraternity of his alma mater, Zi Zi Phi.

J. G. DAIBER. A pioneer farmer and stockman of Alhambra township, J. G. Daiber is a fine representative citizen who has surmounted the drawbacks and hardships of the early days and, though modern and progressive in agricultural methods and equipments, he has retained the old-time love for the great out-of-doors world and is still as skillful with his gun and rod as when he often depended upon them for the family table. He is a native of Germany, born May 12, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Josephine (Kissler) Daiber, who immigrated to America when the boy was but five years of age. The family first settled in St. Louis, subsequently locating at Highland and St. Jacob, this county. The children were educated at Marine and Highland. J. G. remaining at home and assisting in the support of the family until he was prepared to establish a household of his own; besides himself, the children were Joseph and Josephine.

Mr. Daiber's wife whom he married October 10, 1869, was formerly Miss Mary A. Wetzel, who was born in St. Clair county February 15, 1847 (also her husband's year of birth), and is the daughter of John and Gertrude (Tripple) Wetzel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The former at the age of twelve years, and the latter when fifteen, emigrated from their native land and, with more mature sons and daughters of Germany, sought better opportunities and prospects and realities in the western world. The Wetzel family located on a farm one mile northwest of the present site of Alhambra, the land upon which it now stands being at that time all prairie and scarcely disturbed by the husbandmen. The parents and children, in the succeeding years, experienced the many hardships of the pioneer times, were the stronger for their struggles and the more grateful when prosperity finally dawned and reached high noon.

For one year after his marriage J. G. Daiber

remained with his father, after which the young couple moved on a farm of eighty acres two miles south of Alhambra. This tract he purchased, erected a small residence, and made the property the nucleus of a fine homestead and valuable landed estate. He is now the owner of three hundred acres of thoroughly tilled land, with ample provision for crops and livestock, and a country home which is altogether a high credit to his skill and good management, as well as a delight to the eye. He has also a fine orchard of six hundred apple trees, and is one of the most successful raisers and best judges of fruit in the county. In this happy culmination of his labors and foresight, Mr. Daiber accords his good and faithful wife a full share of honor, as is but her just desert. Mr. Daiber himself has had special marks of confidence from his fellows, who have honored him with public office; he has served as both supervisor and road commissioner, and such trusts have been performed with the same conscientiousness and ability as have been applied to his private affairs. In politics he is a Democrat, and, like his good wife, is a staunch member of the St. Elizabeth Catholic church at Marine.

Mr. Daiber's remarkable energy has been largely maintained through his out-door activities, and has always been classed as one of the most successful hunters of the state. In the earlier years of his residence in Madison county he supplied not only the family table with an abundance of game, but sold quantities in the St. Louis market. In the season he has often killed wagon loads of prairie chickens, and many a deer has fallen a victim to his unerring rifle. While he was struggling for a foothold in the new country, the proceeds of the chase formed an important item in his income. It has often been said of Mr. Daiber, also, that he can shoot rabbits when there are none, and the fish must be wise indeed which escapes his hook.

When the Daiber family first came to this county from Germany its landing place was New Orleans. A residence of twelve days there convinced the father and mother that a home further north was preferable to that locality, and the journey was continued to St. Louis and Highland, Missouri. Eventually the family homestead was fixed upon a farm, and the son, J. G., became a thorough-going agriculturist. The father was seized with the gold fever in 1854, and decided to leave for California. His neighbors all came to bid him





*J. F. Gummam*

good-by, but at the last moment he was persuaded to remain, much to the relief of his family and probably to the permanent advantage of his future and those who were dependent upon him.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daiber bore fruit in the birth of eight bright, energetic children, who developed into useful, substantial and moral members of the community. They were all educated in the Wider Range district school and the Marine High School. John Daiber married Miss Barbara Dartsupp, of St. Jacobs, is a farmer residing near the old family homestead, and himself the father of Agnes, Linda, Adolph, Francis, Alice, Andrew, Alma and Amanda. Joseph married Dina Goedell, operates a farm three miles from Marine, and has Clara, Victor, Gustave and Ella. Rosa became the wife of Charles Hotz, a Marine carpenter, and has borne him four children—Alvin, Telka, Gertrude and Karl. By her marriage to Frank Strausburger, a printer of Peoria, Illinois, the second daughter, Clara, has become the mother of a son, Orville. Harry and Leo, the younger sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daiber, remain on the family homestead, assisting in its operation and doing all in their power to bring happiness to the lives of their parents. Amanda, the youngest daughter, is now Mrs. Philip Talleur, her late husband having been a farmer on the Edwardsville road four miles southwest of Alhambra. He died, after a lingering illness, on November 14, 1908, leaving to the bereaved widow the care of two sons, Herbert and Irvin. Mrs. Talleur was received with increased affection at the old home of her girlhood, and both the grandchildren and their mother are sources of deep comfort for Mr. and Mrs. Daiber.

A noteworthy addition to the family record was made in May, 1909, when Frank Daiber, another grandson (son of John Daiber), was united in marriage to Miss Emma Funk. He resides on his father's farm, one mile south of Alhambra, and has one child, Aaron.

J. FRED AMMANN is one of the most prominent florists in Illinois. His business was begun on a small scale in Edwardsville in 1892, his first greenhouse having only three thousand square feet. The extensive greenhouses which are now one of the features of Edwardsville's business resources have an area of forty thousand feet, and make one of the best plants in the state.

Mr. Ammann is vice president of the National Society of Florists and is director in the Floral Association of the United States, so that he is one of the best known men in the business. His exhibits in this state and elsewhere have taken many first prizes.

He was born in St. Louis May 15, 1858, was educated in that city and Alhambra up to his fourteenth year, and during the three years following that he lived in St. Louis with his family he learned the business of a florist. In 1889 he located at Alhambra and originated the business which he later moved to Edwardsville. He maintains two shops, one at Alton and one in St. Louis, through which he retails most of his daily stock to many hundreds of customers. His establishment has a reputation for many miles about Edwardsville. Mr. Ammann was the first president of the Illinois Florists Association, which was organized in 1905, and is now its secretary. He is also a member and director of the Florists experimental station at Urbana, Illinois.

With other business activities and the general affairs of his home locality he has been closely identified. He is president of the Edwardsville Commercial Club, was a member of the board of engineers and building committee of the new Edwardsville high school, and is a director of the Edwardsville Investment Company, which constructed the Wildey Theatre. A Republican in politics, he served four years in the city council. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His fine home on St. Louis avenue was built in 1904. Mr. Ammann was married, October 28, 1890, to Miss Bertha Gehrig, whose father, Jacob Gehrig, was an old and respected citizen of Madison county. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ammann: Alma, in her father's office; Edna; and Angeline, who is in the high school. As a citizen Mr. Ammann has been known for his enterprise in business and for his liberal co-operation in all public undertakings.

CHARLES A. UZZELL. One of the leading men of Granite City, Charles A. Uzzell is carrying on an extensive business as a pharmacist, and occupies a place of prominence not only in mercantile circles, but in fraternal organizations, being especially active in Masonry. A native of Madison county, Illinois, he was born October 22, 1875, at Bethalto, being the second son now living of G. C. and

Mary (Bilgen) Uzzell, of whom a further account may be found on another page of this volume.

Obtaining a practical education in the public schools of Bethalto, Charles A. Uzzell there began life for himself as clerk in a drug store, and continued thus employed until thoroughly familiar with the details of the business. Coming to Granite City in 1902, he, in company with R. O. Ward, opened a drug store, which they conducted successfully for a year. Mr. Uzzell then purchased his partner's interest in the establishment, and has since built up a thriving trade, his well stocked and finely equipped store in the heart of the business portion of the city attracting a fine line of patronage.

Mr. Uzzell married, in 1900, Mary E. Moore, a daughter of Lewis Moore, of Saint Louis, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Grace F. Uzzell. Fraternally Mr. Uzzell stands high in the Masonic Order, belonging to the local lodge, the Chapter, Council and Commandery, being a Knight Templar, and is a member of the Lodge of Perfection, in which he has taken the eighteenth degree of masonry. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN VOIGT is the third in a family of nine children born to George and Elizabeth Gremmler Voigt, both natives of Germany. George Voigt was born in 1827 and came to America when a young man. He and Miss Gremmler were married at St. Joseph's church in St. Louis and came to Madison county almost immediately afterward. They located first on the Mississippi river and later on what is now called Mitchell. Their intelligent and thrifty methods of agriculture brought them prosperity and their home grew to be a place of beauty and of comfort, being developed from the uncultivated country. Only one other member of the family, George Voigt, is now living. The deceased members are Mary, Elizabeth, Henry, Katherine, Joseph, Agnes and Dora.

John Voigt was born in Chouteau township, near old Madison, in 1861; and he has spent his life in the township. In addition to the district schools he attended St. Nicholas' school in St. Louis. Until his marriage to Miss Josephine Gleitz in 1896, he remained at home assisting his father. Miss Gleitz was born in St. Louis in the year of the centennial

of American Independence. Her parents were German immigrants who had a family of fifteen children, of whom Josephine was the youngest. Six died in infancy, but the others, Joseph, Anna, Anthony, Benjamin, Cecelia, Theresa, Mary, Adaline and Josephine grew to maturity. All were carefully educated in the Catholic schools of St. Louis.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Voigt and his wife resided in St. Louis, where he was engaged in concrete work. They later moved to Mr. Voigt's home farm and kept house for him, as all his family had died some time before. In 1904 George Voigt died, after a brief illness of one week, and was laid to rest beside his wife. Both had filled their years with deeds of usefulness and of kindness and held high places in the regard of the best people of the county.

After the father's death George and John Voigt held the farm for five years in partnership but at the end of that time John bought his brother's share and has since devoted himself to farming the entire place, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. George Voigt now resides in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. John Voigt have one son, christened George in honor of his grandfather. He was born in 1899 and is now a student in the Mitchell school and also in the Ursuline Academy of Alton, where he is receiving instruction in music from Sister Dolores. His parents are taking every care to give him the best of training and he is a boy who is worthy of all effort expended upon him.

In religious convictions Mr. and Mrs. Voigt are Catholics and devout communicants of St. Elizabeth's Catholic church at Mitchell. Mr. Voigt is a member of the Woodmen's lodge, Camp 3565, of Mitchell, and of the Western Catholic Union, Camp 20, of Venice, Illinois. In general he endorses the principles of the Democratic party but he is liberal in his views and believes that the best man should have the guiding of public business, regardless of his party. He has himself been selected to fill different offices in the county and has acquitted himself with honor in all. He was eight years deputy sheriff and for twenty-five years constable. He also fills the office of highway commissioner and has been tax collector for several years.

The Voigt estate originally comprised one hundred and thirty-five acres but is now of but one hundred and twelve acres in extent, the remaining amount having been sold to the

Interurban Railway. Its owners are as well known for their hospitality and neighborliness as for their business sagacity and excellent husbandry. Mr. Voigt is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of the county, but he is preeminently a genial and public-spirited individual.

**ERNEST BLOEMKER.** The most valuable American citizen is he who has the good sense to regulate his ambitions according to his abilities; consequently the German-American is among the best of American citizens, and Ernest Bloemker, the prosperous farmer and man of public affairs whose record has been largely made in Alhambra township, is thoroughly representative of that enviable citizenship. Born in Westphalia, Germany, in the year 1855, he is a son of Ernest and Katharine (Welp) Bloemker. At the age of nineteen he emigrated from Germany with his parents, his brother Rudolph and his sisters, Fredericka and Sophia, of whom he was the eldest; four of the children had already died in infancy while the family lived in Germany. All the children except Ernest who were brought to the United States, obtained a good education at the Alhambra schools.

Ernest Bloemker was well educated in the Fatherland before becoming a resident of Madison county in 1874, and at once secured employment with neighboring farmers in Hamel township, after having stopped for a short time in St. Louis. He was both industrious and saving, and in 1882, finding himself in position to marry and found a home of his own, wedded Miss Mary Moeller. His bride was but nineteen years of age, a daughter of William and Minnie (Finke) Moeller, also natives of Germany who emigrated from that country at an early day and, with their five children, located in Hamel township; of the Moeller family, Louisa died at the age of eighteen, and William, when twenty-one; Sophia, Minnie and Mary (Mrs. Bloemker) are still living. They were all well educated in the local schools, mastering both German and English. Mary, who is the youngest, remained at home with her parents until her marriage in 1882, as stated.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bloemker rented a farm in Hamel township, upon which they resided for seven years, looking forward to the purchase of a place of their own. In all his economy, industry and wise management, his good wife took her full share and therefore shared his pride when the family moved

to Alhambra township and rented a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about three quarters of a mile south of Kaufman. There they continued their hard work and good management, and at the end of ten years purchased the homestead which they had already thoroughly improved in anticipation of such a happy conclusion to their labors. Mr. Bloemker also bought other tracts from time to time, until he is at the present time the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of as fine land as can be found in Madison county. Eighty acres of his estate lies at Ellison station, half an acre being used for railroad purposes. The homestead proper has been beautified with shade and fruit trees, the latter adding much not only to the attractiveness but the value of the place.

The respect and confidence evinced by the people of the township toward Ernest Bloemker have not a few outward marks. Among others are the bestowal of public trusts upon him, such as his election to the office of school director, in which he is now (August, 1911) serving his second term of three years each. He is also honored as a good father and husband; not only a bountiful provider, but one who considers with equal care, the educational and moral welfare of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Bloemker are the parents of fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy, and the following survive: William, Lena, Ernest, Mary, Minnie, Oscar, Katharina, Hugo, Lydia, Theodore and Clarence.

William, the eldest of the above named, married Miss Sophia Homan, widow of William Homan, who had, by her first husband, Charles, Clara, Walter and Ella. By the present marriage three children have been born—Milton and Mildred, twins (the latter deceased), and Alfred. William Bloemker is a farmer of Alhambra township.

Lena, the eldest daughter, married George Hoge, also an agriculturist of that township.

**GEORGE E. WHITTEN.** A prominent real estate and insurance agent, George E. Whitten, of Granite City, head of the firm of Whitten & Champion, holds an assured position among the prosperous business men of the city, and has contributed his full share towards the upbuilding of this section of Madison county. A son of Dr. Thomas J. Whitten, he was born July 2, 1870, at Irving, Montgomery county, Illinois.

Dr. Thomas J. Whitten was born and reared in Kentucky, his birth occurring in 1844. A

man of strong mental caliber, he naturally chose a professional career, and having fitted himself for a physician has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and in Nokomis, Illinois, where he has lived for many years, he has established an extensive and lucrative patronage. He married Sophia Harkkey, who was born in 1843, in South Carolina.

Having acquired a good education in the public schools of Nokomis, George E. Whitten began life for himself as a clerk in the Nokomis post office, serving in that capacity for seven years, under Robert Gally and Charles F. Best. Going then to Hillsboro, Illinois, he was made deputy county treasurer of Montgomery county, and, under Henry N. Randle, filled the position for a year. In 1901 Mr. Whitten took up his residence at Granite City and embarked in the real estate and insurance business, being associated with H. H. Willoughby, under the firm name of Willoughby & Whitten, until 1910. Mr. Willoughby then moved to Stanton, Illinois, his successor in business being William Champion, a practical real estate and insurance man, and the firm name was changed to Whitten & Champion, its present style of writing. This enterprising firm is doing a large and constantly increasing business, representing various prominent insurance companies, and carrying on many important real estate dealings, being well and favorably known throughout this vicinity.

Especially prominent in fraternal orders, Mr. Whitten is a member of Granite City Lodge, No. 877, A. F. & A. M.; of Granite City Chapter, No. 56, R. A. M.; of the Oriental Consistory at Saint Louis; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He resides at 2243 C street, Granite City, where he has an attractive and most hospitable home, which is ever open to his many friends and acquaintances. He was married in Nokomis, Illinois, to Miss Nellie I. Randle, a native of Jersey county, and now deceased.

A. J. KAHLE. On November 20, 1862, there was born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kahle a son whom they called August. Christian Kahle had emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to America in 1857, landing at New Orleans. From there he worked his way to Chicago, acting as deck hand on a steamboat for his passage. After having remained in Chicago for two months, a brother offered him employment on his farm in Nameoki

township, Illinois. For some time he worked with the brother, who had preceded him to this country by several years. Christian Kahle, however, was so good a worker he was soon offered a position on the farm of his fellow countryman, August Brandes, whose life and work are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He remained with Mr. Brandes until the flood of 1858 laid waste Nameoki township, at which time he went to Black Jack, St. Louis county, Missouri. Here he met Miss Henrietta Reifa, also a native of Hanover, Germany, and a daughter of Henry R. Reifa. They were married in 1859. Miss Reifa's brother was at that time manager of the locomotive works of Germany.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kahle returned to Madison county and settled in Venice township, leasing a farm from William K. Cool for twelve dollars an acre, payable in gold. The lease ran for two years and never was there a deferred payment. With them to their new home they brought their children August and Herminia. Ambitious to provide well for their children, they purchased, in 1867, the John Decker place at Stahlings. As "the winds and the waves are always on the side of the able skipper," so the floods and the droughts work little harm to the master farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Kahle were so successful that in 1866 they purchased from the Hawkes brothers one hundred acres of land in Venice township. Onto the new homestead they moved in the spring of the following year, putting forth every effort to make it an attractive and valuable home for their fast growing family.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kahle: August J., Louis H., Herminia, now Mrs. Henry Theis, and a sister who died in infancy. When of school age these children attended the Venice district school, at that time known as the "Union District Braden School." Mr. and Mrs. Kahle bequeathed to these children the greatest human heritage, the heritage of earnest industry. Although their parents were now well provided with worldly goods, these were no pampered children satiated with luxury. When the boys were sturdy youths their father was farming five hundred acres of land and for nine months out of every year these lads were up and on the road to market before sunrise. St. Louis was their nearest market spot and it was incumbent on these boys to see that all the farm produce reached the ferry in its first fresh-

ness. This was their course in business college and a good one it proved to be. August completed it, as it were, in his seventeenth year and determined to start out for himself. With a young friend and schoolmate, Julius Adams, he rented a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Stahlings. Here they worked for six years and thrived so well that they became the envy of many of the older farmers. The partnership might have been continued but for the formation of a new relation. August Kahle found a handsomer and more attractive partner in the person of Miss Sophia Engelmann. Miss Engelmann was a native of Chouteau township, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Weitkamp) Engelmann. Mr. Engelmann, like Christian Kahle, had been born in Hanover, Germany. The fathers were friends and the young people, schoolmates, and the new partnership seemed a wise one from every viewpoint. Mr. Engelmann was the father of seven children: Henry, William, Mary, Carrie, Herman, Anna and Sophia, but being a large land owner there was ample to provide well for all.

On April 16, 1885, August Kahle took his newly found life partner back to the old homestead. This they laid out anew into fields, orchards, and vineyards, leaving a goodly portion for house and grounds. In 1889 there came to them a son, whom they called Louis, for Mr. Kahle's brother. This young son received his elementary education at the same district school his father had attended. He was confirmed in the German Evangelical church by Rev. Plassmann, his father's old pastor, but unlike his father and his father's father, he was destined to be reared in town. When he had finished the work of the district school his parents left the farm to go to Granite City. There his father purchased the hardware business now known under the firm name of A. J. Kahle & Son. At the time of writing the business is conducted largely through the son Louis and is one of the best known hardware concerns of the state. Mr. Kahle has erected, also, a large double residence of pressed brick at 2138 D street. Here the parents and son live, still under the same roof. They have been life members of and generous donors to the German Evangelical church and are among the few active and invaluable citizens in their thriving little city. Although a successful merchant and influential townsman, Mr. August Kahle's heart still remains in the open country. There is not, perhaps, in the entire

state a man so well versed in the land conditions of Madison county. For five years he treasurer of "The Elm Slough Cutoff Levy and Drainage District." For nineteen years he was school director and clerk of the school board. For seventeen years he was president of the board of highway commissioners. There is not a foot of highway in Madison county with which he is not familiar. Under Jacob Kuhn and Joseph Hutz, he was deputy sheriff and never was there a better, for, aside from his fearlessness and his desire for justice, there was no nook nor cranny in the county where a prisoner could hide from August Kahle, so well did he know the lay of the land.

Mr. Kahle has always been a stalwart Republican, but his motto is, fill the office well, with a Republican if possible, but at all costs, with a man who will serve the people.

Quite recently Mr. Louis Kahle brought home to the double brick house an attractive young bride, Miss Merle Hueber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hueber, of Granite City. They were married on January 18, 1911.

MRS. SOPHIE ESPENSCHIED. Madison county is indebted to her German-American families more than to those of any other nationality for her splendid standing among the agricultural communities of the Mississippi valley. In that list none stand higher than the Espenschied and Moeller families, Mrs. Espenschied, as a maiden, being representative of the latter. An able manager and a faithful wife and mother, as well as a pleasant and Christian neighbor, she is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born in 1856 to William and Wilhelmina (Finke) Moeller, natives of Germany who immigrated to this county when agriculture in the southwest was still in its early infancy. From St. Louis the family migrated to Madison county, the five children being born in Missouri and Illinois. Of these, William died when he was twenty-one and Louisa when she was seventeen—the living being Mary, Minnie and Sophie (Mrs. Espenschied).

With the other children of the Moeller family, Sophie obtained her education at the German Lutheran school of Alhambra and the West District school, and was married June 27, 1877, to Philip H. Espenschied. Her deceased husband was born in Germany in 1849, and at the age of four years was brought by his parents to the United States; the other children of the family were Valentine and Jacob. Philip obtained a good education and



in his young manhood was united in marriage to Miss Anna Halbe, who died when their only child, Henry, was four years of age. For his second wife he wedded Miss Sophie Moeller, who bore him a large family of children. During the years when the little ones were growing up around the good and faithful parents the family circle was one of both sunshine and shadow, for amidst smiles and laughter the Angel of Death came down to claim seven of the dear children; those who remain are: Minnie, who married Louis Nungesser and still lives at Alhambra; Fred J., who married Miss Mary Eilers, also resides in that place and is the father of Leo and Clara, as well as of one who died in infancy; Henry, who married Miss Ida Figge and is the father of one child, Anna; Phillipina, Louis, Edward and Amanda. The father of this family, a good, honored and Christian man, passed away on May 7, 1908, following a long illness, which he bore with the patience and fortitude taught by his religion. Both he and his wife had passed through the many hardships incident to pioneer life before the days of railroads (when the nearest produce market was St. Louis), but their industry and every-day bravery had overcome them and solved the many hard problems of establishing a prosperous home and, at the same time, rearing a large family in ways of usefulness and morality. The father lived to see the good fruits of his life-work, and his mourning widow is still in the enjoyment of the affection and care of those children who owe so much to her loving care and wise training. The sons, Louis and Edward, are successfully superintending the home farm, whose well tilled fields show their industry, faithfulness and skill. The daughter, Phillipina, remains at home, assisting her mother in the duties of the household and giving her the affectionate support of a loving child.

Louis and Edward Espenschied represent as fine a type of honest, industrious and capable young manhood as the township of Alhambra affords. Strictly temperate and honorable, they command the confidence of the community, and are a high credit to themselves and their parents.

ROY S. BARNSBACK, M. D., who represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of Madison county, was born in the city of Edwardsville, September 12, 1874. Soon after completing his preparatory education in the Edwardsville high school he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. W. Fiegen-

baum. Later he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1898. His professional career since that date in Edwardsville has been attended with flattering success and he is in the front rank of the physicians and surgeons of the county. He is the physician and surgeon for the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway and for the Alton & Granite City. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is a member of the Commercial Club of Edwardsville.

Dr. Barnsback is a son of Julius G. and Mary O. (Smith) Barnsback. The Barnsback family originated in Germany, and the records mention various ancestors who were prominent in religious, public and business life. George F. J. Barnsback, the founder of the Madison county family of the name, was born in Germany in 1781, and in 1797 immigrated to America. He subsequently returned to his native land, but in 1809 was again in America and soon afterwards bought lands in Madison county and for a number of years was a resident of the county. He married Mary Minter, and their ten children, among whom was Julius G., were most of them residents of this county and are still numerous represented in this part of the state. Julius G. Barnsback was born in this county about 1833, and was for many years a justice of the peace and a substantial citizen.

Dr. Barnsback married, in 1902, Miss Minnie W. Whitbread, a daughter of James and Minnie (Rinne) Whitbread, of Edwardsville.

G. CURTIS ELLIS. A young man of much energy, ability and enterprise, G. Curtis Ellis is one of the leading electrical contractors of Madison county, having already established a substantial business in Edwardsville, at No. 101 Vandalia street. Born July 19, 1882, in Kentucky, he was brought up in Clinton, Hickman county, and was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the Clinton High School.

After receiving his diploma at the high school, Mr. Ellis went to Memphis, Tennessee, and for four years was in the employ of the Mills Electric Company, acquiring in the meantime an accurate knowledge of his chosen trade. Going then to New Orleans, he followed his trade in that city two years, and



*R. R. Bausback*



the following two years he traveled as a journeyman, visiting different towns and cities. Opening a shop in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1902, Mr. Ellis worked as an electrician on nearly all of the World's Fair buildings erected between that time and 1904, and was afterwards, for eighteen months, inspector for the Kinloch Telephone Company. Going then to Alton, Illinois, Mr. Ellis was there employed at his trade until 1909, when he came to Edwardsville in search of a permanent location. Buying the interest of John Donacher, who was engaged in the electrical supply business, he formed a partnership with Henry Turk, and for a short time carried on business as head of the firm of Ellis & Turk. He has since bought out his partner, and is carrying on business alone, filling large and valuable contracts, and dealing extensively in electrical supplies of all kinds.

Mr. Ellis married, in 1908, Miss Minnie Boeker, of Edwardsville, a daughter of the late Chris. Boeker, a native of Germany. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is affiliated by membership with the Knights of Pythias.

J. ROSENBERG. It is not only among the agriculturists of Madison county that the influence of the German-American is felt to be one of the most powerful factors in the progress of the county, but also in the realm of commerce. Mr. Julius Rosenberg, the proprietor of the five and ten cent store of Granite City, was born in the town of Amelunxen, Westphalia, in 1863. There his father, Joseph Rosenberg, followed the calling of a merchant. Four boys, William, Jacob, Albert and Julius, and three girls, Helen, Pauline and Fanny, made up the family of Joseph and Johanna (Maierbach) Rosenberg, and all the children attended the excellent schools of the fatherland.

They were an ambitious family, and the oldest brother, William, had gone to America when he grew to manhood and settled in St. Louis, where he had established a prosperous business. At the age of eighteen Julius Rosenberg decided to join his brother in this country and on October 28, 1881, landed in New York. He came directly to St. Louis and remained there for some time working for one of the large firms of the city.

Five years after coming to America Mr. Rosenberg married a young lady of St. Louis and began his wedded life in that place. His bride was Miss Matilda Goldberg, born in Kingston, New York, in 1870. Her parents, Samuel and Rosa (Mandel) Goldberg, had

emigrated from Austria to New York, where her father had followed the mercantile occupation. Later he moved to St. Louis and was in business there. It was in this city that his four daughters, Emma, Sarah, Dora and Matilda, grew up and went to school.

The two years following his marriage Mr. Rosenberg spent in the grocery business in St. Louis. In 1888 he and his brother went to Texas and there established a store of their own. The brother liked the location and decided to remain in the Southwest, but Julius Rosenberg returned to St. Louis after a few months and remained there until 1890. In that year he moved to Madison county and engaged in business there for three years.

Mr. Rosenberg is a man of discernment and foresight and long before it was apparent to the majority he saw the possibilities for a city of importance where there was only a corn field and a few frame buildings of a small village. He purchased from the Niedringhaus Company the first lot ever bought in Granite City, and then proceeded to demonstrate to the people round about his apparent fitness for residence in an insane asylum by erecting upon his lot a three-story brick building. It is safe to say that the construction of Noah's ark did not afford the Antedeluvians more derisive amusement than did Mr. Rosenberg's brick store to the people of Madison county. But unlike the poor ancients who were not permitted even to hear Noah say, "I told you so," the citizens of this county have lived to appreciate the wisdom of Mr. Rosenberg's venture. Three years later the town was incorporated and as Mr. Rosenberg had bought the first lot in the city, so his youngest child, Pearle, was the first child born in Granite City. Pearle is the youngest of five children, her older brothers and sisters being Helene, William S., Leonie L., and Herbert B.

The education of their children has been a matter in which Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have taken the greatest interest, and the children have displayed an aptitude and an application in their studies which has been most gratifying. William and Leonie both graduated with honors from the McKinley high school of Granite City. Helen was for two years a student in Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri. Herbert and Pearle are both in the high school at present, the former being a senior and his sister a junior. After his graduation from high school, Herbert will enter the University at Champaign and take an agricultural course.

Mr. Rosenberg has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party and has been active in the public interests of the town. When the city was incorporated he served as councilman from the First ward, and for two terms was mayor of the city. In lodge circles he is well known, being a member of the Masonic order in Venice lodge, No. 835, and also affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He and Mrs. Rosenberg are members of the Jewish church of St. Louis, the temple being situated on King's Highway and Morgan street.

As a pioneer in the commercial life of Granite City, Mr. Rosenberg is naturally most interested in all which makes for the improvement of the town which he has watched grow from an inconsiderable hamlet to a thriving centre of trade. His handsome store is one of the principal establishments of the town and is so well conducted and so finely equipped that the large and growing business its proprietor has built up is really not surprising. Not only in business, but as a friend and neighbor, Mr. Rosenberg enjoys the regard of the community, an honor which his wife shares with him.

**F. W. BRUNNWORTH.** A true representative of German-American industry, prosperity and citizenship, standing for the element which is so largely at the basis of the practical progress of southern Illinois, F. W. Brunnworth resides on one of the finely-improved country homesteads of Alhambra township, which is but one of the results of his forethought and skill. He was born in Hamel township, in the year 1865, and is a son of Henry and Sophia (Buettmeyer) Brunnworth, natives of Germany, who emigrated from the Fatherland at an early day. The husband was first employed by a Mr. Barnspeck and for several years thereafter worked for other farmers in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge, where he met and married Sophia Buettmeyer. In her he found an industrious, true and worthy helpmate, and, in time, they were enabled to purchase a farm in Hamel township, although the following twelve children blessed their married life. Mary, Louis (deceased), John, Caroline, Charles (deceased), Henry (deceased), Sophia, Gottlieb (deceased), Gottlieb, Fred, one who died in infancy and F. W. (of this biography). Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brunnworth were moral, as well as intelligent parents, and were as careful to have their children confirmed in the Lutheran faith of their forefa-

thers as to give them a thorough secular education. They first studied in the German parochial schools of the neighborhood and completed their education in the English establishments.

F. W. Brunnworth made his home with his parents, working for different farmers, until four years after his marriage, when he moved upon a farm a mile west of Alhambra, which he eventually purchased. This fine country estate comprises three hundred acres and, during the passing years, Mr. and Mrs. Brunnworth have diligently and tastefully improved it. Beautiful shade trees and thrifty fruit trees have been planted and cultivated; convenient and large farm buildings have been erected; the latest agricultural and live stock methods and appliances have been utilized, and for years the Brunnworth place has been considered one of the most valuable and attractive homesteads on the old state road, known as the Alton and Greenville road and running between Hamel and Alhambra.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunnworth are also the parents of twelve children—Paul, Alma, Walter, Fredoline, Agnes, Henry, William, Martha, Olga, Victor, and two who died in infancy. The children are being well educated in both German and English, and no family as a whole enjoys a more universal respect. The adult members are all identified with the activities of the German Evangelical church of Hamel.

Mr. Brunnworth's marked success and stalwart character have so commended themselves to his fellows that he has been called to serve them in not a few positions of public responsibility, including those of school director (nine years), highway commissioner and supervisor. In his political views he may be classified as a liberal Democrat.

**PETER BERNHARDT.** Ranking high among the prosperous and respected citizens of Edwardsville is Peter Bernhardt, the subject of this brief sketch, wherein are recorded a few of the more important events of his life. A native of Madison county, Illinois, he was born July 30, 1868, coming from thrifty German stock. His father, Peter Bernhardt, Sr., a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1848, in early manhood. Although he was a stone mason by trade, he followed farming the larger part of his life, first renting land near Troy, Madison county, Illinois, and afterwards buying a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that vicinity, it being located in Jarvis township. There he carried on general farming with excellent pe-

cuniary results until his death, in 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna M. Schwerdfeger, died on the home farm in 1901.

Passing the days of his boyhood and youth on the parental homestead, Peter Bernhardt attended the district schools of Jarvis township until nearly fourteen years of age. The ensuing four years he assisted his father on the farm, obtaining a practical knowledge of agriculture. Desirous then of making use of his mechanical talent and ability, he decided to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and entered the shop of William Miller, at Saint Louis, for that purpose. At the end of a year, matters proving very disagreeable, Mr. Bernhardt left his employer, and the following two years worked for the Yeakel Carriage Company, in the same city. Coming from there to Madison county, Illinois, in 1891, he and his brother Fred opened a shop at Collinsville, and there for seven years did blacksmithing and general repairing, and also handled agricultural implements, carrying on business under the firm name of Bernhardt Brothers. Selling his interest in the concern to his partner in 1898, Mr. Bernhardt established a smithy at Edwardsville, on Park street. He is a skilled mechanic, and is one of the leading men of his trade in this part of the county, being an adept in every department known to a blacksmith.

Mr. Bernhardt has developed the inventive talent with which he was by nature liberally endowed, among the more useful and practical of his inventions being the "King Potato Planter," which has been thoroughly tested in its workings, and is now manufactured and sold by the Bernhardt Manufacturing Company, which is incorporated. This company was organized with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, the following-named gentlemen being elected as officers: Peter Bernhardt, president; Charles Gerling, vice-president; John Stolze, treasurer; and Edward Stolze, secretary. The planters have proved a boon to potato growers, and are sold throughout Illinois and neighboring states, as well as in the immediate locality, the yearly sales being large.

Mr. Bernhardt married, in 1893, Anna M. Widicus, who was born in Saint Clair county, Illinois, where her parents, Andrew and Ann B. (Renner) Widicus, located on coming to this country from Germany. Daniel, the only child born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt, lived but ten months.

REV. JONATHAN GISLER, the beloved pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal church of Granite City, has the distinction of having served as minister of the gospel for a longer period in this city than any other pastor. When his first term under the old limitations of the church had expired he was sent to another field, but three years later the conference, obeying the urgent requests of this congregation, returned him to Granite City, where he has been the faithful and energetic laborer in the Master's vineyard ever since.

A native of Switzerland, born at St. Gallen, March 20, 1867, he is the son of a minister of the same denomination in Switzerland. His parents were Henry and Rosine (Schaub) Gisler, and the other children in the family were David, Gideon, Lydia and Martha. Jonathan was schooled in his native land during his youth, and after coming to America he spent four years in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, being graduated from that institution. His studies for his profession were carried on for a year in the Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston, Illinois, and also in Moody's Institute of Chicago. He was ordained at St. Joe, Illinois, by Bishop Merrill, and for a number of years has been a member of the St. Louis German Methodist Episcopal conference.

One of the first and most important steps in his active career was his marriage, in 1893, at Decatur, Illinois, when Miss Anna Witzemann became his wife. She was born in Decatur in 1865, a daughter of John and Henrietta (Stumpe) Witzemann. Her brothers and sister are: Albert C., Wesley L., Carl and Lydia, all the children having been educated at Decatur. After his marriage Rev. Gisler and his bride made their home at Hannibal, where he had his first pastoral appointment, for two years, and was then transferred to Peoria, where he remained three years. From Peoria he came to Granite City. When the conference limit of six years in one location expired, he was given the charge at DeSoto, Missouri, and three years later returned to Granite City, where he has now been minister for six years.

Granite City, when he first came here as the representative of his church, was just beginning its growth to urban importance. He organized his church with eighteen members, and for the first three years he held services in the Emerson schoolhouse. Rev. Gisler is known as one of the able organizers of his

denomination, and his success in Granite City speaks well for this ability. A city with a shifting population such as this industrial center presents many difficulties to steady prosperity in any religious organization. Through his work he has added two hundred members, and he has been able to maintain a membership of one hundred. From being one of the weaker branches of the church, he has made it a vigorous, self-sustaining body, with an efficiency as an institution for the welfare of the community. In 1900 a large brick building was erected as a church home, and in 1903 the congregation gave the minister a parsonage adjoining the church.

Rev. Gisler and wife are the parents of three daughters, Luella, Talitha and Ruth, all in the public schools. While a Republican in political views, Rev. Gisler has given his support to men and measures that most closely approximated his political and social ideals. He has always been a working advocate of the temperance cause. He is consecrated to his work of helping humanity, whether through his own congregation or in the broader field of the whole community. Public spirited, he has been ready to serve any good cause. He has had a successful ministry, and through all his work his most efficient helper has been his loyal wife, whose Christian spirit and sound judgment have smoothed out many of the rough places in a pastoral career.

WILLIAM C. McDONALD, of Alhambra, is one of the representative business men of that place, as well as a public-spirited citizen of high official standing. His Scotch ancestry assures him a substantial and definitely-directed character, and his American birth and training make him adaptable and popular. He is, therefore, finely equipped for permanent progress in an intelligent community of a great state.

Mr. McDonald is a native of Gillespie, Macoupin county, Illinois, where he was born in 1870, a son of William and Della McDonald, both of Scotland. The mother died when the son was only four years of age, leaving the widower with four children—Charles, Stella, Fannie and William (of this sketch). The father wedded again, his wife being Miss Lizzie Dixon, who bore him three children—Andrew, Jennie and Essie—and passed away in 1905, surviving the husband for five years.

The McDonald children received their education at the Hoxey school in Alhambra township and developed into intelligent and

useful men and women. Charles married Miss Anna Hulett, and, with his wife, resides near Hamel, where he is in the employ of the Interurban Street Car Company; Stella married Alfred Trollet, a farmer of Alhambra township; and Jennie became the wife of Thomas Campbell, a citizen of St. Louis, Missouri. Andrew McDonald wedded Miss Daisy Dugger and is connected with the police force of Madison, while Fannie is now Mrs. Charles Gibson, also of St. Louis.

William C. McDonald learned the barber's trade in his earlier manhood, but for a number of years past, with his good, capable and talented wife, has operated the well known McDonald Hotel of Alhambra. Their cheerful and genial personalities give it a homelike atmosphere, and as everything about the hostelry is neat and first-class it is one of the substantial attractions of the place. In addition to his hotel, Mr. McDonald conducts a large and modern livery, his partner in that enterprise being Charles Wetzel. The barn which they have built for the accommodation of their growing business is fifty-two by one hundred feet in dimensions, and it shelters a fine collection of horses, buggies, surreys and other livery appurtenances which never fail to please the most fastidious.

Mr. McDonald has the full confidence of the Alhambra people, who evince their feeling toward him not only in their business dealings, but in the bestowal of public responsibilities upon him. He has discharged, in a most satisfactory manner, the functions of such offices as town trustee and constable, and notary public, and altogether stands for a good and moral municipality. In politics he is a firm Democrat.

In 1893 William C. McDonald married Miss Eva McMichael, a daughter of W. A. and Elsie (Harris) McMichael, of Alhambra. After only eight months of wedded life the young wife died, and in 1896 he married as his second wife Miss Matilda H. Jageman. Mrs. McDonald's father, William Jageman, was born in Furth Odenwahl, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, on the 17th of June, 1831. At the conclusion of his school days he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and at the age of seventeen came to the United States with his parents and settled at Trenton, New Jersey. In 1855 he married Miss Jane Copely, whose death occurred some years afterward.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Jageman was a resident of Illinois, and he saw







*D. M. a. Sur*

nearly three years of hard and adventurous Union service as a member of the Tenth Cavalry, Company F. His narrowest escape from death occurred July 19, 1863. While riding alone that day he was captured by seven Confederates, who took him from his horse, pronounced him a spy, bound him to a tree and then cast lots as to whom should be his executioner. Being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mr. Jageman gave the sign of distress; whereupon one of the captors, who was a member of the order, ordered the Confederate who had been chosen as executioner to put down his gun. The Illinois cavalryman was tested as an Odd Fellow by his brother Confederate, found to be in possession of the secrets of the order, and held himself responsible for Mr. Jageman's exchange as a prisoner of war. Under these circumstances he returned to his home in Illinois, and on February 5, 1863 (while on furlough), was wedded to Miss Barbara Knapp, of St. Louis.

In April, 1863, Mr. Jageman bade his bride of two months adieu and rejoined his command, with which he remained until his honorable discharge in December of that year. Eight children were born of this second union—the daughters being now Mrs. W. Wambsanzs, of Olathe, Colorado; Mrs. L. G. Schien, of Clinton, Illinois; Mrs. R. C. Vanden Broeck and Mrs. William McDonald, the last two residing in Alhambra. The brave, faithful and good father of this family died in September, 1910, his worthy widow surviving him as an honored resident of that place.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jageman were well educated, both intellectually and morally, the daughter of Matilda graduating with special honors. Afterward she fitted herself for teaching and was at first placed in the Wider Range school near Alhambra. Her work as an educator was so satisfactory that the Alhambra School Board engaged her as a regular teacher in the city schools, where she was most satisfactorily employed for three years. After her marriage Mrs. McDonald continued to reside in Alhambra, and as wife, mother and social factor of the place formed a wide and warm circle of friends and admirers.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. The first two were twins, Juanita and Leto, born on the 3d of July, 1899, and they had the distinction of being unique of their kind here for a period of fif-

ty-two years. Naturally their advent into the world caused much local excitement, and for several days the twins and their parents acted as a continuous reception committee to the hundred villagers who called to pay their respects to the happy father and mother and the unresponsive pair of little ones who were being thus honored. Since then, however, the twins have "done themselves proud." Both Juanita and Leto are well advanced in their studies and show decided musical talents—the latter playing the violin and the former, the piano; and their duets on these instruments are highly appreciated by the townspeople. The third child, Hazel, was born on the 26th of January, 1907.

For twenty years Mrs. McDonald has faithfully served as correspondent for various Alhambra newspapers, and Juanita, young as she is, assists her mother in this work in connection with the *Highland Union and Leader*. With the assistance of Mrs. Nora Wetzel, she was lately instrumental in securing for the Baptist church one of the four premium pianos given by the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*; and this is but one of her many acts of energy and self-devotion for the good of the community. In every way both Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are useful, moral and elevating factors in the life of Alhambra.

EDWARD L. MAHER. The large and rapid growth of Granite City as an industrial center has attracted many men of high ability to its professional and business activities, and many of the foremost representatives of the county's citizenship are to be found there. One of the leading lawyers and men of affairs is Mr. Edward L. Maher, who has been identified with the city since 1904.

Mr. Maher is one of the younger citizens of Granite City, having been born January 8, 1872, at Butler, Montgomery county, Illinois. His parents were Thomas and Bridget (Kelly) Maher, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the father coming to America in 1848 and the mother in 1849. Thomas Maher came to this country by way of New Orleans, thence to St. Louis and to Butler, Illinois. He was one of the most extensive farmers and land owners of Montgomery county, and at one time was owner of twenty-seven hundred acres in that county. He died at Raymond, November 22, 1882, and his wife passed away on the old farm home, March 12, 1899. They had a large family of boys and girls, whom they provided with substantial means for starting life. The children were as follows: Philip,

a farmer; Richard, a merchant of East St. Louis; Thomas, also in business in East St. Louis; John W., a merchant; Edward L., James T., a resident of Springfield, who is an auditor for the International Harvester Company; Mrs. Eliza Miller, of Raymond; Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, of Visalia, California; Mrs. Mary Duncan, of East St. Louis; and Mrs. Anna Pohlmann, of Gillespie, Illinois.

Mr. Maher had liberal opportunities for an education during his youth. He attended the graded and high school at Raymond in his native county, then attended school in Teutopolis, and from there entered Washington University at St. Louis, where he was graduated from the law department in 1904. In the same year he opened his office for a general law practice at Granite City, and is one of the reliable and successful attorneys. He is owner of valuable city property and also has four or five hundred acres of farm lands.

In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but has not taken time from his business and professional career to take part in practical politics. He is a charter member of the East St. Louis Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife are active members of St. Joseph's Catholic church of Granite City. He married, January 24, 1905, Miss Agatha Dufner, of Nilwood, Illinois. They have no children. Mr. Maher is a member of the Madison County Bar Association.

JESSE GRANT DELICATE is one of the prosperous grocers in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. He takes a pride in his business, and has brought into it system, order, organization, decency and intelligence. Many grocers fail to make a success of their stores because they permit themselves to be cajoled into buying new brands which they are unable to sell. Mr. Delicate, while up-to-date in every respect, is possessed of that soundness of judgment by means of which he instinctively knows when an article is apt to become a good seller, and he has rarely been caught with a quantity of unsalable goods on hand. Perhaps another cause of his success is his attentive, but not obsequious demeanor. It is very much easier to be waited upon than to wait upon others, and to serve humanity well, gracefully and effectually is a fine art, which Mr. Delicate appears to have mastered.

The birth of Mr. Delicate occurred on the 22nd day of January, 1872, at New Liberty, Wayne county, Illinois. His father, the Rev. Henry Delicate, was an Englishman, born in Berkshire, England, and he came to the United

States when a young man. For many years he was a well known Methodist Episcopal minister in the Southern Illinois conference; his charges were at different towns in the state of Illinois, his demise occurring at Wanda, that commonwealth, in 1882. Mrs. Henry Delicate, whose maiden name was Harriet Bunny, was likewise of English birth, she having come to the United States when she was a child. She was a widow exactly twenty-two years, since her demise occurred in 1902, at Nebraska City, Nebraska. The Rev. and Mrs. Delicate became the parents of five children, all of whom are living,—Thomas, Annie, Jesse Grant, Catherine and Ernest A.

Inasmuch as the Rev. Henry Grant moved about from place to place, the education of his children was necessarily obtained in different towns. Jesse Grant Delicate went to school in Illinois and also in Nebraska, and on terminating his educational training he began to clerk in a grocery store in Nebraska City, Nebraska. During the ensuing seven years he remained in the same store, obtaining such insight into commercial methods as has enabled him to successfully conduct his own business. In the year 1892 he came to Edwardsville, where for three years he and O. F. Kendall were the proprietors of a grocery store. Severing his connection with Mr. Kendall, he formed a partnership alliance with James M. Winter and for two years the new firm prospered. Mr. Delicate then bought out the interest of his partner, and during the past fourteen years he has been sole proprietor of the store that is so well known to the residents of Edwardsville.

In 1898 Mr. Delicate was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Brinkmann, daughter of Henry and Martha (Tindall) Brinkmann, honored residents of Edwardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Delicate have one son living,—Henry B. Another son was born to them, but he is now deceased.

Mr. Delicate is greatly interested in educational matters, and for five years he was a member of the school board, and its most efficient secretary; for the past four years he has held the positions of secretary and treasurer. His fraternal affiliation is with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in a religious connection he has adhered to the faith in which he was trained by his father, he and his wife both taking an active part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church of Edwardsville. Mr. Delicate is a member of its official board and the superintendent of its

Sunday-school. He is very popular with the young people and is no less esteemed by his older friends; young and old take pleasure in visiting him at his pleasant home at 228 Clay street, where they are most hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Delicate.

FREDERICK EDWIN TULLEY, M. D. The medical profession of Madison county is represented by some of the most skilled and learned men of this calling to be found in the state. They have devoted themselves, their time, energy and lives to the preservation of public health and the alleviation of human ills. Theirs is no easy task, nor is it always remunerated as befits their high standing and undoubted great work, and yet they cheerfully accept the disadvantages, make the countless sacrifices asked of them, content to feel content in well doing. Their training is exceptionally rigid, and embraces not only a college course but months in hospitals as well, so that when they begin their practice they are really better fitted for their work than the old-time physician was after a lifetime of endeavor. One of the representative physicians of Granite City, whose sympathy as well as knowledge has made him beloved among his patients, is Dr. Frederick Edwin Tulley, of Granite City, Illinois, and a man who has been prominent in the professional, political and social life of the city. Dr. Tulley was born at Oswego, New York, May 19, 1868, a son of John and Jennie (Monahan) Tulley.

John Tulley was born at Oswego, New York, in 1832, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was there married in July, 1861, to Miss Jennie Monahan, who was born in Baldwinsville, New York. Mr. Tulley was engaged in the hardware business at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was mustered out in 1865, having been promoted to the rank of captain for brave and meritorious service, and in 1874 went to Black Hills, Dakota, where he was in partnership with Seth Bullock, who later became well-known for his personal friendship with ex-president Roosevelt. Subsequently Mr. Tulley went to Billings, Montana, where he became the first mayor of that city, and he was also Indian agent for the United States Government, in 1882, at Lame-deer, Montana. Returning to Granite City with his wife and children, he passed away here, ten days after the death of his wife. Both were members of the Episcopal church,

and took a great interest in all of its work, Mrs. Tulley being an active member of the Ladies' Guild and the Ladies' Coterie. They were taken back to their old home in Oswego, New York, by their son and there buried.

Frederick Edwin Tulley was given the advantages of an excellent educational training, and graduated from the first high school in Oswego when he was seventeen years of age. Being desirous of engaging in a profession, he entered the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1894, and immediately thereafter located in Granite City, where he was engaged actively in a large and lucrative practice until 1906, at which time he practically retired. He arrived in this city at a time when there was much to do in developing the new locality, and bore his full share of the hard work connected therewith, associating himself with all movements pertaining to the civic welfare here and giving each his enthusiastic support and hearty co-operation. Politically a Republican, he has been active in the ranks of his party, and has served as president of the board of education and a member of the board of health. For some time he acted as president of the Madison County Medical Association. He was a delegate to the head camp of the Modern Woodmen, at Milwaukee, and represented the Royal Arcanum in the Grand Council. He was the organizer of the Granite City Lodge of I. O. O. F. He also held membership in the Red Men and the Elks, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, belonging to Medina Temple of Chicago. For fifteen years he has been active in conventions of the Republican party, and in 1910 was honored by the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator. He is president of the Commercial Club of Granite City.

Dr. Tulley was for fourteen years a resident of the West, and there he developed a love for hunting and all out-of-door sports. He is never happier than when out with his dogs and his gun, and is also an enthusiastic automobilist, having made a number of trips through both the East and the West, visiting all the important cities and covering some ten thousand miles.

On August 25, 1898, Dr. Tulley was married to Miss Emily Lukins Pettingill, sister of Oliver, Daniel, Florence and Jessie Pettingill, and daughter of Oliver and Maria (Sipsey) Pettingill, representatives of two of the oldest and most highly esteemed families in this part

of the state. Mrs. Tulley is an active worker in the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal church, and was one of the first members of the Ladies' Coterie of Granite City and organizer of the Women's Club. She was presented with a diamond-studded medal as first worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is president of the Twenty-second District Illinois Federated Women's Clubs, in addition to being a member of Cornelia Green Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. and Mrs. Tulley have been prominent in everything that has tended to advance Granite City in a social, educational or religious way, and their charities are many. The comfortable family residence is situated at Nineteenth and State streets.

**JOSEPH WILLIAM CARY.** Among Alton's representative business men and citizens is Joseph William Cary, who is engaged in the wholesale watch materials and jewelers' supply business in St. Louis, conducting the same under the name of J. W. Cary & Company, but who maintains his residence in Alton. He established his St. Louis business in 1885, and previous to that, from 1870 to 1885, was in the jeweler's business in Alton. His ancestors were sea-faring men and New Englanders, he, in truth, being a representative of one of the old and honored families of New England, the cradle of so much of our national history. Mr. Cary was born in Portland, Connecticut, January 16, 1838, the son of Joseph B. and Lucy (Hodge) Cary. Joseph B. Cary followed the sea all his life. He was born at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, in 1811, and passed away in 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a son of Bigelow and Olive (Williams) Cary, the former of whom was born at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, and died in 1865, when eighty years of age. He, too, followed the sea, voyaging to the West Indies. His wife was born in Portland, Connecticut, and spent part of her girlhood in the state of New York, dying when a very young woman. She, like her husband, came of a sea-faring family and had a brother, Charles Hodge, who commanded a vessel in the West Indian trade. Another of her brothers, James by name, was one of the Argonauts of 1849, who went in an early day to California, there, after diverse fortunes, occurring his demise. Joseph B. Cary reared three children, as follows: Matilda (Ibbotson), who made her home in Brooklyn, New York; Laura, who died at the early age of twenty-five years; and the subject of this re-

view. The Carys trace their genealogy back to the Chapman family, one of the most distinguished of Colonial families.

Joseph W. Cary received his early education in the schools of Ellington, Connecticut, and in a private boarding academy, where he attended for three years. When a young man he sailed the seas on his father's vessel as a cook and sailor at sixteen dollars a month, beginning this career when sixteen years of age. His first modest capital was, in fact, the savings of six months on the "bounding main." In 1855 Mr. Cary came west to accept a position with his uncle, W. W. Cary, who owned a jewelry store in Alton, and he remained with that gentleman for fifteen years, or until 1870. Under his uncle's excellent tutelage he learned the jewelry business in all its details and was so pleased with it that he determined to adopt it for his own life work. In course of time his uncle sold out to him and the elder man went to California. W. W. Cary, still well and favorably remembered by the older generation, had been in business in Alton since 1836 and was one of the early merchant jewelers. After living in California for a decade he returned to the east of his birth and located on Long Island, where he died. He was a very remarkable, eccentric man and self-made, his success being entirely the result of his own efforts. He was reared in Portland, Connecticut, but came to Alton in early youth and had much to do with its early history. His birth occurred in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, in 1806, and he died at Flushing, Long Island in 1895.

As previously mentioned, Mr. Cary conducted his jewelry business in Alton from 1870 until 1885 and met with great success. Desiring a wider field, in the year last mentioned he removed his business to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale watch material and jewelers' manufacturing business in that city. At the present time his trade territory extends over the entire territory tributary to the city of St. Louis and is experiencing constantly increasing growth. It is one of the best known concerns of its nature in this section of the United States. His establishment is located in the Globe-Democrat building, at the corner of Pine and Sixth streets.

Mr. Cary was married in 1865, the lady to become his wife being Anna Fay, of Alton, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Fairchild) Fay, old residents of the city, to which they were among the early comers. Mrs. Cary, an admirable woman, died in the spring of

1902, deeply regretted by all who had come within the sphere of her gentle influence. Their union was blessed by the birth of two daughters: Ellie, who died at the age of ten years; and Lucy, wife of W. B. Robinson, and now resident with her father. There is one grandchild, Cary Waples. Mr. Cary maintains his residence in Alton and is honored as one of its most valuable and respected citizens.

WILLIAM SUHRE is a citizen who has spent over half of his life in the public offices of Madison county, having served in various capacities continuously since he was twenty-one years of age and also having celebrated his fiftieth birthday on October 4, 1911. He is one of the five children of Ernst and Mary Steinkuhler Suhre, natives of Germany, from which country they immigrated before their marriage. They settled in Madison county and were married here. The names of their children were Henry, Herman, Frederick and William and Mary. Ernst Suhre died at the age of thirty-five and his widow married William Hinke, a farmer. Three sons and one daughter were born of this union: Sophia, Edward, Otto and Gustave.

William Suhre went to school at Alhambra. When he was a boy he suffered from an attack of rheumatism which made it impossible for him to work for three years. He employed the time in attending the West district school. Later he went to St. Louis and for three years was employed there. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Theodosia Pearce, the daughter of Dr. F. M. and Salina Cherry Pearce. Dr. F. M. Pearce was born March 18, 1830, near Grant Fork, Illinois. He was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College when quite young and was a great favorite in his profession. He was a member of the legislature in 1887, was the first president of the village board of Alhambra, which position he held almost constantly until his death, March 23, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years and five days. He was a Mason and was buried by that order, New Douglas, Staunton and Edwardsville lodges participating. His loss was greatly felt throughout the community, as he was one of nature's noblemen. Eight children were born to William and Theodosia Suhre, four of whom died in infancy. The others are Mamie E., Theodosia, Earl W. and Pearce Eugene, the latter bearing his mother's maiden name and also that of the family physician, Dr. C. E. Harnsberger, of Alhambra.

The two daughters are now both mistresses

of homes of their own, but before being married they were engaged in teaching in the county schools. Miss Mamie taught first at the Grove district school in Ft. Russell township. Later she was employed in the Central school in Nameoki township and for two terms at Sylvan Hall in Pin Oak township. Theodosia taught the Suhre district school in Alhambra township, then the I. X. L. or Union school in Leef township and in 1911, in the graded schools of Livingston in Olive township. Their work was successful and a genuine contribution to the advance of education. Mamie E. and Theodosia Suhre were married August 27, 1911, at the parsonage of Rev. H. Rahn at Edwardsville, Illinois. Mamie was married to William Mindrup, who is engaged in the butcher business at New Douglas, where they now reside. Dosia was married to Leto A. Talleur, of Marine, where they reside and where he is engaged in the milling business. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Suhre are still in school. Earl has completed the eighth grade and Eugene has finished his first term.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Suhre took up their residence in Alhambra, where for three years Mr. Suhre was engaged in the mercantile business. After this he went into contracting and building and put up some of the finest of Madison county's country homes. For seven years he was engaged in the undertaking and embalming business for Mrs. S. Hackmann, of Alhambra. In 1910 he purchased two and a half acres of land outside of the corporation and built his present commodious dwelling house upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre are members of the Methodist church, South and are numbered among its most earnest workers. Their interest in all that pertains to the county's welfare as well as their many excellencies of personal character place them among the people whom it is our pride to call representatives of the best type of our Middle-Western citizenship.

The Democratic party has always been the one to which Mr. Suhre has given his support. He has repeatedly been chosen to fill offices of responsibility, having served as assessor, collector, township clerk, supervisor and justice of peace. In Alhambra he has been president of the village board, clerk, trustee and magistrate.

GEORGE D. HAYDEN, who was born in Alton October 7, 1836, is one of the oldest native residents of the city, and represents a name that has been honorably identified with Alton

for eighty years. The Haydens originated in England, whence the family was transplanted to America in the seventeenth century by Enoch Hayden. Another ancestor was a member of the Thayer family, one of the earliest in Massachusetts colony, and John Alden was also related to one of the earlier branches.

Nathaniel Hayden, grandfather of George D., was a native and lifelong resident of Massachusetts, and he rests in a cemetery at Dorchester, where his last years were spent. William Hayden, son of Nathaniel, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, and during his youth served a five years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under his brother Isaac, at Marlboro. After following his trade in Boston a few years, in 1831, accompanied by his family, he started for the west. A sailing vessel brought him to New Orleans, and thence he came up the river to Alton. Alton was then a village, though already of considerable importance as a center of trade and travel, most of the land adjacent was still in government ownership, and the days of the Indian and wild game were not yet passed.

In May, 1831, William Hayden began business as a carpenter and builder, and soon formed a partnership with Samuel Wade, as Hayden & Wade. After a few years he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until his retirement in 1870. For part of the time the firm was Hayden, Pierson & Company, dealers in lumber and building material of all kinds. He was a public-spirited citizen and was one of the typical men of the time who made Alton conspicuous both in business and citizenship. William Hayden died in 1881. His wife was Ann Robinson, a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and her nephew, David Robinson, has been mayor of that city and is now treasurer of Essex county. There were three children: William H., a retired citizen of Springfield; George D.; and Charles A., an Episcopal clergyman now resident of Buffalo, New York. The parents were both Baptists and brought their children up in that faith.

The old Hayden home was one of the houses that once stood on the hill at the present site of the postoffice, and it was there that George D. Hayden was born and spent his early years. He is one of the few citizens who remember the high waters of '44, when the river reached the highest point in the history of the city, and as a venturesome lad of eight years he was nearly drowned while walking

along the improvised sidewalks on Second street. After attending school until he was fifteen, he entered an apprenticeship to the machinist trade. At the end of five years in the shops of Nathaniel Hanson he was employed for a time as a journeyman in the same shop, and then worked for the Chicago & Alton railroad. Leaving that he was engaged in the lumber business with his father until 1869, when he established the machine shop which has been conducted under his name for over forty years. The walls of his shop on Second street are part of one of the oldest business structures in the city, the old Manning & Glover's dry-goods store having once been located there.

Mr. Hayden has witnessed the growth of the Alton business district from the time Piasa creek ran uncovered to the river, when wooden bridges spanned it at Second street, and flat-boats loaded with cordwood came up its current; when most of the frame buildings on both sides were built on piles, and when most of the area north of Second street was open and marshy ground. A keen observer of the changes of time, his memory is stored with interesting details of early Alton, and on local history he is an authority. The Indian remains and traditions have also been carefully studied by him, and he has many interesting specimens of the aboriginal occupation.

Fraternally he is a member of Piasa Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., Alton Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., Belvidere Commandery No. 2, K. T.; also Fleur de Lis Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of Honor.

In 1857 Mr. Hayden married Miss Sarah Shelly. She was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David and Barbara Shelly, Pennsylvanians of German ancestry.

GOTTLIEB KLEMM, a hardware merchant at Bethalto, has had a notable career. When we consider the achievements of a man of his prominence we are driven to make a comparison between his condition and that of other men who commenced their business life with just as great educational advantages and just as much outside help, yet many of them eke out a bare existence, while Mr. Klemm is regarded as a wealthy man. Circumstances have a great effect on one's career, yet it is due to Mr. Klemm to say that the successful man generally makes his own circumstances, or at least he must be so constituted that he can take advantage of the opportunities which







*J. A. Hirsch*

present themselves. Mr. Klemm's success is largely to be attributed to his shrewd judgment, which has shown him what to accept and what to reject.

A native of Switzerland, Mr. Klemm's birth occurred on the 25th day of March, 1851. He is a son of Christian and Rosa (Von der Flue) Klemm, both born in Switzerland, where the father passed his entire life, and after his death the mother came to America. Gottlieb, their son, remained in his mountain home the first twenty years of his life, during which period he received an education and then was apprenticed to a blacksmith, under whom the young man developed into a skilled workman. In 1871 he determined to leave Switzerland and try his fortunes in the United States, so bidding farewell to the friends of his boyhood and youth he scraped together barely enough money to pay his passage to New York and embarked on a vessel for the New World. On his arrival in New York, he found himself possessed of but one cent in cash—a stranger with no knowledge of either the language or the customs of the people amongst whom he had come. He was, however, possessed of an unbounded amount of enthusiasm and hopefulness and that capital he has retained intact throughout his career thus far. He immediately sought and found work and for two years he remained in New York city, plying his trade. In 1876 he came to Bethalto, where he is now engaged in the hardware business, and is the owner of considerable property, besides his store. He is a stockholder in the First Bank and Trust Company of Alton.

In the year 1879 Mr. Klemm was united in marriage to Miss Tedda Aylets, who had come from Germany a short time before. To this marriage five children were born,—Rosa, now the wife of John Carp; Lena, married to Walter Cook; George, residing in St. Louis; Gottlieb, who married Louisa Dietz, and they live in East St. Louis; and Tillie, who also lives in East St. Louis. In a religious way Mr. Klemm has remained true to the faith in which he was carefully trained by his mother, and is a member of the Lutheran church; in fraternal connection he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past grand; his political allegiance has ever been unflinchingly tendered to the Republican party, who have recognized his abilities to aid them by electing him to the office of alderman, in which capacity he has served with good results to the

town. There is no resident of Fort Russell township who is not willing to give credit to the man who has attained the position of prominence which Mr. Klemm enjoys in their appreciation of the courage which has assisted him to carve his career.

JOSEPH ADAMS HIRSCH, M. D., one of the leading members of his profession in Edwardsville, has been engaged in successful practice here since February 1, 1900. He was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, March 6, 1873, a son of John Frederick and Elizabeth (Curts) Hirsch. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1818, came to America in 1830, and in 1840 moved from Ohio to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1885. He was a man of liberal education and attended the Lutheran church. His wife, nee Elizabeth Curts, a native of New York, died in 1888 and was the mother of eight children. She was interested in charity work and was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Hirsch was graduated from the Plymouth high school at Plymouth, Wisconsin, in 1892. He taught a district school three years and then began his professional duties in the office of a Plymouth physician. He entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, in St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in 1899. Before coming to Edwardsville he successfully passed a competitive examination for the position of resident physician to the St. Louis Children's Hospital, and was appointed to that position, serving in that institution one year.

Dr. Hirsch is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association and takes an active interest in other organizations, being a member of the Edwardsville Commercial Club, the Retail Merchants' Association of Edwardsville and is affiliated with Edwardsville Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., Chapter No. 146, R. A. M.; with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Maccabees, the Redmen and the Elks. He is also examiner for several life insurance companies. He is a valued and original contributor to medical journals, his article on "Diet in Typhoid Fever" which appeared in the Illinois Medical Journal having received most favorable comment, as did that on "Pneumonia" which appeared in the American Journal of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Hirsch was married in July, 1904, to Miss Tyne Servoss, a native of Edwardsville. She is a daughter of John Henry and Anna

(Brown) Servoss, the former a native of New York and the latter a native of Vermont.

H. D. DAUDERMANN, a retired farmer and stockman, at present engaged in the livery business at Alhambra, is known throughout the county as a lover of horses. In spite of the increasing prevalence of the automobile, there are still to be found men who take a pride in their horses, and notable among this number is Mr. Daudermann, the owner of some of the finest breeds of horseflesh in the county. He trains his horses to do his bidding and delights in the feeling that he can master the proudest, most spirited steed. Instinctively the horse feels that in Mr. Daudermann he has met his superior.

The birth of H. D. Daudermann occurred on the 21st day of June, 1862, at Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Daudermann, natives of Germany. Father Daudermann immigrated from that fine old Fatherland when he was a young man; when he arrived in America he had no money, but he was very industrious and enterprising, obtaining work wherever he could find honest employment. At one time he worked for a few cents a day splitting rails, and at the time of his death he was regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in Alhambra. Mrs. Daudermann died August 14, 1883, and her husband, bereft of his life companion, made his home with his son, H. D. Daudermann. Loving hearts and hands anticipated his every wish and his last days were comforted by the tender solicitude of the daughter-in-law, who endeavored in a conscientious manner to discharge the duties of a daughter. His death occurred three days after Christmas, 1899, and for him the new country began in another sphere. Of the six children who were born to Father and Mother Daudermann, two died in infancy and the names of those who grew to maturity are,—Charles, Mary, Emma (deceased) and Henry.

In the year 1908 H. D. Daudermann left the parental roof, where he had lived while he gained his schooling and where he had farmed in his later life, and he took up his residence in the town of Alhambra, where he engaged in the livery business and he has, by his genial manners and his sound principles of commercial integrity, succeeded in establishing a very fine trade. In 1907 he erected for himself and family a house (situated on the main street of Alhambra), which is one of the show places of the town. Not only is the building of impos-

ing appearance, but it bears evidence that it is in every sense of the word a home.

From his boyhood Mr. Daudermann has loved horses and has been able to train and raise them successfully. He has owned and sold some of the finest matched teams that ever went out of this part of the country; he was the owner of "Penny," a fine French Percheron, which Mr. Daudermann imported and for which he paid fourteen hundred dollars. At one time he sold about five thousand dollars worth of horses; then he disposed of his two-hundred acre farm and at the same time sold some more of his horses, for which he received thirty-five hundred dollars. In 1909 one of his teams took the first prize at the Highland, Madison county, fair, as being the best matched pole team in the county.

On December 30, 1884, Mr. Daudermann was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Kaufmann, a daughter of Gustave and Mary (Jehle) Kaufmann, the father a native of Germany and the mother of St. Louis birth. Mr. Kaufmann was but eleven years old when he accompanied his family to America; they settled on a twenty-acre tract of land, built a log cabin and proceeded to farm. Gustave A. Kaufmann later became a man of wealth and influence; was one of the founders of the town of Kaufmann and he became the owner of one thousand acres of land. His demise occurred in 1910. He was the father of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, while Albert, William, Bertha, Augusta, George and Amanda (whose birth occurred in 1864), lived to maturity. The Kaufmann children were all educated at the West District School and George also took a business course in a St. Louis business college. Mr. and Mrs. Daudermann commenced their wedded life on the old homestead where Father Daudermann had lived years before; at the time of their marriage the farm contained one hundred and sixty acres, and Mr. Daudermann added to this from time to time until he had over two hundred acres, as before mentioned. Four daughters and one son were born to Mr. and Mrs. Daudermann,—Matilda, Adaline, Tarcie, Frances and Henry Gustave, who in his name continued the cognomens of both grandparents, according to an old German custom of perpetuating family names. The children were sent to the West District School and to the Alhambra graded school and the three young ladies have fitted themselves for one of the most noble callings in life, that of imparting

knowledge to others. Miss Matilda was the proud possessor of her first school certificate before she had attained her seventeenth year; commencing her teaching at the Butler district school, where she taught for one year, she next was one of Hamel's teachers for two years, and subsequently she put in six years of successful teaching at Venice, where her work was so eminently satisfactory that she is employed at the same place for the year 1912. The Venice school, though a district school, employs eight teachers and has eight grades. Miss Adaline's initial teaching experience was obtained at the Hoxsey district school; she taught there for one year, then taught the Wide Range school for one year, was next at Glen Carbon for four years, as primary teacher, and is now engaged at the Woodriver high school as primary teacher. Miss Tarcie's experience, though more brief, is every whit as important as that of her sisters. She was at Pleasant Ridge one year, then two years at Maryville as second grade teacher, and is now engaged as a second primary teacher at the Woodriver high school. The two younger girls are interested students of music; Miss Adaline has chosen the violin as the instrument on which she would excel, while Miss Tarcie is an accomplished pianiste; the two young ladies delight their friends by their performances on piano and violin. Miss Frances is taking piano lessons and is thus following the musical lead given by her older sisters. The whole Daudermann family are enthusiastic admirers of good horses; the team that took the first prize at the county fair at Highland are owned by Miss Matilda and Miss Adaline; their brother, Henry G., at the age of nine years, is the proud possessor of a fine Shetland pony, "Dewey," and the time that is not occupied by his school work—his studies for the third grade—and his piano practice, is for the most part spent in galloping about the country on the back of "Dewey."

Mr. and Mrs. Daudermann have hosts of friends not only at Alhambra, but all over the county, and those who are fortunate enough to be counted in this class of intimates are always sure of a welcome to the pleasant home in Alhambra, which is presided over by Mrs. Daudermann and her attractive daughters, who vie with Mr. Daudermann in their warm-hearted, generous hospitality.

WILLIAM C. KRIEGE, one of the principal merchants and business men of Edwardsville, began his career as a clerk and has built up a business that ranks among the best in his city.

He was born in Edwardsville township, in April, 1862. His father, William F. Kriege, was born and educated in Germany and came to America in 1854, landing at Baltimore and continuing directly to Madison county. His career as a farmer began on a place of forty acres, which his industry increased to one hundred and ten acres, and there he lived and reared his family until his death, in November, 1910, at the age of ninety-four. He was one of the organizers of the German Methodist Episcopal church at Edwardsville, was a class leader and to the close of his life remained one of its liberal supporters. He married Miss Mary Hilgen, whose death occurred in February, 1900. Their four children were: Matilda, deceased; Louis W., a farmer; Henry W., a physician in St. Louis; and William C.

William C. Kriege began his education in the country schools and later attended the Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri. After a brief experience as clerk in a store, he represented a St. Louis hardware and cutlery house as traveling salesman six years. He and A. A. Suppiger then opened a business in Edwardsville, the firm of Kriege & Suppiger continuing several years, when the firm became Kriege & McKittrick. The latter's interest was then sold to F. J. Rinkel at which time the business of W. C. Kriege & Company was organized and Mr. Rinkel has since sold his interest to W. C. Kriege. The place of business is a two-story brick building, fifty-six by one hundred feet, on South Main street, and the stock includes a large line of hardware, farm machinery, stoves, tinware, buggies, wagons, harness and groceries.

Mr. Kriege is a trustee and the treasurer of the Edwardsville German Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and he is a Republican in politics. He married, in 1902, Miss Clara C. Smith, daughter of C. P. Smith, an old resident of this county. They have two children, Lenora F. and Adeline M. The family reside in a handsome suburban home one mile south of Edwardsville.

DR. D. F. DUGGAN. There is no higher calling that men may follow than that of the physician, for in him must be brought together a deep and sincere interest in the myriad facts of science, an unflinching skill of hand and mind alike, and, above all, a devotion and sympathy for all of suffering humanity. Money must not tempt him, grinding hours and effort must not appall him. At every hour of the day and night he must be ready to lend his

strength, skill and loving service, at the call of pain. Such talents as these are those that have wrought for success in the life of D. F. Duggan, M. D., of Alton, Illinois. A large practice know from experience of his work and patience as physician and surgeon.

Dr. Duggan was born at Cairo, Illinois, in 1873, a son of Michael and Ellen Duggan. His parents were both natives of Ireland, who had immigrated to this country in 1853, and made their new home at Cairo, Illinois. Both have since passed to their eternal reward. Dr. Duggan received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and later, after attending the high school, went to St. Mary's College, at St. Mary's, Kansas, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1897. He then began the study of medicine in St. Louis and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1902. In that same year he began the active practice of his profession at Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, and for the next four years built up a large and successful practice in that place. But in 1906, feeling that Jerseyville was too narrow a field, he removed to Alton, and now has offices in the Commercial building and does general practitioner and surgeon's work, and has already taken his place as one of the leading members of the medical profession in the county. Genial, whole-souled and sincere, he has a large circle of loyal and devoted friends. His interest in his profession has led him to keep up with the changes in medical views that scientific research is daily bringing about, and he is carefully cognizant of all that happens in the medical world. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

In 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Duggan to Miss Oda Walsh, of Cairo, Illinois, the daughter of Richard and Ellen Walsh, of Cairo. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Duggan has been blessed by the birth of two children, —Gertrude, born in 1902, and Gregory, born three years later.

HERMAN KLAUS. If Madison county should seriously try to explain the real reason for her prosperity she would find that before the careful management of her business interests and the integrity of her citizenship undoubtedly lies the character of the men who farm her fertile fields and keeps their herds on her meadow lands. Prominent among the men whose innate talent and sturdy industry in the great basic industry have wrought the foundations of the county's welfare is Her-

man Klaus, the proprietor of a large farm which makes a specialty of stock.

Herman Klaus was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, April 7, 1859, the son of John and Mary (Schubkegel) Klaus, native born Germans. John Klaus was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 24, 1823, and his wife was born in Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, on August 9, seven years later. She came to this country in 1855 and was united to her husband in the same year. John Klaus was one of the most interesting men that ever lived in the county, and the story of his adventures read like the tale of a master inventor of fiction. At the age of sixteen he determined to learn the cabinet-maker's trade and at once set to work on the three years he needed to become a master workman. At nineteen he went with his brother Adam to Russia. Those were days to try men's mettle, for with cholera rife and touching with the plague young and old alike, there were often not enough coffins to bury the dead, though plain wooden boxes were all that were needed. So great was the demand, that the brothers remembered working five days and nights continuously, without more than a few moments rest, at the rough coffins of the ever increasing list of the disease's victims. Thousands perished who had to be hastily buried by friends and with only the courtesy of a winding sheet. So great the distress became at last that the nervous stress and responsibility put upon the brothers overwhelmed them, and with a desire to change their depressed condition the brothers left Russia and went to Austria, where they remained for six months. At the end of the half year they immigrated to the United States, experiencing a perilous voyage of sixteen weeks—over a hundred days to make the journey now so easily accomplished in five—during which time the storms were so severe that the vessel was several times cleared of its sails by high winds. With a capital of five dollars, the brothers sought and obtained work in New York city, where for two and a half years they worked at their trade. In 1849, when the call of the west rang loud and clear, the brothers set sail for California on a six months' voyage around Cape Horn. Despite many perilous storms they reached their destination and did some successful mining at the famous Weaner creek mines, but neither was able to save much from the profits because of the extravagant price set on provisions. Potatoes sold for a dollar a pound, and flour for a hundred dollars a hundred-

weight, for it was necessary to import the flour from Chili. After a year's sojourn in California, the brothers returned to "the States" with fifteen dollars apiece, returning via New Orleans and St. Louis. They then purchased a farm at Belleville, Illinois, and there made their home for nine years. At the end of that time the two who had seen so much of the world together dissolved partnership and John, purchasing one hundred and five acres of land near Belleville with his share of the profit, lived there for twenty years. He then removed to Bond county and purchased one hundred and thirty acres near Pierron. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schubkegel, the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Rick) Schubkegel. To Mr. and Mrs. Klaus were born seven children, of whom Herman, the immediate subject of this review, was the eldest. Two died in infancy, and the others were Otto, John, Elizabeth and Mary Klaus. After remaining a short time in Bond county, the father moved with his family to Leef township, Madison county, where he purchased a four hundred and forty acre farm and established what proved to be a successful farming and stock raising venture. It was there that his wife, an unusual woman of charm, industry and wise management, passed to her eternal rest, mourned by a devoted family and a large circle of loyal friends to whom she had ever been a tender comforter and kind adviser. Her husband has since made his home with the family of his son Otto, who try to make him happy and comfortable by anticipating his every wish. He is now enjoying the fruits of a noble life, and is enabled to witness the useful and honored manhood and womanhood to which he has raised his children.

Herman Klaus, like his brothers and sisters, received his education in the public schools, and lived with his parents in St. Clair, Bond and Madison counties. On October 19, 1884, he laid the foundations of an independent household by his marriage to Miss Carrie Ruedy, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Marguth) Ruedy, and a native of Madison county, having been born here in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Ruedy were the parents of sixteen children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were Charles, Mary, Kate, twins named Emil and Emma, Eva, Louisa, Maggie, Bertha, Carrie, Anna, Robert and Louis Ruedy. Mr. Ruedy through his industry and good management became quite an extensive land owner.

He and his wife, both members of the German church at Alhambra, were highly respected citizens and very popular with their neighbors. Their children were all educated at the Ruedy school, and have since grown up and married, settling in various locations in honorable and useful positions of life. Mr. and Mrs. Ruedy have, for a number of years, made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Jacob Leef, in Alhambra.

After the marriage of Herman and Carrie Klaus they settled on a one hundred and sixty acre farm in Leef township, the same that they have ever since maintained as their residence. At the time of their purchase a small house and a straw shed which served as a barn constituted the sole improvements on the place. With characteristic German industry the young couple at once set about making their new home comfortable, so that today, with its substantial buildings, fine shade trees, and flourishing orchard, their home presents a perfect picture of a country residence where plenty and peace are at home. Mr. Klaus' success has been due to a fine talent for business management and a progressive interest in new methods. It is interesting to note that Mr. Klaus was the first man in Leef township to own a touring car. His family and friends have taken much pleasure in his purchase.

To Mr. and Mrs. Klaus have been born eight children, whose names are as follows: Viola Gertrude, Leo Clarence, Alonzo Edgar, Albert Herman, Calvin Charles, Stella Carrie, Edna Florence and Clinton Ruedy. All of the children have been sent to the Fairview school. Viola is now the wife of B. S. Mollet, a progressive and popular young farmer. They have two children, Carroline W. and Luella E., and they live on a farm adjoining the home estate, which also belongs to Mr. Klaus. Mr. Klaus also owns a third interest in five hundred and thirty-four acres situated near Hope, Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Klaus are members of the German Evangelical church of Grant Fork, and take an active interest in all of its good works. Politically Mr. Klaus favors the Democratic party, having been raised among stalwarts of the party, but on the whole he prefers to be bound by no party, and often votes independently. For fourteen years he has served the community by acting as school director and he has also given appreciated service as highway commissioner for eight years.

WILLIAM J. FERGUSON, who died at his home in Alton in 1898, was for nearly forty years a resident and active business man of this city. Though of pure Scotch ancestry, he was born in county Down, Ireland, and his parents, Henry and Margaret (Bell) Ferguson, were also lifelong residents of that county. William J. and a sister who settled in New York were the only members of the family who ever came to America.

Reared in his father's home by the sea in county Down, he first came to this country during his youth, and for three years lived in Cleveland, Ohio. He then returned to Ireland and in 1856, in the town of Curran, county of Derry, was united in marriage to Miss Jane Hill, who was his faithful companion over forty years and is still living in Alton. She was likewise of Scotch ancestry, and was born in the village of Maghera, in county Derry, a daughter of Robert and Martha (McMillan) Hill.

In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson came to America and after a year's residence in New York located in Alton in 1859. For many years he was a well known contractor, builder and architect, and continued in active business until his death in 1898. During the '60s the firm was Ferguson, Croft & Company, on Belle street, but later he was in business by himself.

There were three children: Martha J., who married George A. Stratton; Margaret Bell, wife of John D. Wilson; and Harry H.

HARRY H. FERGUSON, vice president and general manager of the Illinois Terminal Railway, is a son of the late William J. Ferguson, and was born in Alton. Up to the age of fifteen he attended the public schools, but then began his active business experience, which throughout has been identified with railroad work.

He began as clerk in the Alton office of the Chicago & Alton in 1882, two years later was transferred to the St. Louis office of the same company, and at the age of eighteen took the position of agent for the Bluff Line railroad at Alton. For a time he was also acting manager of this road. In 1894 he organized the Illinois Terminal Company, and has since been vice president and general manager, with general offices in Alton.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Elks' Club of Alton, and is actively identified with the business and civic life of Alton. His residence on Fifteenth street is one of the finest homes in the city. He married, in 1891, Miss

Mary Baker, a daughter of the late Hon. Henry S. Baker.

HENRY TRARES, president of the First National Bank and the Palace Store Company, has been closely identified with the commercial history of Edwardsville since he was fourteen years of age. Beginning his career as a clerk, he has assumed larger responsibilities with increasing years until he now occupies a foremost position among the business men of his city and county.

He was born in Portage county, Ohio, April 20, 1855. The family originated in Germany. His grandfather, Matthias Trares, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1790 and was conscripted to serve in the army of Napoleon. In 1839 he immigrated to America and was a farmer in Portage county, Ohio, until his death, in 1882. Among his children was John S. Trares, for thirty years one of the prominent merchants of Edwardsville.

Henry Trares is a son of John and Mary (Knapp) Trares. The father was a native of Germany and spent his active career as a farmer in Portage county, Ohio.

Mr. Trares received his early education in the country schools of Ohio, and in 1869, at the age of fourteen, came west and entered the business house of his uncle in Edwardsville. During his ten years' service he laid the foundation for his successful career in independent enterprise. In 1882 he formed a partnership with E. A. Keller, as Trares & Keller, a firm that continued in business for ten years. In 1892 he took over the business of Mr. A. Gerber and organized the Palace Store Company, which was incorporated the same year. Mr. Trares is president and the Trares family own the controlling interest. The Palace store is the largest mercantile establishment at Edwardsville, and occupies a large brick and steel structure, one hundred and twenty by one hundred feet, with an equipment and stock equal to that of any similar store in southern Illinois.

In 1896 Mr. Trares assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Edwardsville, and became one of the six original directors. He succeeded Mr. C. N. Travous as vice president, and later succeeded Judge Burroughs as president of the institution. The bank of which he is the head is one of the most substantial financial institutions of Madison county. He has been an official in the Home Building and Loan Association for the past ten years, and is interested in many other enterprises of this vicinity.



*Henry Tracy*





He was married in 1879 to Miss Frances Heddergott, a daughter of Jacob Heddergott of Edwardsville. They have eight children: Henry J., one of the managers of the Palace store; Clem R.; Wilbur A.; Roman J.; Julius A.; Florian E.; Frances J., and Daisy M. Mr. Trares is a member of the Commercial Club of Edwardsville, of the Knights of Columbus, and of the St. Boniface Catholic church.

WILLIAM H. LANTERMAN is recognized as one of the most notable and trustworthy citizens of Madison county, where he has passed his entire life. He is known to be a farmer of ability and experience; a business man of commercial instincts; a politician of force and eloquence; and a Christian gentleman of honor and uprightness.

Judge Lanterman's birth occurred in Fort Russell township, Madison county, Illinois, January 24, 1858. He is a son of William and Eliza (Luman) Lanterman, for many years prominent residents of Fort Russell township. Mr. William A. Lanterman was a farmer and he had a high standing in the community; he was the first collector in Fort Russell township, and held that position for many terms.

The eighth in order of birth, William H. Lanterman was reared on the old farm, receiving his elementary educational training in the district school and in the grade school at Bethalto. When he was eighteen years of age he went to St. Louis, where he successfully mastered a business course at a commercial school in that great city, and on its conclusion he accepted a position as traveling salesman. Five months of this nomadic life sufficed to content him, and he went back to the farm and took charge of the collector's books for his father and also assisted in the cultivation of the soil. In the year 1891 he left the parental roof and moved onto his present place. He is now the proprietor of one hundred and twenty-one acres of land in sections 16 and 31, of Fort Russell township. In addition to his farming activities, Judge Lanterman is engaged in the hardware, implement and live stock business at Moro with his brothers, E. A. and J. B. Lanterman. He also is regarded as one of the ablest auctioneers in this section of the country.

On the 10th of January, 1881, Judge Lanterman married Miss Jennie A. Russell, an orphan, whose birth occurred in Macoupin county. They began their wedded life under the roof of William A. Lanterman, remaining there until they moved to the farm they now occupy. They have two daughters, Malinda

E. and Bessie C., both educated in the public schools and both living at home with their parents. Miss Bessie's record for scholarship has throughout been excellent. When she graduated from the public school of Edwardsville she stood fifth in her class; she has completed a normal school course and has also successfully mastered a correspondence school course in the Interstate Correspondence School, Chicago, Illinois. She is possessed of musical abilities of a high order, and is an accomplished performer. Miss Malinda has charge of the primary department in the Presbyterian Sunday school at Moro, and is secretary of the home department of the Madison county Sunday schools.

In a religious way Judge Lanterman is a member of the Presbyterian church, holding the position of elder; in politics he has ever been a staunch Republican, active for the support of his party, who in turn have been fully cognizant of his efforts and have shown their appreciation of his force of character and his unquestioned abilities by electing him to various offices. He has twice been assessor of the township; for a period of twenty years has served as school treasurer, and has also served as school director for several years, during which time the citizens have felt satisfied that the educational interests of Russell township were in good hands; for two decades he has been the able incumbent of the office of justice of the peace and during these years he has continued to be regarded as a fair but at the same time a lenient judge. For twelve years he has been a notary public. It would not be possible to find a man possessed of more versatile talents. As a general thing, the man who attempts to engage in many different pursuits fails to make any decided success in any of them, but that is not the case with Judge Lanterman; he attempts nothing that he does not successfully accomplish, and the publishers of this book feel grateful for the opportunity of thus briefly recording a few of his successes in the township.

AUGUST FREDERICK KOCH. Every resident of Alhambra township is familiar with the Big Store Company, and each member of the firm has won his way into the regard of the numerous patrons of the store. August F. Koch and his brother Charles are both members of this thriving concern, and they have taken an important part in bringing about its present prosperous condition. It is more difficult to systematize a general store's workings than those of any other business, and the lack of

system is the reason that so many general stores fail to make a success. Mr. August Koch has done his best to promote organization in the business, so that there may be no leaks, or in order that it may be possible to locate them if they do occur. No business long remains greater than its owners, and the fact that the Big Store Company continues to grow is indicative of the fact that the men who are at its head are thoroughly capable.

The birth of Mr. Koch occurred on the 25th day of June, 1875, in Saline township, Madison county, Illinois. He is a son of Frederick and Magdaline (Winter) Koch, the father a native of Switzerland and the mother of German birth. They immigrated from their respective homes when they were young, both located in Illinois, where they became acquainted with each other, and were married at Highland, that state. They became the parents of eight children—five sons and three daughters—Fred W., Herman, Charles, Edward, Leah, Louise (deceased), Ida and August Frederick. Father Koch followed the occupation of farming, prospered and was enabled to give his children the advantages of a good education in the Highland public school.

Brought up on his father's farm, August F. Koch early learned those habits of industry which have stood him in such good stead in his later years, but he was not adapted for a farmer, as his abilities were of a commercial nature. When he was twenty years old, therefore, in order to equip himself for his chosen calling he went to St. Louis and in the years 1895 and 1896 he took a business course in the Jones Commercial College. On leaving college he was first employed by the Union Dairy Company of St. Louis, remaining with this concern for three years; he later worked for Adolph A. Suppiger in his St. Louis grocery store, and while thus employed he was seized with typhoid fever, which necessitated his going home. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he became a clerk in the Highland Store Company and during the ensuing four years he remained with them. In 1905 he purchased an interest in the Big Store Company of Alhambra, assumed a share of the active management of the store and took up his residence in the town, where he has remained until the present time. The store is today one of the finest country stores for miles around, and its business is continuing to increase under its present proprietors.

In 1905 Mr. Koch married Miss Anna Lau-

dolt, daughter of Frederick and Marguerite (Hitz) Laudolt of Leef township, where Mrs. Koch's birth occurred. After the marriage the young couple commenced their wedded life in Alhambra township, where they have a comfortable home, brightened by the presence of their little four-year old son, Milton August.

Mr. Koch and his brother Charles are both courteous, honest-hearted men, possessing genial, agreeable manners—just the type of men of whom Alhambra has reason to feel proud. In his political affiliations Mr. August Koch is a Republican.

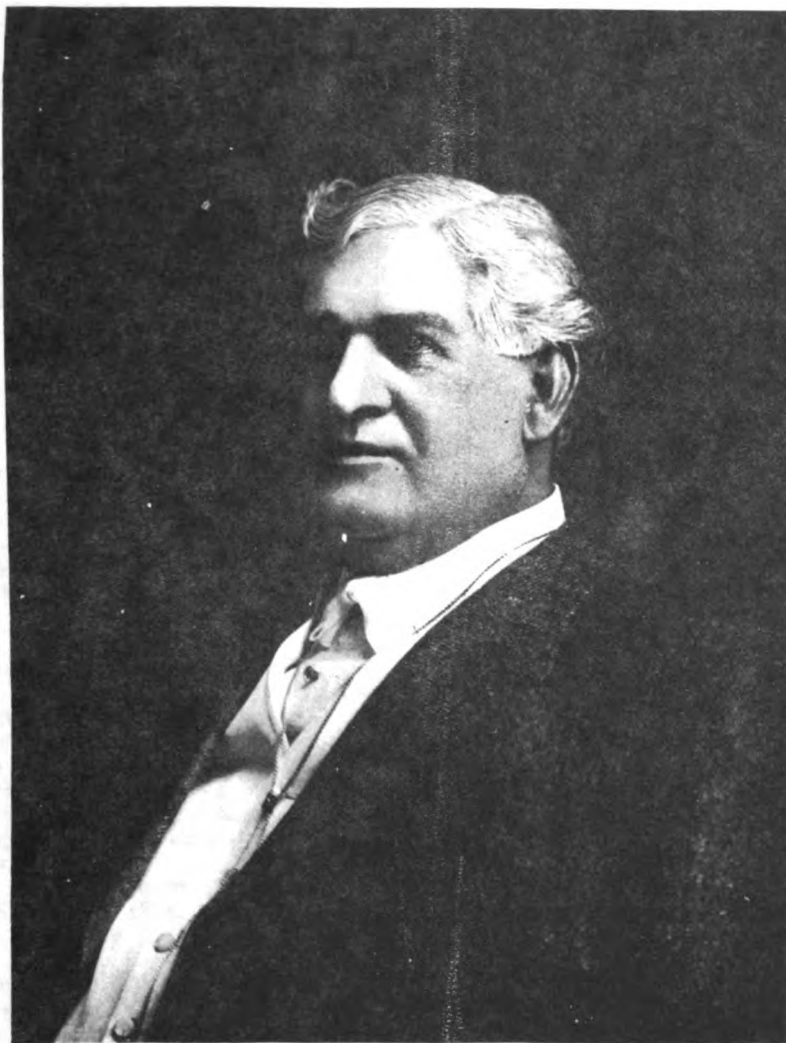
CHARLES F. FORD, superintendent of the Edwardsville public schools, has been prominent in Illinois educational work for the past ten years. He was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, May 17, 1874. Being the son of a minister whose residence was periodically changed, he received his early education in the schools of Oregon, Illinois, finished his academic course at Mt. Morris College in 1892, and then entered Knox College at Galesburg, where he was graduated as a bachelor of Arts in 1896. He has also taken courses in the University of Wisconsin.

His professional career began as assistant teacher in Clinton, Wisconsin, and in 1900 he became principal of the schools at Greenville, Illinois. In 1902 he came to Edwardsville as principal of the high school, continuing until 1906. For several years he was engaged in office work at St. Louis, and in 1909 returned to the Edwardsville high school. In 1911 came his appointment to the superintendency of the city schools.

Mr. Ford is the son of Rev. L. and Amy (Baldwin) Ford. His father, who was born near Watertown, in Jefferson county, New York, in 1835, is now pastor of the English Lutheran church at Mt. Morris, Illinois. The mother passed away in 1902, in Wisconsin.

In 1907 Mr. Ford married Miss Anne Pogue, daughter of Dr. Joseph Pogue, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Madison county. Fraternally Mr. Ford is a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M.

EDMOND BEALL. One of the native sons of Madison county who has marked the passing years with large and worthy accomplishment and who is a prominent and influential factor in connection with public affairs and industrial activities in this favored section of the state, Hon. Edmond Beall, of Alton, is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families



*Ed. Beall,*

**STATE SENATOR, 47TH DISTRICT, ALTON, ILLINOIS**

**Member of Committees:** On Education, Insurance, Manufactures, Public Utilities, Senatorial Apportionment, to visit State Charitable Institutions, Waterways.

**Chairman:** Committee on Fish and Game, Military and Naval Affairs.



of the county and has admirably upheld the high prestige of the name which he bears. He is a man above the average size, being fully six feet in height, weighing two hundred and forty-nine pounds, and measuring forty-eight and one half inches around the chest and forty-eight and one half inches in the waist. At his present age of a little over sixty-three years, he has never been confined to bed one day from sickness of any kind. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war and has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic for the past twenty years. He has held the high office of commander of Alton Post, No. 441, and has always worn the Grand Army button and is the only member of the Senate of the state of Illinois who served in the army during the Civil war. He was thrice elected mayor of Alton and is now representing the Forty-seventh district in the State Senate. He retired from business on July 1, 1911, and turned the business over to his children and nephews. At the time of his retirement J. W. Beall (his nephew), became president of the firm. He expects to spend the remainder of his days living the easy life. He was the executive head of one of the large and important manufacturing industries of Alton and has long been recognized as one of the most loyal, progressive and public spirited citizens of his native city and county, where he has exemplified high civic ideals and given his influence and co-operation in measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community.

Senator Beall was born at Alton, on the 27th of September, 1848, and is a son of James W. and Mary J. (Hodges) Beall, the former of whom was born in the city of Alton, Illinois, on October 28, 1816, and the latter of whom was born in Tennessee, on April 3, 1826. The Senator was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Edmond Beall, who removed from Ohio and established his home in Alton about 1813, soon after this now thriving and beautiful city was founded. He established the first furniture factory in this section of the state, and the same was located in a modest building on the site of the present plant of the Standard-Tilton Milling Company, on Second street. Practically all of the furniture and cabinet work in this pioneer establishment was done by hand, and the pioneer manufacturer built up a prosperous enterprise, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. Here both he and his

wife passed the residue of their lives, and their names merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of the county and state.

James W. Beall was born in Alton and here he eventually became a representative business man, the while he contributed his quota to the industrial and civic upbuilding of Alton, where he was engaged in the furniture business for a number of years and where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred January 30, 1855. His name holds honored place in the annals of Madison county's history and he was a man who well merited the unqualified esteem in which he was uniformly held. In Alton was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary J. Hodges, who came with her widowed mother and older brothers from Tennessee to Alton in 1834, the journey having been made with wagons and ox teams. Mrs. Beall survived her honored husband and was summoned to the life eternal on August 26, 1896, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle influence. Of the three children, Edmond, subject of this review, was the third born; Charles, the first-born, was long associated with him in business; and Georgiana, the second born, died in infancy. Edmond Beall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, founded the first Methodist church in the city of Alton, which was then located near the corner of Fourth and Belle streets. He was much opposed to slavery and was with Elijah Lovejoy at the time he was killed, prayed with him when he died and officiated at his grave. The Beall family were all Methodists and the Hodges family were Baptists.

Senator Beall is indebted to the common schools of Alton for his early educational discipline and was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death. The circumstances of the family were such that he early found it incumbent upon him to assume practical responsibilities, and before he had attained to the age of twelve years he assumed the dignified office of "devil" in the office of the *Alton Daily Telegraph*, in which he continued to be employed for four years, during which he gained a thorough knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts," the discipline of which is justly accounted equivalent to a liberal education. He continued to be employed at the printer's trade under the conditions noted until he felt the call of higher duty and went forth in defense of the Union.

On the 12th of May, 1864, about four

months prior to his fifteenth birthday anniversary, this youthful patriot left the printer's case to enlist in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at that time he was the youngest Union soldier from Illinois. He continued in active service with his regiment until the close of the war, and during the greater part of this intervening period his command was located in Rock Island. He was mustered out at Camp Butler, near Springfield, on the 24th of September, 1865, and duly received his honorable discharge. His last patriotic service was in assisting in the decoration of the old home of the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, before the arrival of the latter's funeral train in Springfield, and he attended his funeral.

After the close of the war Senator Beall returned to Alton, where he learned the manufacturing of miners' tools under the direction of his step-father, John Millen. Later he resumed his association with the printing business, and for several years he was employed in the office of the *Alton Daily Telegraph*, in which he had learned his trade and finally became the owner of the job department.

In 1872 Senator Beall associated himself with his brother, Charles, and engaged in the manufacturing of miners' tools on a modest scale, under the firm name of Beall Brothers. The operations were initiated on a capital of but seventy-five dollars, but they brought to bear the ability, energy, determination and ambition that are ever the forerunners of success. From a small nucleus has thus been evolved the splendid industrial enterprise now conducted under the corporate title of Beall Brothers, and the plant of the concern now comprises three large factories.—Factory No. 1, for the manufacture of all kinds of miners' tools and supplies; Factory No. 2, for manufacturing all kinds of shovels, spades and scoops; and Factory No. 3 for the production of a full line of railroad track tools, railroad picks, heavy hammers and washers. This corporation, of which Senator Beall was president, gives employment to a large force of operatives and the enterprise is based on ample capitalistic resources, making it one of the extensive and important industrial enterprises of the state.

Senator Beall has also given his capitalistic support and fine administrative powers to the upbuilding and maintenance of other important industrial and business enterprises in his

native city, and has shown a full appreciation of the fact that the civic and material prosperity of any community is best conserved through such agencies. In the midst of the manifold exactions of large business affairs he has found time and opportunity to give effective service in offices of public trust, believing such interposition a matter of civic duty. For fourteen years in succession he was elected to the office of city alderman, as representative of the Fourth ward, and in 1911 he closed his third successive term as mayor of the city, being the first mayor to be elected thrice in succession under the present system of a two-year incumbency for each term.

The period of Senator Beall's tenure of the mayoralty is marked in the annals of Alton as an era of distinctive progress, growth and improvement. No small part of this splendid achievement was due to the enterprise and forceful spirit of Mayor Beall, whose progressiveness and loyalty were on a parity with his mature judgment and wise municipal policies. Within the interval of 1905 to 1911 was effected the paving of twenty miles of streets, the construction of nearly half as many miles of sewers, a good start made in the building of concrete walks, the construction of two new hose houses entered upon, and the installation of auto fire trucks. The acquisition of Rock Springs Park and the large tract of adjacent land, so generously donated by the late William Eliot Smith, was made during the administration of Mayor Beall, and is rapidly becoming one of the show places of the city. A twenty-five year franchise was granted to the Alton Water Company, the system rebuilt, more fire plugs were installed, at a greatly reduced rate, and today the people of the city are receiving the finest water in the country at reasonable rates. An indebtedness of twenty thousand dollars on the water-works system was liquidated, and the financial condition of the city was marked by stability. Alton, as a result of many municipal improvements, emerged during Mayor Beall's tenure of office as a brighter, more attractive and more desirable place of residence. Within his regime also the city was enlarged by the annexation of North Alton and Upper Alton, and the "Greater Alton" was redistricted into wards. Many other municipal, industrial and commercial improve-

ments were undertaken and carried to successful completion within the period of Mayor Beall's tenure of the position of chief executive of the municipal government, and concerning these adequate details are given on other pages of this publication.

It cannot be doubted that the admirable record made by Senator Beall as mayor of Alton marked him as specially eligible for higher official honors, and no citizen of this section of the state has a stronger hold upon popular confidence and esteem. On the 8th of November, 1910, he was elected to the State Senate as representative of the Forty-seventh Senatorial District, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with characteristic zeal and ability. At the first session of the Legislature subsequent to his election he introduced in the Senate the bill providing for the erection at Edwardsville, the judicial center of Madison county, of a monument in memory of Governor Ninian Edwards, who was the first territorial governor of Illinois and for whom the town of Edwardsville was named. This monument will be dedicated on the 12th of September, 1912, and will prove a worthy and enduring tribute to the memory of Governor Edwards. The site selected is near the spot where the first territorial assembly was held, and thus the monument serves a double purpose from an historic standpoint. Governor Ninian Edwards was a son of Benjamin Edwards and was born in 1775. He died of cholera in 1833 and was buried in Belleville, Illinois. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Beall. She was a daughter of Ninian Beall, a brother of the Edmond Beall who was the grandfather of the subject of this article. (See Ford's History of Illinois and Wm. Wirt's Obituary, published in the Historical Sketches of the Beall and Edwards families). While traveling in Europe in the summer of 1911 Senator Beall was further honored by being appointed honorary president of the Centennial Commission, which has in charge the matter of properly celebrating the centenary of the founding of Madison county. Everything that touches the well being of his home city and county is a matter of vital interest to the Senator, and as president of the Home Building and Loan Association of Alton, a position of which he is still the incumbent, he has done much to further the building of substantial and attractive homes in the city. In politics he has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party and he is

well fortified in his opinions as to matters of economic and political import.

On the 10th of September, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Beall to Miss Mary E. Harris, a daughter of Benjamin Bray and Margaret Harris, of Alton. Senator and Mrs. Beall became the parents of eight children, of whom Edmond, Charles and Frank are deceased. The names of the surviving children are here given in respective order of birth: Hattie May and Abbie Lou (twins), Edward Wesley, Edmond Harris and Charles Roy. Hattie May was married December 20, 1893, to John H. Gill, whose occupation is traveling salesman. Their residence is Alton, Illinois. Abbie Lou was married March 10, 1897, to Lysanias Caywood, whose occupation is credit man for Beall Brothers. Their residence is Alton, Illinois. Edward Wesley Beall is the superintendent of the forging department, Edmond Harris Beall is treasurer and in charge of the order department, and Charles Roy is superintendent of the shovel department, of the corporation of Beall Brothers.

NICHOLAS OCHS. Our country owes no mean debt to Germany, whose sons have come to us in great numbers, bringing with them their national traits of sturdy industry, sound thinking and wise management, which have everywhere put them in the forefront of our citizenship. Nicholas Ochs, whose name has stood for many years in the county for honor and industry, was of such stock, for he was born in the kingdom of Prussia in the German empire in 1838. He was the son of Peter and Mary (Schneider) Ochs and the brother of one sister, Katarina Ochs. When Nicholas was sixteen years old the stories of the land of opportunity beyond the sea spurred him to go to the more favorable location for a young man without fortune, and in 1854, he embarked in a ship sailing from the port of Neiderwilder. The journey consumed thirty-two days, though today with the great twin screw steamers of modern navigation the trip is almost always made in five. Instead of reaching New York harbor safely, the boat was caught in severe storms and grounded on an island off the New Jersey coast, so that passengers had to be taken off and sent to harbor in smaller boats. After landing in New York, Nicholas Ochs spent one night in the American metropolis before going to Philadelphia in search of work. He was young and strong, but he was in a strange land whose tongue he could not speak, with



a capital stock of seven coppers. For nine days he was able to get work at a coal yard, but, for a lad of sixteen, the work was too heavy, and so taking the thirteen dollars and a half in gold and silver that he had earned, and which seemed to him a veritable fortune, he crossed the Delaware river to the city of Trenton, New Jersey, and there became an apprentice in a cabinet maker's shop. For two years he remained with his employer, a good man who took a sincere interest in the ambitions of the young German and set him extra work so that the boy was able to make extra money. After two years, during which Mr. Ochs had become very proficient at the trade, he determined to go farther west to the state of Illinois. With his fellow-countrymen and fellow lodgers of his New Jersey boarding house, Mr. and Mrs. Jaggerman, he came to Madison county, Illinois. Mr. Ochs found, however, that the call for cabinet making was slight, and so for five months he worked on the farm of a Mr. Wetzell, from there going to Pana, Christian county, where he worked two years as a carpenter before returning to work at his trade in Madison county.

In 1859 Mr. Ochs laid the foundations of his attractive home by his marriage in that year to Miss Ida Ruegger, who was born in Switzerland in 1838. She was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ruegger, who left Switzerland and immigrated to this country when their daughter Ida was fifteen years old. Besides Ida, there were in the Ruegger family three other girls and one son, Paulina, Emma, Mary (deceased) and Edward. Jacob Ruegger was a teacher in the Swiss schools, and it was in that country that his daughter Ida received her education. Upon settling in this country he and his family located in Monroe, Wisconsin, where the parents spent the rest of their lives.

Upon their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ochs established themselves in Alhambra, where Mr. Ochs went on with his work as a carpenter. The country was new and a growing progressive spirit demanded many new buildings. Mr. Ochs did a thriving business, and, indeed, it may be said that he erected most of the buildings in Alhambra, buildings that stand today as monuments to the quality of his workmanship. Notable among the buildings for which he is responsible is the German Evangelical church, a beautiful building that stands as a memorial to the good taste and liberality of its German membership.

Into the happy household of Mr. and Mrs. Ochs have been born five sons and three daughters, all of whom attended the public schools of Alhambra. Lena, August and Edward passed away in childhood. Bertha became the wife of August Gerig, a prosperous farmer of Alhambra township, and is the mother of Augusta, Alma, Martha, Erhard and Russell Gerig. August Gerig, at the present time, is a teacher in the Alhambra schools. John Ochs married Miss Paulina Berger, a daughter of Rev. Berger, who died leaving two sons, Arthur and Walter Ochs. Their father married again, his present wife being Mrs. Ida (Bresing) Ochs, a daughter of Henry Bresing, one of Alhambra's oldest and most highly thought of citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. John Ochs have been born the following children:—Edwin, Adala, Orville, Olivia and Alma. John Ochs is the proprietor of the Alhambra lumber-yard. Emma Ochs became the wife of the Rev. Hauck, the pastor of the German church in Oakville, Missouri, and is now the mother of six children, —Nora, Theodore, twins named Clara and Hulda, John and Selma. Otto Ochs was united in marriage to Miss Margaretta Leu, and is now a carpenter residing in Edwardsville. He and his wife are the parents of three children,—Irma, Oscar and Leo Ochs. Adolph is unmarried and is at present employed by the Big Four Railroad Company in the tower-house at With, Illinois.

Mrs. Nicholas Ochs died October 31, 1911. Mr. Ochs is a devoted member of the German Evangelical church of Alhambra as was his wife, and he is interested in every good work promulgated by the faith. Mr. Ochs' political affiliations are with the Republican party. A visit to the present substantial and attractive residence of the family makes one want to take off one's hat to the plucky little German boy who came to this country so many years ago and has carved for himself a place so full of honor in the esteem of his neighbors.

G. F. HELMKAMP, a prominent farmer in Moro township, Madison county, Illinois, spent the early years of his independent career engaged as a locksmith, and subsequently determined that the farm should be the scene of his life work. Every year there are more men who become farmers on their own account, which is a very desirable condition of affairs. It seems suitable that the man who works should receive the rewards of his own labor, and there is no class of work in which this is so much the case as in farming.





*L. W. Birney*

The birth of Mr. Helmkamp occurred in Hanover, Germany, on the 5th day of August, 1829. His parents, H. H. Helmkamp and Lena (Barkherber) Helmkamp, were both of German nativity and education. They there spent the early years of their wedded life and they became the parents of five children, Father Helmkamp followed the occupation of a laborer . . . but he felt that he did not have fair scope for the exercise of his abilities, and determined to come to America. In the spring of the year 1843 he bade farewell to his native land and to the restrictions formed by prejudice and custom, took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a long, weary journey he arrived at New Orleans, with his wife and children. Not tarrying long in that city, he embarked on a river boat and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri. He took up his residence amongst the Germans who had formed a settlement in that city, and was preparing for a happy, prosperous career when the death of his wife, in January of the following year, brought trouble to the family. After her demise the father redoubled his efforts and succeeded in raising his children to be a credit to him. He remained in his St. Louis home until 1871, when he died.

The first fourteen years of the life of G. F. Helmkamp were spent in his native land, where he received his educational training in the public schools of Germany. In 1843 he came to the United States with his family. He was apprenticed to a locksmith and brass moulder in St. Louis, and in the course of his three years of service he made himself thorough master of the trade. He then worked for himself for a time, and later filled orders for the government, making brass spurs and stirrups for saddles. He was industrious and a skilled workman, so that he was able to save money. He subsequently abandoned his trade and bought a farm in St. Louis county, Missouri, and for the ensuing thirteen years he was engaged in improving his one hundred and ninety-four acre tract where he resided. In 1866 he sold his farm and bought another, a tract of two hundred and seventy acres, in Moro township. He has continued to live on this place and has added to his holdings, later buying thirty acres, so that he now has a fine farm of three hundred acres, where he does general farming. He has proved as capable in the management of his farm as he was at his trade, and is now enjoying the fruits of his work in his younger days.

Mr. Helmkamp was twice married. On

May 29, 1851, he was united to Miss Anna Schnrader, of German birth, who came to the United States in 1845 and located in St. Louis, where she met and later was married to Mr. Helmkamp. She became the mother of eight children, six of whom are living (1911): John, Henry, Fred, Herman, Anna and Louis. Mrs. Anna Helmkamp died in 1869, while the family were living on the farm in St. Louis county, above mentioned. Later Mr. Helmkamp married Mrs. Catharine Selsling, who became the mother of six children. Their first born, George A., lived to be twenty-nine years of age, was highly educated and had already shown marked abilities as a physician, when he was summoned to another sphere. The names of the five children who are living (1911) are: Edward, a farmer at Moro; Emma, wife of Albert Miller; Amelia, single, at home with her father; Amanda, married to William Cooper; and Rudolph, who also lives with his father. On the 4th day of April, 1907, the mother of these children died, and the father was again bereaved.

Mr. Helmkamp has remained true to the faith in which he was reared and trained—the German Evangelical church, where for many years he served as trustee. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken any active parts in public affairs, finding his time fully occupied by the duties of farm, home and church life. He has a high standing in the community where he has resided for so long a period.

ROBERT WEBSTER BINNEY, M. D. There is perhaps no profession which affords a wider field for the careful and never-tiring student, or in which a strong, fine character is more of an essential than the medical profession. The great state of Illinois has just reason for pride in those talented and conscientious physicians in her possession, and representative among them is Robert Webster Binney. This gentleman, one of the ablest and most successful physicians of Madison county, has been a resident of Granite City for fourteen years, during which time he has devoted his entire professional services to Granite City and vicinity. He located here when it was little more than a village and has witnessed its rapid growth to one of the largest centers of population in Madison county. He holds rank among the foremost representatives of his profession in this city.

Dr. Binney was born in Madison county, Illinois, November 26, 1872, his parents being Walter P. and Christina (Webster) Binney,

the former a native of Sheffield, England, and a relative of the Binneys of the Binney Cutlery Company of Sheffield, the largest manufacturers of the kind in the world. His mother, Christina Webster, was a native of Scotland. Walter P. Binney immigrated to America with his parents and two brothers, John P. and Charles, before the Civil war, when nine years of age, and located in Madison county, Illinois. John P. became a successful physician of the county, and Charles a prosperous farmer near Douglass, Madison county. Walter P. Binney was a prominent school teacher, a thorough scholar, and considered one of the best posted men of his day. His knowledge of the dictionary was a matter of general comment and he had the ability to expound any word that was propounded to him. He was also a careful and thorough student of the Bible and with his wife was an honored member of the Episcopal church.

His wife's parents came to America when she was but seven years of age and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where she received her education. They were wedded in Macoupin county, Illinois, and began their married life on a farm in Madison county, where the town of Binney, which was named in his honor, now stands. He became in time one of the most extensive land owners of the place, owning over two thousand acres. Their family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, of whom Robert W. was the youngest. John and Charles became practicing physicians, the former dying at the age of forty-five years, and the latter locating near Fort Worth, Texas. Harry, Joseph and Walter became successful farmers, the former residing at Binney Station, where he is engaged as a breeder of fine English shire horses; Joseph, at Blackwell, Oklahoma; and Walter, at Pierre, South Dakota. Another brother Thomas, is the proprietor of a large grocery store at Springfield, Illinois. Bessie married Dr. C. G. Elliott, deceased, of Oklahoma; Martha became the wife of Thomas Williamson, a prominent attorney of Edwardsville, Illinois; and Jessie married G. W. Benn, of Dallas, Texas. The meeting of Walter P. Binney and his future wife is a pretty story. When a young man he was riding his favorite horse along a country road and came very unexpectedly upon a pretty young girl who was wading barefoot in a stream of water and who blushed at the unexpected intrusion. Looking back at her with admiring glances, he vowed he would win her

for his bride. Soon after he sought her acquaintance and a friendship was formed, which ended in their marriage and happy wedded life. Mr. and Mrs. Binney took pains in the education of their children, giving them a careful training and equipping them for an honorable and loyal citizenship. Their first schooling was at the Pleasant Hill school in Olive township, which is said to have turned out more doctors, lawyers and preachers than any other school in Madison county.

Robert W. Binney began the study of medicine with his brothers John and Charles, his professional training being very thorough. In 1897 he became a graduate from the medical department of Washington University of St. Louis, and locating at Granite City the same year, he here met with pleasing success. Later he became a post-graduate of Harvard University Medical College and the New York Polyclinic. Being a progressive man and determining to be fully equipped for future success, he prepared himself for more thorough work by attending the following clinics: the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minnesota; the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and the Jefferson Hospital of Philadelphia. He also was one of the charter members of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, organized in Chicago in 1910, with its first meeting held in that city.

In 1899 Dr. Binney was appointed to the office of city physician of Granite City, filling that office in a satisfactory manner, during which time he had under his charge five hundred small-pox patients, which were successfully handled by him. At the same time he also served as county physician and in 1908 was reelected city physician of Granite City. He also has acted as attending surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital and physician and surgeon for the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railroad Association, and the Alton, Granite City & St. Louis Traction Company, and although a strenuous worker in his profession he has served in a faithful and satisfactory manner as a member of the school board of Granite City. Fraternally he is a member of Granite City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., belonging to the Knights Templar Commandery and also being affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

On October 5, 1899, Dr. Binney laid the foundation of his own home and fortune, the lady of his choice being Miss Cecilia Crawshaw, a talented and popular young lady of Granite City. She is the daughter of George and Anna (Burkhard) Crawshaw, the former

a native of Iowa, the latter of Missouri. Their children were Jonathan, George, (deceased), and Cecilia. They were educated at Crystal City, Missouri, where their parents resided. Mrs. Binney received a careful and thorough training, becoming a student in the Conservatory of Music under Professor Smith of London, England. She was also a student of dramatic art under the popular and well-known instructress, Miss Bessie Morse, now of the Morse School of Expression in St. Louis. After graduating with honors at Crystal City, Missouri, her parents removed to Granite City, Illinois, where Miss Crawshaw was readily received as an accomplished and entertaining reader, her talent being frequently called upon for public entertainments in that city. Here, upon an occasion when she read, she first met the brilliant young doctor who was just beginning to carve out a future for himself. Their mutual admiration, so pleasantly begun at the entertainment, ended in wedding bells and orange blossoms and the happy young couple began their wedded life in the city of their adoption. Mrs. Binney has ever taken the greatest interest in her husband's career, rendering him able assistance and she is proud of the success and distinctive honors to which he has attained. Having been prosperous in his work Dr. Binney in 1899 erected on the corner of Nineteenth and D streets a fine brick building, known as the Binney Building.

On March 14, 1905, on Mrs. Binney's birthday, Dr. and Mrs. Binney adopted a six-months old babe. When Mrs. Binney reached her twenty-fifth birthday she entertained at her pleasant home one hundred and fifty women friends in honor of the event and also in honor of the adoption of their little daughter, Jewel Nadine, the house being beautifully decorated in American Beauty Roses and spring flowers. Under their careful training Jewel has developed into a bright, vivacious little miss, and while being instructed in school, has also received the benefit of violin and piano lessons and although only seven years of age has accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Binney to every state in the Union east of the Mississippi. Dr. and Mrs. Binney are known as royal entertainers. Mrs. Binney being an active member of the Women's Coterie and other social organizations.

The Doctor's principles of life have won for the name of Binney an honored place in the ranks of Granite City's foremost citizens. He possesses the rare and important qualities of

the successful citizen and by his sympathy and tender ministrations has won for himself the confidence of his patients, which does so much towards aiding a speedy recovery; he fills successfully a position in which nobility of character and a thorough scientific knowledge of his profession are equally important; and stands a self-made man, who, although in early life, has attained to a pleasing and admirable success and whose activities and achievements place him among the bright galaxy of honorable and representative citizens whom the state of Illinois is proud to claim.

EMIL L. GROSS, one of the members of the Big Store Company of Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois, needs no introduction to the citizens of this town. The average life of a general store is of brief duration, because so many men, utterly lacking in business instincts or training, have thought they could conduct a store after they had failed in everything else. This is not the record of the managers of the Big Store Company. They are all young men—wide-awake and hustling—possessing not only correct commercial principles, but they are experienced and trained. There is no detail of the store's workings that Mr. Gross feels is too small to require attention, as he realizes that it is simply the proper adjustment of the little things of life that make or break a business.

Born in Alhambra township, on the 22nd day of December, 1874, Emil L. Gross is a son of August and Elizabeth Gross, both natives of Germany, who came to America separately, met at Alhambra and were there married. They had a family of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, and the names of the living are,—August, Joseph, Agnes, Herman, Frank and Emil. Father Gross was a wagon-maker by occupation, a skilled workman who was able to make a good living for his family. The children received their education in the public school of Alhambra and all did credit to the pains that was taken with their training; the youngest son, Frank, in the county final examination of 1906 received the highest grade certificate, a fact which was very gratifying to himself, his friends and his instructors.

After completing his educational training, Mr. Emil Gross determined to follow a mercantile career. In the year 1902 he entered the employ of the Big Store Company and after three years he purchased an interest in the concern, which was then consolidated into the present corporation. All the managers of

this company are young men who were born in Madison county; they one and all possess not only business ability, but their characters are such as have won the confidence of the citizens of Alhambra. Mr. Gross is a man of sterling principles and integrity of purpose and deed.

In 1904 Mr. Gross married Miss Grace Hester Keown, born in 1878, a daughter of William C. and Adaline Keown, natives of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gross made an enjoyable wedding trip to the St. Louis Centennial Exposition, then returned to Alhambra and took up their residence in their own home. Since that time they have been blessed with the birth of two daughters, Merle and Joyce, aged respectively three years and seven months. Mrs. Gross was trained in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and Mr. Gross is a believer in the doctrines of the German Evangelical church. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, at all times interested in any movement for the promotion of the welfare of his native town and county.

CHARLES F. TUXHORN is president of the Tuxhorn Brothers Hardware Company, one of the oldest and most prosperous commercial houses of Edwardsville. The business was established here in 1852 by Charles H. Tuxhorn, the father, and during the past sixty years the patronage and confidence of the public have never lessened. The stock of hardware, implements, furniture, vehicles, tinware, harness and seeds, is probably the most complete of any retail establishment of this kind in the county.

Charles H. Tuxhorn, the founder of the business, was born in Germany, and is now living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He married Miss Emma Mueller, also a native of Germany, and she is now eighty years of age.

Charles F. Tuxhorn was born at Edwardsville in 1857, and after an education in the city schools entered his father's store and learned the tinner's trade. In 1876 he became a partner in the business, and in 1884 the business began under the name of Tuxhorn Brothers, Charles F. and Albert G. composing the firm. In 1890 the business was incorporated as the Tuxhorn Brothers Hardware Company, all the stock being owned in the family.

Albert G. Tuxhorn, who was secretary and treasurer of the company, was regarded as one of the ablest business men and most public-spirited citizens of Edwardsville. His

death on February 4, 1911, was felt as a public calamity, leaving vacant a place in the community which can not be soon filled.

ROBERT HYNDMAN ROBERTSON. In every nook and corner of the wide world the traveler will find the Scotchman, everywhere patient, determined, steadfast, reliable, prosperous. The Scotchman, like his land, is many-sided, and if the black and barren hills force him to be a hard bargainer, the violet clouds that hover over his lochs and the heather blooms which perfume the air make him also a poet, and give him a fanatical devotion to the "land o' cakes." A small country, a poor country, a little nation, yet the doings of the Scotch fill a large page in history and one of which they need not be ashamed when placed in comparison with those of any other people. Never conquered, though often beaten, they finally gave kings to England, field-marshal to France and Prussia, and Russia, cardinals to Rome, the second greatest man to the Reformation and to America a body of citizens whose priceless value cannot be reckoned and who have made an imprint upon our history that any of our citizens are proud to claim Scotch or Scotch-Irish blood. Of this class is Robert Hyndman Robertson, chief engineer of the Illinois Glass Company. His birth occurred May 21, 1849, at Delyre, Ayrshire, Scotland, the son of James and Jeanetta Hyndman Robertson, the latter a daughter of Samuel Hyndman, who came to America in 1851, a few years after her husband. At that time the father was an engineer in New Orleans and in a short time the family, consisting of the father and mother and four children, came to Alton. The head of the house secured employment in a foundry which at that time was owned by Stincklemann, Emerson & Johnson.

The immediate subject of this review received his education in the schools of Alton. As a very young fellow Mr. Robertson assisted with the family support by the money earned from carrying the *Alton Telegraph* for Messrs. Parks and Crosby, and continued thus engaged until 1862. About that time he had the misfortune to contract small pox. In 1863 he began working in the Madison coal mines near Bethalto and continued in this occupation until 1866. He then farmed in Madison county for five years, or until 1871, and following that date returned to Alton, where he entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, his connection with the same lasting for three years, or until 1874. His identifica-

tion with the Illinois Glass Company dates from June 9, 1874, at which time he accepted the office of chief engineer. At that time the glass works was a small concern on Belle street. He has virtually grown up with the company, his skill and ability keeping pace with its flourishing growth and his position being now one of the most important. For the past year he has been resting from the more active work on account of a nervous disorder.

Mr. Robertson is a considerable property owner, having several fine residence properties, one being situated in Yenger Park and another in Upper Alton. He is a Republican in his political faith and is keenly interested in all public matters, giving his support to all measures likely to result in general benefit. In the year 1884 he served on the Alton police force. He is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his lodges are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Court of Honor.

Mr. Robertson was married April 12, 1869, the lady to become his wife and the mistress of his household being Mary Tierney, of Alton, daughter of Patrick Tierney. Their six children are as follows: Jennie, now Mrs. Benecke, born in 1871; Maggie, now Mrs. Kohler, born in April, 1874; Harry, an Alton grocer, born June 23, 1880; James, born April 21, 1877; Ella Evers, born March 23, 1883; and Mamie, now Mrs. McManus, born January 1, 1886. Another son, Samuel, born January 13, 1870, was killed at the age of nineteen years, and another son, Samuel, born November 17, 1889, died December 16, 1908. Mr. Robertson rejoices in the possession of no less than twenty-one grandchildren. Those of the Benecke family are Nellie, Robert, Annie, Edna, Leona, Margaret, Ella, Ernest, Harry and Paul. The Kohler sons and daughters are Josie, Mary, William, Samuel and Raymund. The children of James R. Robertson are William, Mary and James. The Evers children are Ella and Mary, and the McManus children, Ellsworth and Melvin Roy. There is one great-grandchild, Ruth Howard. The subject has won general confidence and regard in the community in which he has so long resided and where his usefulness and high type of citizenship are fully appreciated. His mother died but a short time ago—July 8, 1908, the father having preceded her by many years, his demise occurring in 1875.

NICHOLAS MOLLET. Some of the sturdy independence that made his Swiss ancestors the

first republicans of modern Europe has made Nicholas Mollet, their descendant in an another country, a successful and rising citizen. Nicholas Mollet, of Saline, the owner of a blacksmith shop and the follower of a trade that requires strong arm and true eye, was born in Switzerland, beneath the shadow of the Alps, October 14, 1842. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Mollet, who immigrated to this country when Nicholas was a boy of ten and settled in Highland, Illinois. In May, 1861, Mrs. Mollet passed away, leaving her husband and seven children: Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Nicholas, John and Samuel, both of the latter deceased. The father enlisted in the Union army and for two years was a brave soldier in the Federal service, being honorably discharged at the end of that time on account of failing health. The last six years of his life were spent with his son Nicholas and wife, who lovingly and kindly ministered to his needs. The Mollet children obtained their educations at the Poca-hontas public schools. Nicholas remained at home until his twentieth year, when he set about to prepare himself for a useful life by learning the blacksmith's trade.

On October 17, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Nicholas Mollet to Miss Caroline May. She had been born in Bavaria, Germany, December 26, 1844, the daughter of Valentine and Catherine (Scherr) May, who immigrated to the United States in 1846,—when Caroline was a child of two. Their family consisted of William, Louis, Fred, Valentine, John, Catherine, Phillipina, Elizabeth, Louisa, Lissetta and Caroline May. All of the May children obtained their educations at the Marine school. Their father was a farmer who by his industry and progressive methods became the owner of a fine property. The parents were members of the German church of Marine. The father was taken away in 1878 and the mother passed to her eternal reward two years later.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mollet made their home in Saline, where Mr. Mollet had a blacksmith shop. It is interesting to note that they began their residence in Saline when the place contained three residences and a store building. Mr. Mollet erected his shop and the future of the young couple was begun. Mrs. Mollet was an ideal helpmeet; she was the daughter of pioneers and could remember the days when St. Louis was the nearest market, and her sturdy character that had risen in the



earlier surroundings accepted all hardships easily and made them count for nothing.

The blacksmith shop proved a profitable undertaking, and for forty-two years the ringing of the anvil was common music for the neighborhood of Saline. Early and late Mr. Mollet worked through all those years until, in 1911, he decided to retire, and rented the shop to younger arms.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mollet was born a family of ten children, namely: William, Samuel, Nicholas, Emil, Edward, Leo, Lissetta, Catherine, Louisa and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Mollet, alive to the advantages of a good education, sent their children to the Saline elementary schools and to the Highland high school. The three oldest sons were also students at the Bryant and Stratton Business College at St. Louis, thus fitting themselves for active business careers. William married Miss Julia Kamm, of Highland, and they made their home in St. Louis, where he was engaged in the furniture business. His wife died in 1909, survived by one daughter, Lillian, then fifteen years old, who is at present with her father in St. Louis. Samuel was united in marriage to Miss Clare Bauer, of St. Louis, and they now reside in Massillon, Ohio, where he is connected with the Sign and Poster Company. They are the parents of two children, Samuel and Clara. Nicholas chose as his wife Miss Onita, a sister of Mrs. Samuel Mollet, and they also reside in Massillon, Ohio, where he is occupied as bookkeeper in the Sign and Poster Company, of which Samuel is manager. Their only child is named Wilbur. Emil and Edward were taken away in infancy. Leo married Miss Bonnie Bosier and is now general agent for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company. He and his wife make their home in Muskogee, Oklahoma, and they are the parents of one son Leo. Lissetta and Catherine both died at the age of three years. Louise became the wife of Robert Duncan, and lives in St. Louis, where her husband is bookkeeper for the Hamilton Ice and Fuel Company. She is the mother of one daughter, Agnes Duncan. Ella is now the wife of Robert Tontz, a promising young farmer of Saline township, and she is the mother of one daughter.

Politically Mr. Mollet is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party. He has himself been elected on the ticket of his party to offices where his sterling honesty and far-sighted views of what constitutes the greatest good to the greatest number have been greatly appreciated. He has served as school trustee

and school director, and has been a member of the town board. He and his wife are active members of the German Evangelical church of Saline, in which Mr. Mollet held the position of trustee for several years. Mrs. Mollet is an active member of the Missionary Society of the same church.

**WILLIAM M. SWEETSER.** Coming on both sides of the family from a stalwart New England race, William M. Sweetser has inherited to no small extent the substantial traits of character that marked his ancestors, and by means of industry, thrift and good management has achieved success in his business career, at the present time being at the head of the Sweetser Lumber Company, one of the leading organizations of the kind in Alton. A native of Massachusetts, he was born at Wendell, Franklin county, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Nathan Irving Sweetser, and of his grandfather, Nathan Sweetser. Mr. Sweetser's great-grandfather, Captain Henry Sweetser, was born March 25, 1739. He married, in 1763, Lucy Johnson, who was born October 21, 1739, and immediately settled on a farm in Wendell, Massachusetts. Her father, David Johnson, son of Josiah Johnson, the immigrant ancestor, married Mary Peters, who was of Puritan stock, and located in Leominster, Massachusetts, where he carried on farming until his death. Nathan Sweetser, born on the homestead in Wendell, Massachusetts, March 2, 1768, inherited the parental acres, and spent his entire life on the farm where his birth occurred. He married Lydia Johnson, a native of Acton, Massachusetts.

Born June 5, 1819, in Wendell, Massachusetts, Nathan Erving Sweetser grew to manhood on the home farm, and during his comparatively brief life of forty-five years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring on his farm, November 14, 1864. He married Sarah Armstrong, a daughter of Martin Armstrong, of Wendell, Massachusetts, and whose death occurred November 20, 1864. Five children were born of their union, as follows: Lucien, Charles, William M., Clara and Dwight E. After the death of their parents, these children were cared for by relatives, being brought up either by grandparents, uncles or aunts.

William M. Sweetser came to Alton, Illinois, in 1876. He worked for a few years at farming and teaching school, and then as traveling salesman selling agricultural implements. In 1893 he took a position with his





*E. Ferguson M.D.*

cousin, H. C. Priest, a lumber dealer. In 1900 Mr. Priest died; and Mr. Sweetser and Samuel Wade embarked in business under the firm name of Sweetser & Wade. In 1903 their plant was unfortunately burned, entailing much loss. In 1904 Mr. Sweetser with characteristic energy and foresight, organized the Sweetser Lumber Company, of which he was elected president, and has continued the business, having built up an extensive trade in dressed lumber of all kinds and in mill work.

HERMAN H. HELMKAMP, ex-supervisor and justice of the peace for forty years, is also connected with the agricultural prosperity of Moro township, Madison county. It is not often that there are united in one man the qualities which make a successful farmer, an enterprising business man and a jurist, but Judge Helmkamp is the unusual exception. During the years that he has been a resident of Madison county, the Republican party has found in him one of its most stalwart supporters, and a brief review of his life will serve to recall to the minds of his friends and acquaintances his business and public career of faithfulness, ability and honor.

A native of the kingdom of Hanover, in Germany, Judge Helmkamp began life June 16, 1834. He is a son of H. H. Helmkamp and Lena (Barkherber) Helmkamp, both natives of the same German fatherland, where they spent many years of their lives. There they were educated and married and became the parents of five children. In the spring of the year 1843 Mr. Helmkamp determined to try his fortunes in the United States and, with his wife and children, he embarked on a vessel bound for New Orleans. On his arrival in that cosmopolitan city he immediately took passage on a river boat bound for St. Louis and there took up his residence. He began work as a laborer and prospered, but the household was saddened by the death of the wife and mother, whose demise occurred in January, 1844. To the father was left the task of raising his children, and he bravely devoted himself to them, remaining in St. Louis until he was summoned to his last rest in the year 1871.

Judge Helmkamp has little recollection of his German home, as he was only nine years old when he accompanied his parents to the New World. Arriving in St. Louis, he was sent to the parochial school, where he received his educational training and also religious instruction. He was confirmed in the German

Evangelical church (the faith of his parents), then left school and commenced his independent career. He learned the trade of locksmithing and brass moulding under the tutelage of his older brother, G. F., continuing in that industry until he was twenty years of age. He then secured a position on the St. Louis police force and for the ensuing seven years he was one of the guardians of the law in that city. His service was marked by the same spirit of uprightness which has characterized him in all his relations of life, and in recognition of his efficiency and his sterling qualities of character he was elected to the office of constable in the Seventh and Eighth wards in St. Louis. At the termination of his services he invested his savings in a livery business in St. Louis and for three years he was the proprietor of a prosperous establishment. In 1873, desirous of becoming permanently located and feeling the attractions of the country life, he sold his livery business and bought an eighty acre farm in Madison county, Illinois—his home today.

The year 1854, the one in which Mr. Helmkamp commenced his service on the police force, was memorable also as being the year of his marriage with Miss Eliza Steinman, a native of Germany, born March 19, 1824. The union was solemnized on the 9th day of July and by this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Helmkamp became the parents of five children, two of which number—one son and one daughter—died in infancy in St. Louis. The names of the three who are living today (1911) are: Emma, who has never married and is her father's housekeeper; Mena, widow of Frank C. Dalhaus; and Edward H., who is married to Louise Knocke. Mrs. Helmkamp died March 19, 1905.

In the year 1871 the citizens of Moro township elected Herman H. Helmkamp to the office of justice of the peace and for a period of forty years he has continued to be re-elected to this high office. At present he has two more years of his term to serve. In 1902 he was elected to the position of supervisor of the township of Moro, and was incumbent of that office until 1908. He has also served as assessor for three years. Judge Helmkamp enjoys the well-earned approbation of the residents of Moro township and of Madison county at large, for his acquaintance is very extensive.

EDWARD C. FERGUSON, M. D., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the county.

He began practicing in his native city of Edwardsville in 1896 and has been uniformly successful throughout.

He was born at Edwardsville, December 22, 1872. His parents were Vincent and Ann (Reynolds) Ferguson. His father, who died here in 1906, was a native of Pennsylvania and came with his family to Edwardsville in 1835, so that he resided in this county seventy years. Throughout his active career he was an accountant and was employed in this capacity in various firms. His widow is still living.

After completing his preparatory education in the Edwardsville high school, Dr. Ferguson began reading medicine with Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum, and then entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. From this noted institution he was graduated in 1896 and then returned to commence active practice. He is a member and vice president of the Madison County Medical Society, and has membership in the State Medical and the American Medical Associations. He is also medical director of the Knights of Columbus.

His marriage to Miss Etta Schwarz occurred in September, 1909. Her father, Charles Schwarz, has been a resident of this county many years. Dr. Ferguson and wife reside in one of the comfortable homes on Kansas street.

FREDERICK W. SANDER, a prosperous farmer and stockman in Alhambra township, is an enterprising German who came to America and gradually succeeded in establishing for himself a reputation as a good citizen and an efficient industrial worker. This is the country where a man sinks or swims, according to his own abilities—in proportion to his own efforts—and by reason of his own individuality. Mr. Sander has prospered because he was worthy of success, and he is respected because he merits esteem.

On the 10th day of May, 1851, Frederick W. Sander began life on a little German farm, where his father and mother lived for many years and where they both died. Father Sander was twice married; his first wife was Charlotte Dohmann, who bore five children,—Minnie and Sophia, who died in infancy, Lisette, Charlotte and Frederika. While the children were all young their mother's demise occurred and later Father Sander married Sophia Hasemann. The second Mrs. Sander became the mother of four children.—F. W., Henry E., Sophia and Mamie.

Frederick W. Sander spent the first twenty

years of his life at home with his parents; until he was sixteen years old he attended school, and the ensuing four years he assisted his father with the duties of cultivating the home farm. Two of the Sander girls came to America and settled in Alhambra township; they wrote home glowing descriptions of the wonderful new country and the opportunities seemed so alluring to Frederick W. that he sought permission to come to the United States; his sisters added their solicitations, and the father finally consented to the youth's departure. On the 2nd day of September, 1871, he left the parental roof, bade farewell to his native land, took passage on a vessel bound for New York, landed at that port, thence came to St. Louis, Missouri, and from that city he came to Highland, Illinois. At that time the railroad did not extend to Alhambra, so, alighting from the train at Highland, he walked the twelve miles from that town to Alhambra township, where his sisters lived. He forthwith succeeded in gaining employment with his cousin, Rudolph Sander, a farmer in the township, and for the ensuing three years and a half Mr. Frederick Sander remained with his cousin. He then worked for Levi Harnsberger, father of Dr. Harnsberger, of Alhambra. In 1879 he moved from Alhambra township to Olive township, where he farmed for a short time, then determined to change his occupation. He purchased a fine, large threshing outfit and for twenty years he was known for miles around as a good thresher. He threshed thousands of bushels of wheat and grain per annum. In 1909 he moved back to Alhambra, purchasing a sixty-eight acre tract of land in West Alhambra, where he is engaged in general farming and in stock raising.

In the year 1875 Mr. Sander was married to Miss Sadie Sander, who was born in Germany and when a young girl came with her parents, Rudolph and Sophia (Suhre) Sander, to Alhambra township. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sander, a son and a daughter. The son died in infancy, and the daughter, Maria, is married to William Figge, a farmer of Alhambra. Mr. and Mrs. Figge have six children—three sons and three daughters,—Frederick, Walter, William, Clara, Lulu and Verna. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Sander was brief, as in the spring of 1879 the young wife and mother died and Mr. Sander shortly after took his little girl and moved to Olive township, as mentioned above. In 1894 Mr. Sander mar-

ried Miss Minnie Suhre, born in 1872 in Olive township. She is a daughter of Herman and Charlotta (Sander) Suhre, for many years respected citizens of Madison county and honored members of the German Evangelical church. In 1891 Mr. Suhre died and six years later his widow was summoned to the life eternal. Of their family of children three died in infancy and Frederick and William did not live to arrive at maturity. The names of those still living are,—Sophia, Henry, Lena and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre gave their children the best educational advantages that they could procure, sending them to the district school at Hazel Dell and they were instructed in both German and English. To Mr. Sander's union with his second wife six children were born,—Martha (died in infancy), Minnie (deceased), Alma, Otto, Freddie and Anna. The Sander children attended the Hazel Dell school and also the public school of Alhambra township after the removal of the family back to Alhambra. Mr. and Mrs. Sander are members of the German Evangelical church, and their two eldest children have been confirmed in the same faith.

In politics Mr. Sander is a Republican and during his residence in Olive township his business principles were such that he gained the confidence of the community in which he resided and was elected to the following offices,—assessor, collector and school director. The position of assessor he held for four years, that of collector for five years, and his service as school director was characterized by its efficiency. Since coming back to Alhambra he has been elected to the town board of that place, in which capacity he is now serving. While a firm believer in the principles laid down by the Republican platform, Mr. Sander is liberal in his views, believing that the man who will best serve the people is more to be upheld than the supremacy of party; hence Mr. Sander carefully considers the fitness of the man for the office he is to fill and places his votes accordingly.

JOHN M. LEVORA, president of the Home Ice & Supply Company of Edwardsville, began earning his own way when he was twelve years old and at a comparatively early age has attained an independent position in business affairs. The company of which he is president and which owes its success largely to him is capitalized at ten thousand dollars, and has an excellent plant, manufacturing thirty tons of ice daily, and three wagons distribute

the output to a large trade. The company was organized in November, 1910, and its other officers are: William Tomasek, vice president; W. W. Levora, secretary; F. W. Langreder, Jr., treasurer; Charles Garner, manager.

Mr. Levora was born at Edwardsville, November 16, 1881. His parents, Joseph H. and Josephine (Kasper) Levora, were natives of Bohemia and came to America in 1850. The father died in Edwardsville in 1891.

After a brief attendance at the parochial schools, at the age of twelve he began work in a coal mine. For two years he was employed by H. Bickelhaupt, then attended public schools a short time, after which for three years he was a clerk in the Palace Store. He was also employed with the Edwardsville Water Company and in various lines for several years. In 1904 he formed a partnership with George W. Mueller in the retail ice business. In September, 1907, he bought out his partner, and added the retail coal business, and in 1908 began retailing oil and gasoline as part of his business. In 1910 the present company was organized. He is an enterprising, hard-working and public-spirited citizen, and has won a place of esteem in the community. He was elected city treasurer in 1907. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of St. Boniface Catholic church and of the social order of Knights of Columbus. For some time he was financial secretary of branch No. 820 of the United Mine Workers.

In October, 1903, Mr. Levora married Miss Mamie Hurlbrink, of Poag, this county. They have two children: Edna M. and Harild Joseph.

JOHN HOMN. There is probably no one in Madison county who has had more varied experiences than Mr. Homn, although he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits his entire life. A man who has traveled as extensively as he has must of necessity be a broad-minded citizen, and Mr. Homn is no exception. He has become identified with the agricultural progress of Madison county, which he honors by his residence.

The birth of Mr. Homn occurred in Prussia, November 12, 1853. He is a son of George and Alma (Osterkamp) Homn, both natives of the German Fatherland, where they passed their youthful days; there they were married and became the parents of five children, remaining in the land of their birth until 1869. In November of that year they severed the ties which bound them to the old home,

embarked for America and arrived at Alton, Illinois, shortly before Christmas. The following spring they moved to West Prairie, where Father Homn entered the employ of Charles Cratchmeyer of that place, and at the expiration of twelve months he secured a farm on Liberty Prairie—Fred Stalhut's place—and commenced working in the new country on his own responsibility. After four years spent on this place he moved to Macoupin county, locating near Staunton, where he remained until his demise occurred ten years later; his wife died in Kansas in 1893.

The first fifteen years of the life of John Homn were passed in his German home, where he obtained his educational training. He then accompanied his parents to the United States, and was with them through the changes of location mentioned above; after his father's death he resided in various places before he finally settled down. His first move, on being left without home ties, was to Bunker Hill; later he spent five years near Edwardsville, and then eight years on a farm in Hamel township. After these changes from point to point in the state of Illinois, he next went to Kansas, of whose agricultural possibilities he had formed a high estimate, but after three years spent in that state he returned to Illinois; moved back to Hamel, remaining there two years on this, his second residence in the township; thence to Liberty Prairie once more, and from there he came to Moro township, where he took up his residence in 1901. He is prospering and is the proprietor of two hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the township.

While Mr. Homn was living under the parental roof he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Herren, daughter of Harry Herren, of Fort Russell township; ten children were born to this union, all of which number are living today: George, Tillie (wife of George Susse), Herman, Alma (now Mrs. Herman Duebbelde of Bunker Hill), Hannah (wife of Herman Neunaber), John, Lydia, Henry, Harry and William.

Mr. Homn and all his family are members of the German Lutheran church at Bethalto, where they are active in assisting in the various enterprises organized by the church. In political sympathies Mr. Homn is a stanch Democrat, desirous of the supremacy of the party to which he gives his allegiance, though he personally has never evinced any desire for public office. He finds his time fully occupied by his farm duties, his religious activities, his family obligations and the demands of the so-

cial life in the community, where he is held in the highest esteem.

J. F. LANDOLT, now retired from active life, but formerly the owner of a prosperous butcher business, comes from that finest of stock, the Swiss, for he was born at Naffles, Glarus county, Switzerland, November 20, 1839. He was the son of J. F. and Katherina (Schwitter) Landolt, the former of whom was born in the little European republic in 1811. The Landolt family was a large one but a number of the children died in the old country. The others, for the most part, received their educations in Swiss schools. It was in 1854 that the elder Landolt became convinced that the United States held more opportunity for himself and family than Switzerland, and arrangements were made to try a hazard of new fortunes beyond the sea. Accordingly, on the ninth of October in that year, the father and mother and six children, Katherina, Anna, Ogotha, Lena, Melzhear and J. F., the subject of this review, embarked in a small sailing vessel named the "Texas." The vessel sailed from Havre, France, and was bound for New Orleans, Louisiana. The voyage consumed sixty-one days, over two months, a very long time surely it seems to us who can make the voyage in less than a week. After four days at sea, cholera broke out aboard ship, and seventy-two persons were ultimately victims of the plague. All of them had to be buried at sea, and it became the terrible sight of the remaining passengers to see one after another of the dead, wrapped in a winding sheet, and weighted with stones, cast to eternal rest in the deep. Death became a common sight, whole families perishing from the dread disease. Few more horrible experiences could be imagined. The accommodations were of the poorest, the sheets of the berths were in requisition for the dead; the captain was a hard-hearted man; the sailors were frightened; and the ship's physician, a cowardly fellow, was afraid to look at the patients. It was a horrible experience, for added to all this, their crossing was marked by severe storms, and the small vessel pitched and tossed as if in agony for the suffering on board. Among the victims were the captain's wife, Mrs. Landolt, who died October 16, on which day her daughter Lena Augusta died, another daughter having died the day before; so that when the sorrowful landing was made, only the father and the four other children saw the shores of the land that was to have meant so much to the happiness of the Swiss family.

From New Orleans the father took the family up to St. Louis where they were met by the father's brother, Anton Landolt, who had come to the United States ten years before, and was a prosperous farmer in Madison county. From this brother was obtained a one hundred and thirty acre farm, and it was thus with debt at the very start that the little family set out to show what Swiss courage and industry can do against odds.

In time Mr. Landolt married again, Miss Phena Prander becoming his wife. He continued to work and improve his farm, later selling at an advance and purchasing three hundred acres of arable land in Clinton county, Illinois. He died there on September 11, 1869.

J. F. Landolt, Jr., was united in marriage on April 16, 1866, to Miss Katherina Kustermann, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1848. She was the daughter of Frank and Ursula (Gall) Kustermann, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter was born in Switzerland. Besides Katherina, the Kustermann family contained Margareta, Marie, Sophia, Emma, Rosa, Arnold, Ambrose, Frank, Stephen and Anton Kustermann. They were all born and raised in Saline township, and attended the public schools. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Landolt, the young couple began their wedded life in the town of Saline, where the husband established himself in the butcher business and built a home, which has ever since been their residence. Industry, honesty and a talent for wise management was theirs, so that it is no wonder that success has crowned their efforts. In time seven children were born to bless their home. All of them were sent to the Saline schools. Two children died in infancy. Joseph died at the age of twenty-six, the others marrying and settling in the following manner: Katherina became the wife of John A. Aklaus, a prosperous farmer in Leef township. They and their four children, Bertha, Ida, Elsie and Elmer Aklaus, make their home in Saline. Mary was united in marriage with Fred Friday of Edwardsville. Fred married Miss Louise Wittman, and they and their children, Herbert, Harold and Oliver Friday, live in Alhambra where Mr. Landolt is the proprietor of a meat market. John married Miss Anna Saxon of St. Louis, and their only child is named John. John Landolt is a traveling salesman and he makes his home in the city of St. Louis.

Since 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Landolt have

made their home in Grant Fork, where they have witnessed a great many changes as the years flew by. When they first came, Grant Fork could only boast of two residences. The Landolts built the third. Today their pleasant home is the scene of a cordial hospitality. Both Mr. Landolt and his wife are members of the Catholic church of Grant Fork, in the good works of which church they are both active and liberal supporters. Politically, Mr. Landolt is a staunch Republican, and a firm supporter of the men and measures of that party.

JAMES E. KELSEY. A man of marked ability and business sagacity, broad minded and enterprising, James E. Kelsey has met with unquestioned success in his various transactions, and is now one of the extensive landholders of Madison county and an honored and prominent resident of Alton. A son of the late Robert Kelsey, he was born in Fort Russell township, Madison county, of English ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, a native of England, immigrated to America with his wife and children about 1830, locating in Illinois, where he lived and labored until his death, which occurred a few years later in Adams county, near Quincy. To him and his wife four children were born and reared, Robert, Richard, Edward and Hannah.

Born in England September 4, 1824, Robert Kelsey was but six years old when he crossed the ocean with his parents. Having been the oldest child of the parental household, after the death of his father, he had to assist in the support of the family, and for a while worked as a farm laborer. Subsequently finding employment in Alton, Illinois, he remained in the city thirteen years, in the meantime by dint of industry and wise economy, he saved considerable money, which he invested in land, buying one hundred acres near Bethalto. A small house stood on the place when it came into his possession, and a few acres were under cultivation the remainder being covered with timber. He was exceedingly prosperous in his agricultural operations, from time to time buying additional land, and he continued his residence in Bethalto until his death, December 23, 1901. He married Mary Handsacker, who was born in England, November 11, 1818, and died in Madison county, Illinois, January 18, 1884. Six children were born of their union, namely: Annie, who became the wife of John Cooper and died in early womanhood, leaving one son, Harry



Cooper; James E.; and four who died in childhood.

Educated in the public schools of Bethalto and Alton, James E. Kelsey began as a boy to assist in the general work of the home farm, later becoming associated with his father in its management. On leaving the homestead Mr. Kelsey settled at Bethalto, where he lived from 1895 until September, 1910. Coming then to Alton, he purchased his present palatial residence, which, with the ample grounds surrounding it, forms as nearly as possible an ideal country home in the city. He has accumulated much wealth, owning about a thousand acres of good land in Madison county, and having in addition extensive holdings in the state of Arkansas. Mr. Kelsey is financial and executive ability is widely known, and he has been elected to various positions of responsibility. He is first vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Alton; vice-president of the Davis Piano Company; and president of the Alton Feed Company. Fraternally he is a member of Bethalto Lodge, No. 735, I. O. O. F.

On October 29, 1889, Mr. Kelsey was united in marriage with M. Jennie Uzzell, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of George Carr Uzzell. Her paternal grandfather, who was born in the South, of French ancestry, was an early pioneer of Madison county, Illinois. Buying land near St. Jacob, he improved a farm from its original wilderness, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife, Mary, was born in Holland, of Holland stock. George Carr Uzzell was born on the home farm at Saint Jacob, in 1835, and when young learned the trade of a stone cutter, and subsequently became very skilful as an engraver of marble monuments. He lived in Bond county, Illinois, for a while, but returned to Madison county, and died, at the age of seventy-four years, in Bethalto. He married Mary Bilyeu, who was born in Bond county, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Cake and Ann (Brown) Bilyeu, both of whom were born in Bond county, lived for a few years in Christian county, Illinois, and both spent their last days in Madison county, Mr. Bilyeu passing away at the age of sixty-two years and Mrs. Bilyeu when eighty-five years old. Mrs. Mary (Bilyeu) Uzzell survived her husband and is now living, at the age of seventy-one years. She reared six children, namely: M. Jennie (now Mrs. Kelsey), John, Carrie, Charles, Albert and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey are the

parents of three children, namely: Mary Edna, Gertrude E. and Robert George.

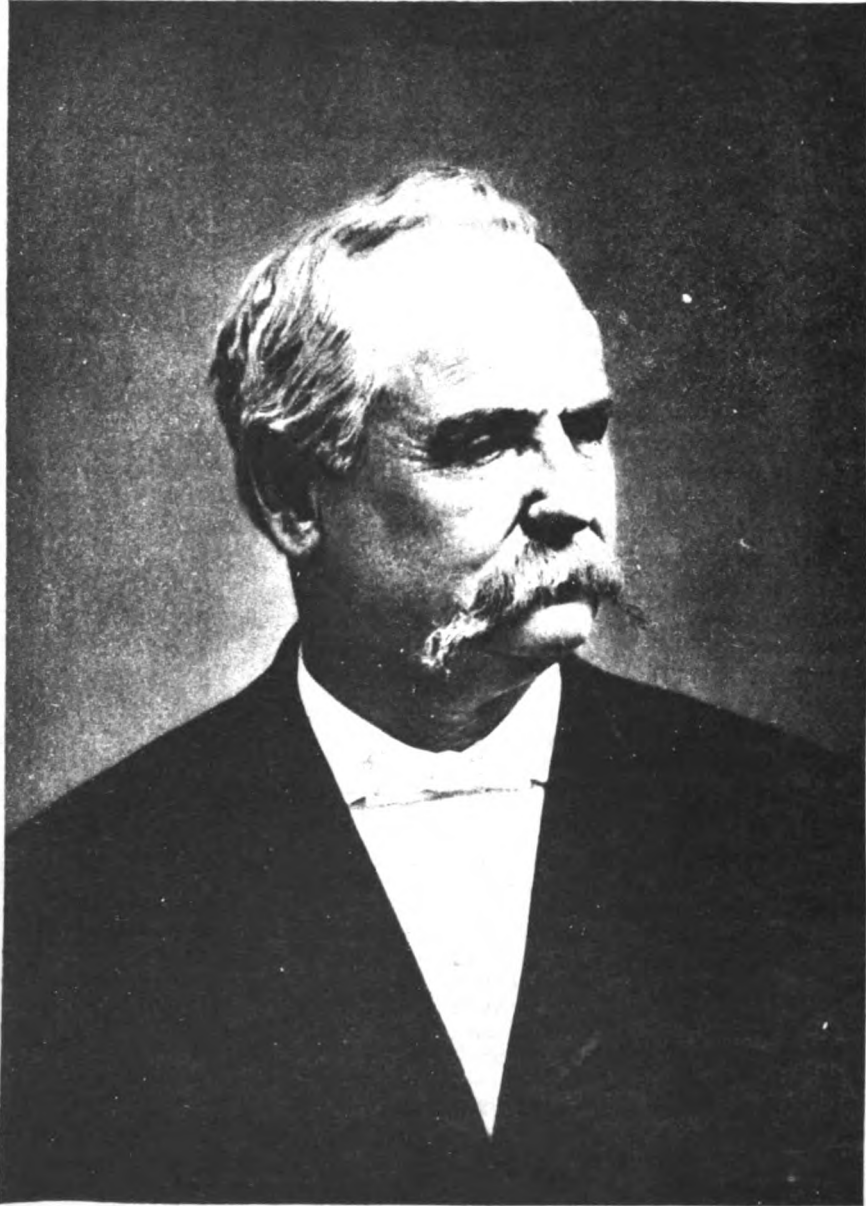
CAPTAIN NATHANIEL J. EATON, who spent the last years of his life in Alton, where he died in March, 1883, was for many years actively connected with the river traffic of the Mississippi, and began his life in the middle west as an officer of the United States army.

Captain Eaton was a son of the illustrious General William Eaton, who won a place in national history by his military and diplomatic services during the early years of the republic. Born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1764, at the age of sixteen he entered the Revolutionary army and remained until the close of the struggle for independence. In 1790, on his graduation from Dartmouth College, he joined the regular army and was commissioned captain in 1792.

His most notable services were performed during the troubles between the United States and the Barbary states of the Mediterranean. Sent in 1797 as diplomatic agent to Tunis, he succeeded in terminating the outrages inflicted by the corsairs on American ships. This mission completed, he returned in 1803, but the following years was again sent to the Barbary coast. Our country was then at war with Tripoli, and at the same time two claimants were contesting for the throne of that nation. General Eaton, finding that the rightful ruler had taken refuge in Egypt, went to him, and, having raised a force of five hundred men, sixty of whom were Americans, the remainder being natives of Egypt, marched back over the Libyan desert. With the assistance of the American fleet, the allies captured the seaport of Derne. In this engagement General Eaton was wounded. A desultory warfare followed, until on June 11, 1804, a general engagement occurred in which the usurping Bey was defeated. General Eaton then prepared to march on Tripoli and install the victorious sovereign and release the American prisoners there, but just then news came that peace had been concluded by the American consul at Algiers. This was the end of the war with the pirates of the Mediterranean, and soon afterward General Eaton returned to the United States.

He located in Massachusetts, where the legislature awarded him ten thousand acres of land, and later he was elected a member of the legislature. In 1806 Aaron Burr sought his assistance in the famous southwestern conspiracy, but without success. Subsequently when Burr was tried before the United States





WILLIAM E. WHEELER

court for treasonable designs, General Eaton was summoned as a witness against him.

Captain Nathaniel, youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Sykes) Eaton, was born at Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in June, 1807. He was educated for a military career and graduated from West Point in June, 1827. In the fall of the same year he was assigned to the frontier post of Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, which had only recently been established. On his journey to the west, made by way of canals, lakes and stage-coach, he was accompanied by his bride. After nine years' service with the regular army he resigned his commission and settled at St. Louis.

Here he became interested in Missouri river transportation along what were then the greatest highways of traffic in the middle west. He was owner and commander of several boats well known on the Missouri before the war, one of them being the *Kit Carson*, which was burned in 1849. For about twenty years he was agent of the board of marine underwriters at St. Louis. After his retirement he located at Alton, and lived here quietly until his death.

Captain Eaton married Miss Harriet Hayden, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1808, and who died in Alton in February, 1888. Her parents were David and Betsy (Bishop) Hayden, natives of New England and of pure English stock. The children of Captain Eaton and wife were nine in number, five of whom died in infancy, and four grew to maturity.

AUGUSTINE K. ROOT, for many years one of the most active business men of Alton, was born at Montague, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 8, 1829, and died in this city July 13, 1906. A business man of great ability, sterling integrity and high principles, he was intimately associated with the men who made Alton's commercial history during the last century, and accumulated a comfortable fortune.

His father was Elihu Root, of English ancestry, and a native of the same town in Massachusetts, but he afterwards moved to the town of Craftsbury, Vermont, where he bought a farm and pursued his vocation quietly until his death. He was survived many years by his wife whose maiden name was Lydia Kilburn, daughter of one of the first Unitarian ministers in western Massachusetts.

Educated in Vermont and living there to his twentieth year, Mr. A. K. Root came west in September, 1849, and from that time until

his death was almost continuously identified with Alton as his place of business and residence. His business career began as clerk in the store of Arba Nelson, a brother-in-law, and later for Topping Brothers. He then began business for himself, in partnership with Anson B. Platt, the hardware firm of Root & Platt on Third street being a well known business house during the '60s. At the outbreak of the war times were so dull that he discontinued business temporarily and for a year was engaged in the sale of cattle to the government, with headquarters at Cairo. At the death of Mr. Platt in 1872 the business was closed out, and for several years following Mr. Root was in the agricultural implement business at St. Louis. He then became associated with Mr. J. E. Hayner in the same business, the firm being Hayner & Company, until the firm was dissolved in 1884. Mr. Root was also president of the Alton Roller Milling Company, and was interested in a number of other enterprises. For the last twenty years of his life he did not participate actively in business. He took great pleasure in his beautiful homestead on North State street, and spent most of his last years in the enjoyment of its comforts and the society of many friends.

Mr. Root and his family belonged to the Unitarian church, and he was one of the founders of this society in Alton.

He married, in 1865, Miss Harriet E. Eaton, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Johnson Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Root reared five children: Henry, George Eaton, Lillian, Ralph Sellev and Harriet Hayden. Ralph is engaged in the brick business at Fort Worth, Texas. He married Cynthia Hope, daughter of Judge Alexander Hope, and they have two children, Hope and Ralph Eaton. Harriet married Archibald Mills, and has two sons, Archibald Root and Hayden Clark. Mrs. Root resides in the old homestead, and is actively interested in church work and various social and benevolent affairs of Alton.

WILLIAM ERASTUS WHEELER. With the demise of William Erastus Wheeler on May 17, 1901, was removed from Edwardsville, one of its most distinguished and public-spirited citizens, whose salutary influence will not soon be lost in the community of which he was so highly esteemed a member. For seventy-five years a resident of Edwardsville, his long and honorable career included the successful assumption of some of the most important public responsibilities of the community. His useful citizenship furnishes a cri-

terion for coming generations. Although a decade has passed since the immortal part of him passed on to the "Undiscovered Country," it may be truly said of him

"The sweet remembrance of the just  
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

William E. Wheeler was born in Edwardsville, March 14, 1826, the son of Captain Erastus and Mrs. Julia Wheeler. Captain Wheeler was a native of Onondaga county, New York, where he was born. He served through the war of 1812 as a private, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. A few years afterwards he cast his fortune with the new state of Illinois in the year of its birth, 1818, locating at Edwardsville. He served as captain in both the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. Captain Wheeler was a typical pioneer, one who was very likely to be "master of his fate." He was an able justice of the peace for many years, a financier of marked ability, and acquired title to a considerable portion of the land on which the eastern portion of Edwardsville is now built. He married Mrs. Julia McMullen, nee Butler, a native of England, who had come to Edwardsville a few years previously from New York city. She was a school teacher, accomplished, mild-mannered and dignified, and always retained her English accent. The children of Captain and Mrs. Erastus Wheeler were Lucy A., who married at the age of sixty; Mr. Alvin Wheeler, of Davenport, Iowa; Eliza, who married John Leavitt; Julia, who married John Olive; William E., the subject of the sketch; and John S., who married Miss Lizzie Arthur.

Conditions were indeed primitive in those early days, and the family lived in a house, built of hewn logs, near the spot where the St. Boniface parsonage now stands. William had finished the meagre school course provided, at the age of fourteen years, but all life was a school to him, and at its close he was a highly educated man in many ways. When he had decided upon a vocation, he learned surveying under the instruction of the well-known Benaiah Robinson, and soon became exceedingly proficient in the work to which his countryman, George Washington, had devoted many years of usefulness. His work associated him with much history making, and he located and laid down part of the state line separating Kansas and Nebraska. He also located the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad (C. & A.), between Alton and East St. Louis. He knew Madison county like a book, established many of its landmarks, and was more familiar with landlines within its boundaries than any other man of his time. At the pres-

ent time it is of interest to note that over forty years ago he reported to the county court a plan, with plat attached, for the diversion of the waters of Cahokia Creek, which plan has recently been adopted by the East Side Levee and Sanitary District substantially as reported by Mr. Wheeler. He was considered an expert civil engineer and authority on surveying. Monuments placed by him are found to be so mathematically accurate that they are uniformly left undisturbed. In complicated cases in county surveying he was appealed to as referee whenever he would consent so to act, and his decisions were accepted as final.

At the age of twenty, Mr. Wheeler went with his father, to the Mexican war, serving as sergeant in the company of which his father was captain. He was in the battle of Buena Vista and in the thickest of the fight, as his regiment held an important position in repulsing a desperate cavalry charge of the enemy. When the Civil war plunged the nation into desolation Mr. Wheeler organized a Democratic company at Edwardsville to support the cause of the Union, and tendered the services of himself and his company to Governor Yates, but the body was not put into commission for political reasons.

He was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1862, and as such was ex-officio tax collector of the entire county. Here he showed great executive and financial ability, and on account of his services he was afterwards put in charge of the county's financial affairs as chairman of the board of county commissioners (three). During his term he thoroughly reorganized the financial affairs of the county, and put it upon a sound footing; ascertained, adjusted and settled all of the old floating debts, and brought order out of chaos. He checked reckless extravagance, and by his example inaugurated a system of economy of expenditure of public money before unknown. He found the county insolvent, and left it solvent,—its credit first-class at home and abroad.

As mayor of Edwardsville in 1891-2-3 he applied to the city's administration the same ability shown in other affairs. In politics Mr. Wheeler was an ardent, honest Democrat, seldom seeking office, but ever ready to assist his friends. Always in close touch with the agricultural interests of the county, Mr. Wheeler, in his later years, was operating as landlord over nine hundred acres of land, most of which had been cleared by him. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was affiliated with the fraternity for fifty-two years. Practically all his life was passed in Edwardsville, and at the

time of his death he was the oldest native-born resident of his town and one of the oldest Mexican war veterans remaining.

On April 7, 1859, Mr. Wheeler entered into a happy marriage with Miss Piety F. Hatcher, of Ridgely, this county. Her father, Creed Haskins Hatcher, a prominent farmer, was a native of the Green River country, Kentucky, and had left his native state, where he had been a slave-holder, in 1856, to locate in Illinois. His wife was Ann Wickliffe Gill, a native of Virginia. They were married in Kentucky, where Mrs. Wheeler was born in 1842.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler are Anna Wickliffe, the wife of Charles H. Burton, of Edwardsville; Lillie Julia, wife of Erskine Mansfield, of Columbus, Ohio; Margaret Elizabeth (deceased), wife of C. R. Dodds; William Erastus, Jr., of East St. Louis; and Daisy, wife of W. A. Yule, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Wheeler's large home in Edwardsville has for many years been noted for its hospitality and social charm.

For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Wheeler had practically given up business activity, and in the quiet of his home and fireside sought a high order of literary pursuits. Though a skeptic, he was a student of the Bible, as well as of Shakespeare, Byron and other classics. His retentive mind enabled him to store a fund of interesting and valuable information, though he studiously and modestly avoided making any show or display in that direction. He was a man of strong convictions, dignified and courteous in his manner, and of the greatest courage, morally and physically. All obligations he discharged with fidelity—his word was as good as his bond. Of handsome and commanding appearance, his six feet of height made him a notable figure in any gathering.

For the last ten years of his life it had been his custom to pass the winters in the South for the benefit of his health. Most of the winters had been spent in Citronelle, Alabama, where he made many friends. In speaking of his death the *Citronelle Times* used the following language:

"We note that Colonel Wheeler was seventy-five years old—we note it with surprise. We recall his fine soldierly bearing, the gallant manner, the fine courtesy, marking him a gentleman of the Brahmin caste. We marvel that the years did rest so lightly, but we realize how powerless to seam the countenance and wither the sympathies is the procession of years when illumined by the sunshine of the soul."

THOMAS W. ISAACS. It is not to be gain-

said that Madison county is a community of more than usual prosperity and progress and no one element contributes as much to this as its splendid agricultural standing. One of the most highly honored and representative of those whose lives have been devoted to the great basic industry is Thomas W. Isaacs, whose extensive and advantageously situated farm consists of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Madison county and two hundred and ninety-five in Montgomery county. Mr. Isaacs is helpfully interested in all that pertains to the well-being of this section of the great state of Illinois. He belongs to one of the families long founded in America, the Isaacs having taken up their residence in this country in days preceding the Revolution. In fact, several of his ancestors participated in the great struggle for freedom and more of the history of the subject's house, both paternal and maternal, will be given in succeeding paragraphs.

Thomas W. Isaacs was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, October 25, 1845, the son of Abraham and Mary (Eaton) Isaacs. He was one of a family of large proportions, six of the number being alive in 1911, namely: Richard, Charles, Thomas, Henry, Abram and Catherine, the latter wife of Reed Ayres. Young Thomas was reared upon a farm in Macoupin county and received his education in the district school. Upon his father's homestead he became familiar with the many secrets of seed-time and harvest and early came to a decision to adopt farming as his own vocation. Now, in addition to general farming, Mr. Isaacs is an extensive live stock raiser, his cattle being of high quality. He makes a specialty of the raising of Poland hogs.

Mr. Isaacs was married first December 6, 1871, to Hattie Snedeker, and their union was blessed by the birth of a son, George A., who is a well-known farmer in Madison county. The wife and mother died in 1881. Mr. Isaacs was married the second time January 17, 1883, to N. Almira Robb, of Montgomery county, Illinois. They share their home with two promising sons,—Thomas Ralph, born May 12, 1891, now a student in McKendree College; and Robb, born June 5, 1893, also a student in the same institution of learning. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs belong to the Methodist Episcopal church at New Douglas and are very active in its affairs. The former was early in life a Republican, but now he devotes his energies to the cause of Prohibition, which he esteems one of the most important of public issues.

The name of Mr. Isaac's grandfather was

Richard Isaacs; that of his great-grandfather, Richard Isaacs; and his great-great-grandfather, Jacob Isaacs, was an Englishman who founded the family in this country. The latter had three sons, all of whom served in the war of the Revolution, one on the Tory side and two on that of the Colonists. One of the latter was Richard Isaacs I, the direct forbear of him whose name inaugurates this review.

Mr. Isaacs' mother, whose maiden name was Mary Eaton, was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (King) Eaton. Her grandfather, Henry Eaton, was a native of Wales. He was born in 1750 and came in young manhood to the United States, locating in Philadelphia in 1773. He served in the Revolution and died in 1782. His wife, Violet Wallace, was a daughter of James Wallace, who immigrated to the United States about the year 1750. The subject's grandfather Eaton was born in Ireland and was left an orphan, being reared among his relatives until the age of fourteen years, when he learned the blacksmith trade, and as soon as his apprenticeship was served began making an independent livelihood. In the year 1800 he settled in the territory of Mississippi, locating at Natchez, and later removing to Kingston, where for many years he worked at his trade. There he married and not long after that event removed to Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he lived for many years. In April, 1836, he severed his Blue Grass associations and came westward to become an Illinois pioneer. He eventually took up his residence in Edwardsville, where he lived until his demise, in 1849. He was a man of excellent character and well-deserved standing and enjoyed the highest general esteem. His wife, Sarah (King) Eaton, was born in Adams county, Mississippi, October 2, 1787. In 1772 her maternal grandfather, Richard Swagey, became desirous of obtaining a large tract of land and was so eminently successful that he became possessor of twenty thousand acres of land, for which he paid twenty cents per acre. Thomas Eaton's wife died shortly after he came to Edwardsville, but this noble woman lived long enough to see realized the great desire of her heart—a home established in the free territory of Illinois.

JOSEPH VOLZ, a retired farmer and stockman, is now living in Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois. The man who has devoted his life to one occupation may justly be regarded as somewhat of an authority on all

matters pertaining to that calling. Mr. Volz stands in that relation in regard to farming, the primal need of the human race. It is because of his acknowledged acquaintance with the various branches of agriculture that he has been so successful in his undertakings.

Germany, that great country from which have come so many of our best farmers is the birth place of Mr. Volz, where his nativity occurred on the 15th day of February, 1852. He is a son of John and Barbara (Wothre) Volz, of German birth and descent. Father and Mother Volz spent the early years of their married life in their native land and became the parents of six children,—John, Peter, Fred, Adam, Lizzie and Joseph. Mr. Volz, Sr., was a wagon-maker by trade, and he was both industrious and skilled, but the opportunities for advancement in his country were not very great, and he determined to try his fortunes in America. In 1860 he crossed the ocean in a vessel bound for New Orleans, thence he and his family went up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where they stayed until after the close of the Civil war, and during the five years of his residence in that city Mr. Volz worked at his trade and succeeded in making money. The entire state of Missouri was, however, in a very unsettled condition, and Mr. Volz deemed it best to move and invest his money in land. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Alhambra township and he prospered in his agricultural efforts, living on his farm until his death, August 21, 1887. The following year, March 29, 1888, his widow was summoned to the life eternal.

Joseph Volz has little recollection of his German home, of the voyage across the Atlantic or the arrival in America, but he does remember the school in St. Louis where he received his education. He was thirteen years old when the family took up their residence in Alhambra township, and he immediately commenced to assist his father in the cultivation of the farm and gradually made himself acquainted with all classes of agricultural work. After the death of his father Mr. Volz still remained on the farm, superintending its management, as he had taken full responsibility for several years during his father's life-time. Thus he continued on the old home until 1908, when he retired from active connection with the farm, bought for himself a fine, comfortable residence in West Alhambra and there he is living today, with his wife and four of his sons. At the time



he moved to Alhambra from his farm he had so increased his holdings until he owned one hundred and ninety-eight acres of land.

In 1884 Mr. Volz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Long, whose birth occurred in Chicago in 1860. She is a daughter of John and Sophia Long, natives of Germany, and her brothers and sisters were John, Louis, William, George, Reggie and Lizzie. Mr. Volz took his bride home to the old homestead on which he had spent his youth and early manhood; the following year Father Volz died and six months later the mother followed, their last hours and days having been eased by the attentions of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Volz. In course of time Mr. and Mrs. Volz became the parents of eight children, their only daughter dying in infancy. The names of the sons are, —John H., Joseph L., William (deceased), Henry J., Edward August, George P. and Louis P. The sons were all educated in the public schools of Alhambra; John H. his grandfather's namesake is married to Sophia Eiler and is engaged as one of the section men of Alhambra. Joseph L. resides in Edwardsville, where he is employed by the La Clare Company Grocery Store; he married Miss Tarcie Callender. The other four sons live with their parents, sharing in the esteem which their father and mother enjoy in the community. The family are all members of the German Evangelical church of Alhambra, and in politics Mr. Volz is a stanch Republican. He has lived a good life, has brought up his children to be worthy citizens and has himself done much to further the betterment of the county which he honors by his residence.

A. R. MONTGOMERY, part owner of the Cement Tile Manufacturing Company and proprietor of a store in Moro, is possessed of those sound business abilities which have raised him to commercial leadership in this part of the country. Far-reaching as Mr. Montgomery's influence has become, he is looking to the future as having something greater in store than has already been achieved, and as to his ambition is united an unusual capacity for work, his expectation will undoubtedly be realized to the utmost.

Born at Moro, Illinois, A. R. Montgomery made his first entrance into the world October 18, 1881. He belongs to an old family who have for several generations been identified with the commercial, agricultural and political advancement of Madison county. William Montgomery great-grandfather of A. R.,

came to this part of the country about 1835; there he entered a section of land about two and a half miles south of Bethalto, and there his son James was born and passed his entire life until his marriage; indeed he spent several years of his wedded life on the old homestead which his father has taken up. When his son William was a young lad, James Montgomery, with his family, moved on to a place which was situated one mile east of Moro—a half section of land. On this farm William Montgomery grew up and when he was twenty years old he went to Kansas and took up a claim near Wichita's present site. After remaining there only six months he returned to Moro township and married Miss Julia Cox. He did not return to Kansas, but took his bride to Raymond, Montgomery county, Illinois, where he located on a farm and stayed there for the ensuing two years. Then coming back to Moro he went into business with a man named J. P. Smith, first as an employe, and in 1878 he bought out his employer and took entire charge of the business, remaining active in the interests of the store until his demise, September 3, 1907. During the years of his mercantile career he was also active in other ways; served three terms in the Illinois state legislature, as representative from the Forty-seventh Illinois district, and his record while incumbent of this high office was absolutely beyond reproach. Mrs. William Montgomery lives with her son, A. R. She has another son, Wilbur, who is a music teacher at Alton, Illinois.

A. R. Montgomery grew up at his father's home at Moro, received his educational training in the Moro township schools, and on completing the curriculum prescribed he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, where between the years 1898 and 1901 he took the scientific course. In 1901 he went to St. Louis and took a business course in one of the commercial colleges of that city. Thus equipped for his battle with the world, he accepted a position with the Western Electric Company of St. Louis, with which corporate employer he remained for eighteen months. Returning to Moro, he acted as manager of his father's store until 1903, when he went into partnership with his father and on the death of Mr. Montgomery, Sr., the son assumed sole control of the business and still continues its superintendence. In the spring of 1911 he, with R. E. Wilson and E. R. Starkey, organized the Cement Tile Manufacturing Company, which has already given promise



of its future prosperity. When running at full swing it is able to turn out three thousand, five hundred tiles per day.

On the 15th day of March, 1905, Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Louise Yungck, daughter of J. P. Yungck, of Alton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery now have three children,—Eleanor, Rand and Eugene. In fraternal connection Mr. Montgomery is affiliated with the Masonic Order, his membership being with the Bethalto Lodge, No. 406, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterians, and he is a trustee of the church at Moro. In politics he has remained true to the beliefs of his father, and is a stalwart Republican. In addition to his other duties Mr. Montgomery is at present the postmaster at Moro.

FATHER ANTHONY MARIA JASCHKE. In all lands and all times, the standards of a people's life has been set by the church, and there is no position in a society so fraught with possibilities for good as the priest's. Though but lately come to the parish of St. Gertrude's church of Grantfork, Father Anthony Jaschke has already become a potent influence for the uplift of the community. Never tired where there is His work to do, full of ideals and inspiring faith, under the hand of Father Jaschke, Grantfork should be led into a new and more glorious mental and spiritual life. Father Jaschke was born at Bendorf-on-the-Rhine, Germany, December 6, 1883. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Koll) Jaschke, and a brother to Clara, Louise, Elizabeth, Anna, Margaret and John Jaschke.

As a boy Father Jaschke went to the elementary schools of his native town and then attended the Home College and then Coblen's college, fitting himself for one of the best and useful callings of this world, the imparting of knowledge to others and of laboring as an undershepherd in the vineyard of the Lord. Following this training, Father Jaschke became a student of philosophy at Limburg, Germany, and on February 13, 1907, immigrated to this country. He then completed his theological studies at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, which is located in the town of Ellenoro, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. From Mount Saint Mary's, he was graduated with honors, and received his ordination on June 21, 1907, from Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati. From Cincinnati,

Father Jaschke went to friends in Indianapolis, Indiana, until his appointment as assistant to Father Stick, pastor of St. Paul's church at Highland, Illinois. He remained in that position until September, 1908, when he was appointed Chaplain of St. Joseph's Hospital at Highland. While attending to that calling, he also filled the pastorate of the two appointments of St. Jacob's and Pocahontas Missions, continuing in the mission work until December 1, 1910. During this time he had three months leave of absence and returned to Europe, the Rev. Dr. Fisher of Columbus, Ohio, filling his pastorate during his absence. On his return from the old country, Father Jaschke resumed his duties at Highland until sent for by Bishop James Ryan of Alton, Illinois, to take charge of the pastorate of St. Gertrude's church in Grantfork, Madison county. He began his duties at Saint Gertrude's December 1, 1910, and has since come to fill a high place in the hearts of his people, and the esteem of the community at large. He is one of the young religious educators, and being a fine student himself, he brings to the parochial school of Grantfork, which is conducted under his direction and supervision, an enthusiasm for broadened scope, and an inspiring course of study. He employs an English literature teacher, Miss Rosa Creane, and next year purposes to add to the religious instruction by the assistance of some Sisters of Charity.

In addition to his religious and literary work, Father Jaschke finds time to devote to domestic work, and he is known throughout the county as a poultry-fancier. At the last county fair, held in Highland, September 1911, he was awarded eighteen prizes for fowls he had exhibited. He makes a specialty of white Orpingtons.

Father Jaschke makes his home in the church parsonage, a pleasant place, and his sister Clara is with him as his housekeeper, having come from the Fatherland and arrived in America Christmas eve, 1910. Another sister, Anna, arrived in Grantfork during the month of August, 1911.

Father Jaschke is a member of the Knights of Columbus. His coming has meant much to the community and it is certain that his stay among us will be an occasion for gratitude in the whole community as well as the members of his flock.

MRS. MARY (HESSIN) MURPHY. Among the esteemed and highly respected residents of Alton is Mrs. Mary (Hessin) Murphy, who

has spent her entire life in the vicinity of her present home, her father, William Hessin, having been one of the early settlers of Alton. Her grandfather, John Hessin, was a pioneer of Columbiana county, Ohio, locating in New Lisbon, where the greater part of his life was spent.

Born at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1812, William Hessin acquired a good education in his youth, and subsequently learned the trade of a printer. Migrating to Illinois in 1837, he located at Alton, and here, in company with J. Clark Virgin, established the *Spectator*. He afterwards became editor of the *Saint Louis Republican*, a position which he filled until his death, in 1845, retaining his residence, however, in Upper Alton. He married Mrs. Alice (Ground) Sawyer, widow of Hon. John York Sawyer, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, a daughter of James and Ann (Wetherall) Ground, natives of the same shire. In 1820 James Ground came with his family to America, being six weeks crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. He disembarked at New Orleans, and six weeks later had made his way as far northward as Saint Louis. Coming from there directly to Madison county, Illinois, he settled at Marine in the same year, and there their daughter Alice was reared. She survived her second husband, Mr. Hessin, many years, passing away in 1872.

An only child, Mary Hessin was educated under private tutorship as a young girl and later attended Wayland Institute. She subsequently taught school successfully one term. In 1857 she was united in marriage with Thomas Ransom Murphy, who was born at Bombay, Franklin county, New York, and was there bred and educated. He began his career as a youth by clerking in a drug store, and after coming to Illinois to live was for awhile employed in a drug establishment in Joliet. From there Mr. Murphy came, in 1855, to Madison county, and having opened a drug store at Upper Alton conducted it until his death, in 1897, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a man of ability and worth, and built up a substantial and prosperous business. Mrs. Murphy has three children, namely: Agatha, Rebecca, wife of T. B. Teasdale; and Lauretta, wife of Professor Timothy Cloran. Mrs. Murphy is a woman of culture and literary tastes, and is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which

her parents belonged and of which her daughters are members.

OSCAR LATOWSKY. In every community a sound and progressive commercial life is one of the most important elements for its success and in New Douglas and Madison county this factor has its usual importance. One of the county's most progressive and representative mercantile businesses is that of the Latowsky Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, furniture and undertaking, the business being in the hands of four brothers, one of whom is the immediate subject of this record. They are interested in agriculture and own a valuable farm of two hundred and twelve acres, situated north of town, upon which is conducted operations in general farming. Oscar Latowsky has proved successful in both of these diverse interests and is one of the prominent and prosperous citizens.

Mr. Latowsky is a native son of New Douglas, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on January 8, 1866. He is a son of Rodo and Rosa (Erhard) Latowsky and on both sides of the family is foreign extraction. His father was born in Prussia December 14, 1832, and came to the United States on a sailing vessel in the year 1858. The young foreigner found his way to St. Louis, Missouri, and in that city engaged in harness making. He subsequently removed to Quincy, Illinois, but later returned to St. Louis. In his short residence in Illinois, the elder Mr. Latowsky had been favorably impressed with the state and after a time he moved back to it, this time locating in Bond county where he resided for a year. In the fall of 1865 he came to Madison county and followed his trade there until 1876 and then made a new departure by engaging for a time in the hotel business, at New Douglas. The year 1883 marks the entrance of Mr. Rodo Latowsky into the general merchandise business. He followed this in association with his sons, establishing the general merchandise and furniture and undertaking business which still exists and continuing as manager of the same until January 1, 1896, when he disposed of his interest to his sons. This venerable gentleman died April 12, 1909, his wife having preceded him to the other world on May 20, 1906. They were the parents of six sons, five of which number are living in 1911. Oscar, Erhard, Hugo and Otto are associated together in the Latowsky Brothers mercantile house. Emile, the youngest son, is a theatrical musician, and at present

is engaged in a St. Louis house. Otto organized the Excelsior Band of New Douglas and has been its leader for twelve years.

Oscar Latowsky was reared in New Douglas and was educated in the public schools. Determining to enter the mercantile world, he prepared himself for the same by a private commercial course and entered his father's store at the age of seventeen years. This has been the scene of his entire career as a business man. He has contributed in no small measure to the success of the large concern which bears his name. The Latowsky Brothers, as previously mentioned, carry a general line of merchandise and furniture and also conduct an up-to-date undertaking establishment.

On October 11, 1893, Mr. Latowsky was united in marriage to Rose S. Gehrig, a daughter of John Gehrig, a leading citizen of Alhambra. They have no children. Their home is a delightful and hospitable one and they are honored members of society. They are united with the Lutheran church and Mr. Latowsky is a prominent member of the time-honored Masonic order, being Master of Madison Lodge, No. 560, A. F. & A. M., and member of Staunton Chapter, No. 227, R. A. M.

Politically the subject is a staunch Democrat, giving heartiest support to the men and measures advanced by the party. He takes no small amount of interest in public affairs and has more than once been honored by elevation to office, having served as tax collector, school director and city clerk.

**FRED LANDOLT.** Among the prominent and influential citizens of Madison county none are better known or more highly respected than is the subject of this sketch, Fred Landolt, and his worthy father, J. F. Landolt, both of whom have spent nearly all their lives in this community.

J. F. Landolt was a native of Germany, from which country he immigrated to the United States when he was but fourteen years old. Upon attaining man's estate he established a home of his own by uniting in marriage with Katherine Kustermann, whose home was in Madison county, Illinois. They located in Grant Fork, Illinois, where Mr. Landolt opened up a meat market, which he maintained for many years, achieving a well-merited success. He and his good wife were industrious, frugal and persevering, and are now living retired in their home town, reaping the benefit of their earlier years of struggle. They became the parents of the following

children: Joseph (who died in 1897), John, Katharine, Mary and Fred, the latter the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article.

Fred Landolt was born October 4, 1869, the oldest son of J. F. and Katherine Landolt. He attended the common schools of Grant Fork, and early in life went into the meat market with his father as an assistant. He continued in business with his father at Grant Fork for a number of years, but in 1903 he removed to Alhambra, where he opened up a modern butcher-shop, which he has conducted very successfully ever since. He has an up-to-date market, with all sanitary conveniences, and Mr. Landolt is not only the owner of the building occupied by the market, but also has built a handsome residence adjoining. In addition to this town property he owns a nice farm of sixty acres near Alhambra, which affords him a good income. Mr. Landolt is acknowledged one of the best judges of beef cattle in this section of Illinois, and it is this knowledge, coupled with his honest and straightforward business methods, which has brought him such a large and lucrative trade.

His energy is not alone spent in the business world, however, as he has been quite active in a political way, having been elected alderman of his ward in Alhambra, and also a member of the school board. Before his removal to Alhambra he had been chosen for the office of township collector of Leef township, and had been elected constable of that same township, all of these offices being given him under the flag and upon the platform of the Republican party, whose principles he loyally supports. Mr. and Mrs. Landolt are honored members of St. Gertrude's Catholic church, in which faith they are bringing up their children, instilling in their hearts the principles of honor, integrity, and justice.

On February 16, 1897, Mr. Landolt laid the foundation for a hearth of his own by his marriage at Grant Fork with Miss Louise Widman, a daughter of Jacob and Anna Katherine Widman, of Pierron, Illinois, and who was born in 1875. Mr. Widman was an influential farmer of that section of Illinois, and was the father of Bertha (deceased), Julia, Mary, Louise, Charles, John and Robert. Mrs. Landolt's mother, Mrs. Widman is now living in Pierron, Illinois.

By the union of Fred Landolt and Louise Widman three children have been born,—bright, energetic boys, of whom any parents might be justly proud. They are Herbert,





*W. A. Burroughs*

Harold and Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. Landolt maintain a pleasant and hospitable home where their neighbors and friends like to gather, always sure of a warm welcome and an interesting visit.

GEORGE DENT BURROUGHS, of the firm of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs, is one of the leading lawyers of Edwardsville. Born in Maryland April 12, 1873, he passed his boyhood on a farm and his early instruction was by private tutor. Entering Charlotte Hall Military Academy, he spent two years there and was graduated in June, 1891. For one year he taught school, during which time he began the study of law and was graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland in 1894, with the degree of LL. B. Having relatives in Madison county, he came west with his brother, William G. Burroughs, and they together opened a law office, this association lasting five years and being maintained at Edwardsville. In 1899 he entered the firm of Travous & Warnock, the style of the new firm being Travous, Warnock & Burroughs. After the appointment in 1903 of C. N. Travous, the senior member, as general counsel of the Wabash railroad, the firm was continued as Warnock & Burroughs up to 1905, when Thomas Williamson became a member, and the present firm name of Warnock, Williamson & Burroughs was adopted. In 1909 his brother, M. L. Burroughs, was admitted to partnership, without changing the name of the firm. The clientage of this legal firm is among the best in the country and the collective ability and experience of its members are probably not excelled in this part of the state.

Mr. Burroughs comes from an old Maryland family that has been conspicuous in that state since Colonial times. William McKenney Burroughs, father of George D., was born in Maryland, was an extensive farmer and gained a special reputation in his state as a tobacco planter. He shipped large quantities of this product and in this enterprise he was assisted by his seven sons, all of whom became expert in the production and culture of tobacco.

George D. Burroughs married, September 18, 1909, Miss Nola H. Barnsback. She is a daughter of W. W. Barnsback and belongs to one of the old and influential Madison county families whose history will be found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs have one daughter, Josephine. In politics Mr. Burroughs is a Democrat, but has never sought office, though he has taken part in the campaigns of his friends. He affiliates with Ed-

wardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and with Edwardsville Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F. Bar Association and has acted on several com- He holds membership in the Episcopal church. Mr. Burroughs is affiliated with the Illinois State Bar Association and the Madison County Bar Association and has acted on several committees of these organizations.

JOHN F. EECK is one of the rising young attorneys of Edwardsville, where he is a member of the firm of Eaton & Eeck, and he is eminently qualified by legal and personal attainments for a career of usefulness and honor. Although a member of the younger generation, he is already prominent in the section in which he has elected to establish his home. Mr. Eeck is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Bucks county, that state, November 6, 1876. He is the son of John H. and Sophia (Ehlers) Eeck, both natives of Germany, and shares those splendid Teutonic characteristics which make that country one of America's most admirable sources of immigration. His parents removed to Fayette county, Illinois, in the year 1879, and on a farm in that county he was reared, his parents, brother and sisters still residing there. After completing the course of study in the public schools of his home district he attended the university at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, ranking as one of the best students in a large class. In addition to the regular scientific course he pursued the study of a number of extra subjects, among them being a thorough course in surveying. He taught school a number of years in the counties of Fayette and Piatt and as a teacher was highly successful, working his way from instructor in the county schools to principal of high schools.

In the meantime Mr. Eeck had been cherishing an ambition to become a lawyer, and he first attacked his Blackstone in the office of Welker & Matheny at Vandalia, Illinois. Later he entered the College of Law at Bloomington, Illinois, at which place he completed his course in 1908. He immediately passed the state bar examination at Chicago successfully and was admitted to the practice of law. He is a successful attorney and is at present associated with Henry B. Eaton, of Madison county, under the firm name of Eaton & Eeck, with offices at Edwardsville. Mr. Eeck is essentially a scholar and speaks both High German and Low German fluently, also reading and writing them with accuracy. For

his advancement in life he has always depended upon his own efforts and is in the truest sense of the word a self-made man. He gives heart and hand to the policies and principles of the Democratic party and was brought prominently before the people by his nomination on the Democratic ticket for county judge in 1910, his opponent being J. E. Hillskotter, by whom he was defeated. Notwithstanding, he made an admirable figure in the campaign, making a firm stand against corruption in politics. The journal of his former home—the *Vandalia Leader*, at the time of the campaign took occasion to say: "Mr. Eeck is a product of Fayette county, having been born and reared near Shobonier, where his parents still reside. He is a young man of good habits, excellent ability and the people of Madison county, irrespective of party, would never regret his elevation to the position of judge."

Mr. Eeck is unmarried, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES HACK, of Edwardsville, has had a long and successful career as a business man, and has been closely identified with the progress of Edwardsville. He is a native of Prussia, where he was born March 25, 1851. His parents, Peter and Catherine (Wilhelms) Hack, immigrated to the United States in 1855, landing at New Orleans, and thence coming to Alton, where the father was a respected resident until his death, in 1891. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed it for many years at Alton. The mother died in 1906. Their five children were: Frederick, William, Charles, Eleanor, and Mary, the latter deceased.

After attending the Alton schools for a few years, Charles Hack began his business career when a boy. For a number of years he was with well known mercantile firms of Alton, Edwardsville and St. Louis, and then established the grocery business at Edwardsville which under his management has become one of the best trade centers of the county seat.

As a citizen Mr. Hack has been one of the enterprising workers for the upbuilding and improvement of Edwardsville. For two years he served as city treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the Edwardsville Investment Company, that promoted and built the Wildey Theatre. He has also served on the board of education and as a school trustee. He was a member and for two years was a trustee of the German Evangelical church, and is a mem-

ber of the German Benevolent Association of Alton. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Red Men.

On April 20, 1876, Mr. Hack married Miss Rosie Daum, a daughter of Balzar Daum, a native of Germany. She is a native of St. Jacob this county. They have the following children: Katherine, Matilda and Wilhelmina.

HARVEY EDWARD DORSEY, a life-long resident of Moro township and one of its progressive farmers, has a practical knowledge of agriculture of all kinds, but he considers himself more of a stock raiser than a general farmer. In this age of specialization the man who concentrates on one special phase of his work—whatever it may be—is more apt to realize success than the one who attempts a more wholesale knowledge and more scattered operations. Mr. Dorsey has proven to himself and to his fellows the wisdom of his choice in the prosperity that he enjoys. He can trace his genealogy back for at least three hundred years, a fact which involves obligations. A man who knows nothing of his ancestors has only his own ideals to live up to, but he who has not only to satisfy himself, but to attain to the standards set forth by his forefathers, has a harder task before him. Could that long line of ancestors be ranged before Mr. Dorsey they could find no reason to condemn him,—for his whole life is an open book—a ledger, perhaps, kept in the best book-keeping hand and always ready for inspection.

The Dorsey family originated in France, where during the reign of Charlemagne, about the year 800, they were known by the name of D'Orsey and belonged to the nobility. They went to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror and thence to Ireland. The founder of the Dorsey family in America was Edward Dorsey, a native son of old Ireland, whence he immigrated in 1641. He took up his residence in the colonies, and finally settled in Maryland about 1658. He passed away in 1681, leaving several children, to carry on the name and finish the work he had commenced. In this volume it is enough to mention only the direct ancestors of Harvey E. Dorsey, and in that connection the next member of the family to whom attention is directed is Colonel Edward Dorsey, son of the immigrant Edward Dorsey. He died in the year 1707. His son, John, born June 15, 1688, married Honor Elder in 1708 and died in 1764. John Dorsey was the father of Vachael, born October 20, 1726. The name of Vachael Dor-

sey's son was Johnsa, the date of whose birth was 1753 and who died in 1821. After him came Nimrod Dorsey, who was born in 1789 and passed away in 1849. The son of Nimrod was Samuel L. Dorsey, the father of Harvey, the immediate subject of this brief personal record. Mr. Dorsey is proud of the fact that a number of his ancestors fought for American independence and several were commissioned officers in the American army during that great struggle. On his great grandmother Lawrence's side also there were several who were very prominent as privates and officers during the Revolution.

Samuel L. Dorsey began life in 1814, near Louisville, Kentucky. He spent his entire early life in the Blue Grass state and when he reached his majority he mounted his horse and without any baggage except a small bundle he left his southern home and galloped forth to carve out a career for himself. Arriving in Moro township, Madison county, Illinois, he entered a piece of government land, the date being 1834. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Snowden, and became the father of two children, Frank C. and Caroline Dorsey. He was later married to Miss Letitia Smith and the five children born to this union were as follows:—Ruth, Matilda, May, Lee S., and Smith. By his last marriage, with Miss Margaret Smith, he has become the father of two sons, Harvey E. and Clarence Dorsey. Beginning life on his farm with no capital but his horse and those qualities of mind which, coupled with his industrious perseverance, compassed his success, Samuel Dorsey prospered and increased his holdings so that at one time he was the owner of nine hundred acres of land. He remained on his estate until he was summoned to eternal rest in 1893.

Harvey E. Dorsey's birth occurred on the 26th of September, 1874, on the homestead which his father had entered and improved. As soon as he was old enough the lad attended the country schools and was one of the first students in the district to complete the curriculum that had been prescribed by the county superintendent. After terminating his preliminary training he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, where he studied one winter and then spent the following winter mastering a business course at Eureka College, Illinois. Thus equipped for the vocation which he intended to make his own—that of farming—he returned to the paternal roof, where he was accustomed to work,—for all of

his summers during the years of his educational training had been spent upon his father's farm. In 1893 his father's death left him responsible for the management of the farm and so taking up the reins he has been at the head of the undertaking ever since. He owns one hundred and fifty-seven acres of most arable land in sections 29 and 32, Moro township, the land that was entered by his father so many years ago and which has never since gone out of the family. Although Mr. Dorsey does some general farming, he has made a specialty of raising fine Holstein cattle and owns other valuable stock besides.

On the 10th day of June, 1897, Mr. Dorsey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Green, the daughter of Ephraim Green, who, as well is his wife, was a native of England. Mrs. Harvey E. Dorsey was for one year a student at Shurtleff College, and following that preparation was for several years a teacher in the public schools of Madison county. She is a refined and cultured woman, possessed of a graciousness of demeanor which has attracted many friends. She is at present concentrating her talents upon the training of her five children,—Harold, Maurice, Eugene, Dorothy and Edward. The three older boys are attending school where their father received his early education, but little Dorothy and Edward have not yet commenced to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are both devoted members of the Presbyterian church at Moro and are always active in their support of any enterprise launched by the church. In his political views Mr. Dorsey has never attached himself to any party, as he believes that the fitness of the man for the office is more to be considered than partisan supremacy. There is no man in the county who is more deeply interested in its development than Mr. Dorsey and he may always be relied upon to lend his aid in any cause which tends towards the betterment of the community at large.

ANDREW WEDER. The farmers are the one indispensable class, and upon their industry, progressiveness and sound character does the whole superstructure of society depend. Happy is the nation which can point to the tillers of its soil, and say "These are the most upright, the most intelligent, the most industrious of my sons." Like the nation, so must the county turn to the men who gather its harvests and guard its pastures, and it is with assurance of satisfaction that Madison county turns to her farmers and finds among their



numbers Andrew Weder, who has prospered both as a general farmer and as a stockman. He was born in Marine township in 1865, the son of Andrew and Henrietta W. (Deck) Weder. Andrew Weder, Sr., was a farmer, a native of Saritz, Switzerland. Besides Andrew Jr., the family consisted of David, August, and Henrietta, and they made their home on the two hundred and forty acre farm that their parents' industry and foresight had been able to secure. The parents were members of the German church at Marine, and their interest in education led them to send all of the children to the Giger district school. The children assisted in the many duties of the large farm and learned there many of the lessons that had made their father's success possible. Andrew Weder, Sr. died when Andrew, Jr. was a child of eight, and the mother later became Mrs. William Grimm, and by her second marriage had two children Mary E. and Anna B., half sisters to the subject of this brief personal review.

In 1889 Andrew Weder, Jr. laid the foundation for a home of his own by his marriage in that year to Miss Elizabeth Antenen, who was born in Highland, Illinois, in 1864. She was the daughter of Benedict and Mary (Webber) Antenen, native born Swissers who immigrated to the United States in May 1864, their daughter Elizabeth being born in October of that year. The Antenen family settled in Saline township where the father was a farmer. Besides Elizabeth who became Mrs. Andrew Weder, the family contained John, Jacob, Alexander (of whom mention is made on other pages of this history), Sophia, and Mary Antenen, who was taken to the life hereafter when a child of eight. All the Antenen children went to school at the Giger district school, and like their parents, attended the German Lutheran Church of Highland.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Weder began their wedded life in Saline township on a rented farm, where they remained five years before renting another farm in Leef township. After four years their steady industrious life received its reward for they were able to purchase a fertile one hundred and fifty acre farm in Leef township. There were no improvements on the land when they came into its possession, but it is now one of the most attractive holdings in the county, and bears every evidence of the time and money spent on its improvement. Shade trees were planted, and they set out some choice varieties of fruit trees. Their new 30 by 32 addition to

the barn is only one of their recent changes. Their home, standing back from the road is half a mile north of Saline, with a beautiful view of the surrounding country and is regarded as one of the finest country residences in Leef township. Mr. Weder, besides his general farming has quite a reputation for his stock. He has raised some very fine Holstein cows, and has bred horses and mules. In the last few years, Mr. Weder has added to his original holdings until his farm now embraces two hundred and forty acres of fertile Illinois land.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weder have been born three children two sons and a daughter; August, Joseph and Stella Frieda. In 1911 August married Miss Ella Leef. All of the children were sent to the Purcell school and to Grand Fork and also to the parochial school, this enabling them to speak two languages with equal ease.

Mr. Weder's business and private record has been esteemed so highly that he has been chosen to fill the public office of school director, and he served in that capacity for four years. Later he was elected to fill the office of school trustee, and he is still working for the general welfare in that capacity. Politically, Mr. Weder is one of the stalwarts in the Republican party, and one of the wise counsellors of that party on local issues. He and his wife are prominent in the good works of the German Evangelical church, Mrs. Weder being one of the most active members of the Ladies Missionary Society of the church, and together they can be relied to come to the front whenever any movement for the betterment of present conditions is advanced.

THOMAS W. L. BELK. Having accomplished a satisfactory work as an agriculturist, acquiring a handsome competency, Thomas W. L. Belk, the representative of a worthy pioneer family of Madison county, is now living retired from active pursuits in Alton, enjoying to the utmost the well-merited reward of his earlier years of judicious toil. A native of Maryland, he was born January 23, 1833, in the city of Baltimore, a son of Henry Belk.

One of a family of four sons, Henry Belk was born February 3, 1782, in the village of Heck, Yorkshire, England, where his parents were life-long residents. In 1833, accompanied by his wife and children, he immigrated to America, locating in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was for seven years employed in the dairy business. Coming to Madison county, Illinois, in 1837, he selected as his

# HISTORICAL



From Montgomery became one of the early  
 owners of Madison County, Illinois, and  
 was his Kentucky home as a  
 and for a number of years  
 ships and afterwards secured a tract of land  
 near Indian Wood River township, on  
 in order to hunt and stock-raising. He

was then a member of the  
 in the year 1811, and in 1812  
 an association with the  
 and a general agent  
 the state of Ohio, and Clinton, Miss. Co.  
 he, in 1812, secured this  
 in January, 1812, and he sold



*Geo. Kalbfleisch*

place of residence the little village of Alton, which was then the shipping point for this part of the state. Renting land, he was engaged in market gardening for three years, after which he bought land in Fort Russell township, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising most successfully, residing there until his death, at the venerable age of ninety-five years. He married Frances Walton, who was born in London, England, October 15, 1789, and died in Madison county, Illinois, February 26, 1864. She became the mother of ten children, namely: Mary, William, Emma, Elizabeth, George, Henry, Frances, Charles, Thomas W. L. and Sarah, the last three having been of American birth.

Thomas W. L. Belk was but four years old when, in 1837, his parents brought him to Madison county, Illinois. He grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes, deer, panther, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and other kinds of wild game being plentiful during his boyhood days and helping to fill the family larder. There were neither railroads nor canals in the state, and such conveniences as telephones, rural free delivery and automobiles were undreamed of in those primitive times. Beginning as a young lad to assist his father on the farm, Thomas remained at home until nearly grown, when he engaged in teaming with five pairs of oxen, hauling logs to the mill, being thus employed for five years. Returning home at the end of that time, he lived on the farm for awhile, but realizing that he had not sowed his wild oats he subsequently put in three solid years in having a jolly good time. Mr. Belk then married and settled down to a pastoral life, engaging in farming in Wood river township. Meeting with eminent success as a farmer and stock raiser, he continued actively engaged in his peaceful and profitable occupation until 1898, when he removed to Alton, where he has since lived retired from business cares and responsibilities.

Mr. Belk married, in 1859, Eliza J. Montgomery, who was born in Wood River township, Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of William Montgomery and granddaughter of John Montgomery, a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Born and reared in Kentucky, William Montgomery became one of the early pioneers of Madison county, Illinois, coming here from his Kentucky home as early as 1809. He lived for a awhile in Fort Russell township, but afterwards secured a tract of government land in Wood River township, on which he began farming and stock-growing. He

was very fortunate in his undertakings, and as his money accumulated he invested in other land, buying extensive tracts and becoming one of the largest individual landholders in the state. He deeded to each of his eleven children four hundred acres of land, and after his death five thousand acres were sold from his estate. He married Sarah Rattan, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas Rattan, who came from Kentucky to what is now Madison county, Illinois, in 1804, but afterwards settled permanently in Greene county, Illinois.

Mrs. Belk died April 8, 1910, leaving six children, namely: May E., Lillian, R. E. Lee, Alice, Edward and Charles A. May E. married George Worden and has three children, Grace, Elizabeth and Harry Belk. Lillian is the wife of Fred Sloper, and has two children, Maurice and Lilly Mae. R. E. Lee married Ida Bell. Alice is the wife of J. H. Hart, Edward married Cora Synar. Charles A. married Daisy Humphrey, and they have one son, Thomas Alton. One daughter, Emma, married Frank Kuhn, and died in her twentieth year, leaving one son, Charles E. Kuhn, who was reared by his grandparents.

GEORGE KALBFLEISCH, director and assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Edwardsville, has been actively identified with the public and business life of the county for a number of years, and holds high place in popular confidence and esteem. He was born in Perry county, Missouri, on January 7, 1842, and is a son of Conrad and Rosina Barbara (Furch) Kalbfleisch, who were married in New York city in the year 1835 and traveled by stage and canal to Missouri to make a home for themselves in a new and untried country. In 1851 the family removed to Collinsville in this county, where the father was for many years a tailor and merchant.

The youth of George Kalbfleisch was passed in Collinsville and he attended the German Lutheran Evangelical school in that place until his confirmation in 1855, when his parents sent him to Concordia College in St. Louis, where he pursued his studies until 1857. Having finished his education, he learned the tinner's trade and worked at it for ten years, in 1865 opening a tin shop in O'Fallon, St. Clair county, Illinois. On New Year's day, 1867, Mr. Kalbfleisch, in association with his brother and father, opened a general store on the corner of Main and Clinton streets, Collinsville, and the subject continued thus engaged until January, 1883, when he sold out

to his brother, J. C. Kalbfleisch. He took an active interest in public affairs in Collinsville, and served creditably in several offices. In 1883 he was made deputy county treasurer under Mr. Ben R. Hite, and he held the same office under Mr. Joseph H. Wycliffe, a Republican elected in 1886. In 1890 Mr. Kalbfleisch was elected county treasurer by a large vote. Since 1895, when his term as treasurer expired, he has been engaged in the banking business. His career as a public official was one in which he might justly take pride, endorsed as it was by prominent officials of the county on his retirement. The following brief clipping taken from the columns of a local paper at that time is indicative of the pleasing manner in which Mr. Kalbfleisch conducted his office during the years of his service: "The county board met Wednesday pursuant to the adjournment on Monday. The finance committee reported on the monthly and quarterly statements of County Treasurer George Kalbfleisch, and found them correct. The statement shows special deposits of \$4,138.40 and a balance on hand of \$11,042.13. The report of the committee was approved and the county clerk was instructed to issue an order on George Kalbfleisch to turn over to George W. McCormick, the present county treasurer, all funds due the county as shown by his report. The committee in concluding their report paid tribute to the outgoing official, saying: 'That the business of the county was never better managed; that his system and methods have resulted in there being less property in the county upon which the taxes are uncollected and uncollectible than at any previous period, and his reports have always been accurate and his balances promptly paid, and that it is with pleasure that the committee can say: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' This expression on the part of the committee was adopted by a rising vote."

As previously mentioned, Mr. Kalbfleisch has been engaged in banking since his retirement from public office, and is now assistant cashier and a director of the First National Bank of Edwardsville, an office which he assumed in 1903. It is in no small measure due to his discrimination and well directed administrative dealing that this institution has become a popular and substantial banking house. Mr. Kalbfleisch has served for some time as treasurer of the Home Building & Loan Association.

As a citizen Mr. Kalbfleisch has consistently supported all enterprises and movements to

build up Edwardsville and to maintain its importance as a residence and business center. He has been a member of the Lutheran church since 1860, and has served the church in an official capacity for many years.

In 1870 Mr. Kalbfleisch was united in marriage with Isabella Griffith, daughter of Joseph W. and Sarah (Anderson) Griffith, of Collinsville. They have one son, W. H. Kalbfleisch.

GUY L. MCKINNEY, M. D. This is an age of progress and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. In the beginning of the nineteenth century our country was in its infancy and history shows no parallel for its growth and achievements. No other country has made greater advancement in the line of science, and in the steady growth and development which has characterized the age the science of medicine has kept pace with the general progress. In that profession Dr. Guy L. McKinney stands as a promising young representative, his professional identification with Highland dating from the year 1905, in which period he has succeeded in winning the confidence of his fellow townsmen, both as a man and a physician. He was born in New Douglas, on October 6, 1883, the son of B. H. and S. C. (Nance) McKinney, natives of Kentucky. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the schools of New Douglas and while still very young came to a decision as to his future life work. Accordingly he became a student in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons at the age of seventeen years and he received his well-earned degree from that institution in 1905. He first hung out his professional shingle in the town which was dear to him with all the happiest associations of life and has ever since remained here. He is interested in all those organizations designed for the advancement and unification of the profession, holding membership in the Madison County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a prominent and popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America and holds the office of camp physician. He subscribes to the articles of faith of the Democratic party and supports the measures promulgated by it, but he is not at all active in public matters. He and his wife belong to the Christian church.

Dr. McKinney was married shortly after receiving his degree, the young woman to become his wife being Miss Ola Regal, of St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of John F. Regal,

their union being celebrated June 28, 1905. Mrs. McKinney is a graduate of the High School of St. Louis.

**ADOLPH WETZEL.** One of the most prosperous and influential farmers of Alhambra township, Madison county, making a specialty of high-grade stock, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review. Adolph Wetzel was born in Alhambra township, November 3, 1878, a son of Frank and Lena (Gehrig) Wetzel, both natives of this township. The ancestors of this worthy couple were German, immigrating to America at an early day in this country's history, finally settling in Illinois, where Mr. Wetzel followed agricultural pursuits all his life. They were the parents of five children, and were especially anxious that their children should have a good education, than which, they averred, there was no better heritage. The entire family were devout members of the German Evangelical church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetzel were: John, of Alhambra township; Hilda, who died at the age of one year; Leonard; Arnold, at home; and Adolph, the subject of this sketch.

Adolph Wetzel received good school advantages, as did his brothers, supplementing his common school training by a course in the State Agricultural College at Champaign, he having been the choice of the board of directors of the Farmers' Institute from his county for the scholarship given to one student in each county who, through strict application and superior credits, receives that honor. Our subject remained on the parental homestead, however, assisting his father, until his marriage in 1903, when they moved on a farm of eighty-two acres owned by the senior Wetzel, one mile east of Alhambra. Through the good management of not only Mr. Wetzel, but also his good wife, they were in the course of four years' time enabled to purchase this farm, where they still reside. As suggested earlier in this sketch, Mr. Wetzel is a breeder of high-grade stock, owning some of the purest and finest Shropshire sheep in the county. He also makes a specialty of fine Poland-China hogs, constantly maintaining a goodly bunch on his farm. He was awarded the first prizes on his sheep, also on his Poland China hogs, at the Madison County Fair held at Highland in September, 1911. Mr. Wetzel had a fine exhibit of both sheep and hogs at the fair.

In politics Mr. Wetzel leans toward the Democratic party, but is broad-minded in his views, keeping continually in view the needs

of the people rather than the success of any one party, thus voting for the man who he believes will best serve the interests of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel are honored members of the German Evangelical church, in which church Mr. Wetzel was raised.

On the 11th day of February, 1903, Mr. Adolph Wetzel was united in the holy bands of matrimony with Miss Emma Landolt, who was born in Leef township, Madison county, on the 3d of August, 1881. She was one of the daughters of Fred and Margaret (Hitz) Landolt, his father being a native of Illinois, and the mother having been born in Switzerland, whence she had immigrated to the United States when she was five years old. Mr. Landolt "followed the plow" all his life, and now lives practically retired from active business life on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Landolt had nine children, of whom one son died in infancy. The remainder are here chronicled: Maggie (deceased), Katie, Julia, Anna, Eva, Emil, Charlie and Emma, the latter the wife of our subject. Mrs. Wetzel received her education at the Rockwell school, and has grown into an intellectual, warm-hearted and esteemed woman who has been a helpmeet to Mr. Wetzel in all that the term implies. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel has been gladdened by the advent into their midst of one bright little daughter, Onita Mildred Wetzel, born July 13, 1906.

The latch string is always out at their home for the esteemed friend, passing neighbor or weary stranger, and Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel, justly take their place among the hospitable, popular and highly respected citizens of Alhambra township.

**HERMANN EDMUND WOLF**, who has been closely associated with the business life of Edwardsville for nearly forty years, is treasurer of the Palace Store Company and secretary of the Home Building & Loan Association.

He was born at Philadelphia, August 25, 1850. His parents were Hermann and Doris (Nestle) Wolf, the former coming to the United States in 1843 and the latter in 1847. The family later returned to Germany, where Hermann E. was reared and educated. In 1872 the latter determined to make his home in America. He lived at Philadelphia eighteen months and in 1873 came west and has since been one of the enterprising citizens of Edwardsville. At the establishment of the Palace Store he became treasurer of the company, and has been secretary of the Home

Building & Loan Association for the past twelve years.

Mr. Wolf affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the German Lutheran church. In 1878 he was married to Miss Minnie Deach, daughter of William Deach, of Edwardsville. She and her only child are now deceased. At his second marriage in 1882 Mr. Wolf was united with Miss Mary H. Hendlon, who is a native of this county. They have three children living: Percy H., Carl H. and Doris E.

CYRUS S. STAHL, for many years engaged in the pedagogical field, is now one of the farmers of Moro township. It is a difficult matter to determine which of the professions is most worthy, which is of the greatest benefit to mankind, which calls forth the highest capabilities and efforts, but all will agree that the man who has devoted nearly a quarter of a century to educating others to fill their places in the world has served his fellow men as well as his country. Such is the record of Mr. Stahl, for years one of the most progressive educators in Madison county—the scene of all his pedagogical efforts. His experiences have been wide and varied, and his observations of human nature have taught him to be lenient with the failings of others, to be sympathetic with their discouragements and to be helpful to all whom he can reach.

Born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Stahl began life on the 14th day of December, 1845. In that same county his grandfather, Daniel, and his father, Samuel, made their first entry into the world. Samuel Stahl lived in his native county until the year 1853, when he left the state, came to Madison county, Illinois, and took up his residence in Moro township. There he spent the residue of his days, engaged in the occupation of farming. Before he left Pennsylvania he had married Miss Elizabeth Boucher, a young lady of French descent, and to this union eight children were born, seven of whom are living today.—J. H., D. L., C. S., Louisa (wife of John Hilton), Nancy M. (married to Lewis Moore), Arminia M. (widow of Thomas Robinson) and S. D. (special pension examiner for the government at Oklahoma City).

The first seven years of the life of Cyrus Stahl were passed in his native state, and at that time he accompanied his parents to Moro township, where he received his preliminary educational training in the public schools. He then took up further study at Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, and subsequently took

a course at Eureka College, Woodford county, Illinois. He was then prepared to enter the profession which he had chosen and forthwith commenced to teach. He was not one of those instructors who believe that education consists in cramming facts into the brains of the scholars, but rather he aimed so to train the minds that they might be in a receptive state to acquire such facts as were of value to them. He was old-fashioned in his thoroughness and decidedly up-to-date in his modern methods of imparting knowledge. He taught some of his time at Moro and for twenty-three years in various parts of Madison county. In the year 1893 Mr. Stahl settled down on his eighty acre farm in Moro township, section 30. There he is to be found today, busy in the cultivation of his land and the furtherance of such efforts for the betterment of the community as are presented to his notice.

On the 1st day of September, 1875, Mr. Stahl formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Hamilton, daughter of Lewis T. Hamilton, an honored resident of Madison county. Mrs. Cyrus Stahl is a highly cultured lady, was educated in the public schools, then was a graduate of Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, and subsequently became a teacher of prominence. Her only daughter, Emily A., is a graduate from the same school in which her mother had successfully graduated some years before, and is now teaching at Madison, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl, united in their intellectual life, are also in sympathy with the same religious persuasion, both holding membership with the Christian church at Ridgely, Illinois, where Mr. Stahl is one of its deacons.

While tendering allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Stahl has never taken much active part in the public life of the community, other than to do his share in aiding in its uplift wherever possible. It is his desire to live a retired life and his fellow citizens consider him one of the most honest, upright and intelligent residents of Moro township, where he and his wife enjoy the respect and esteem of all who come within the circle of their acquaintance.

JOHN S. LEEF. Among the active and progressive citizens who have given Madison county its name in the state as one of Illinois' most flourishing and best governed counties is John S. Leef, now chief supervisor of the county's forty-two able supervisors and one of the best commissioners that Madison county has ever had.



John S. Leef may perhaps owe some of his sterling attributes to the stock from which he springs, for Germany, the native land of his parents, has before now contributed many broad-minded and industrious men to the up-building of our nation. Jacob Leef, the father of John S., was born in the Fatherland in 1815 and immigrated to this country at the age of nineteen. His wife was born in the old country in 1820 and also came to this country at an early age. Their son John was born in Leef township in 1860, twenty-six years after the date of his father's arrival in this country. The parents were steady, industrious people, and for seven years after their advent in this country were employed by Colonel Mudge. It was while there, in fact, that Regina Richter and Jacob Leef were married. They continued to work for Colonel Mudge until their earnings amounted to enough to purchase a forty acre farm in Leef township. The farm was mostly prairie, but they were both young and hopeful and with light hearts went to live in the little cabin that was the only house on the land. Their spirit won, for in time they were able to add to their original purchase until they had not forty but four hundred acres. Their home was blessed with the birth of nine children, four daughters and five sons, namely: Joseph H.; William, now deceased; Jacob A.; Sylvester; Susan E.; Mary; Anna C.; Frances L.; and John S. Mr. Leef, the father of the family, was a member of the German Lutheran church, while his wife remained a member of the Catholic faith.

John S. Leef, like his brothers and sisters, attended what used to be known as the old Tontz school house but which is now serving as a residence. After his school days were over he remained at home and assisted his father in the work of the home farm until he laid the foundations of a home of his own by his marriage, September 28, 1880, to Miss Sophya Geyer. She was born July 5, 1859, in the state of Missouri, the daughter of John and Mary (Rodewald) Geyer, both natives of Germany. Besides Sophya, the Geyer family consisted of Amelia, Mary, Josephine and John P. Geyer. After their marriage the young couple began life on the old Leef homestead. Father Leef making his home with them, for Mother Leef had entered into rest and he was left alone. After five years they moved to Kansas and remained there for five years, Mr. Leef engaging extensively in the raising of stock. Upon their return to Madison county they settled in Leef township, later

purchasing twenty acres at Saline, where they make their residence. They completed a fine modern home in Saline, where they moved in the fall of 1911, and which they intend to make their permanent home. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Leef have been born four children.—John J., Mary E., Frances L. and Ella M. They were all educated at the Purcell school, and Ella also attended the Saline public schools. On February 18, 1906, death claimed Mary E. and she was laid to rest, mourned by a large circle of friends to whom she will ever be a dear memory. John J. chose as his wife Miss Rosa Kimling, and makes his home in Saline, where he follows his trade as painter. He and his wife are the parents of one son, Harold Leef. Frances L. was united in marriage to Henry Korsmeyer, a promising farmer of Leef township, and is now the mother of a son, Orvall Korsmeyer. Ella, on September 27, 1911, became Mrs. August Weder, the marriage being solemnized by the Rev. Theodore Uhrda, pastor of the German church at Saline.

Mr. Leef has always been known as one of the strong men in local Republican politics and the confidence and esteem which he has inspired in all who know him has more than once made of him the holder of public office, where each new term only succeeded in raising him in the eyes of the community. His wise administration and absolute honesty in every charge intrusted to him has done much not only for himself but for the good name of the party he espouses. For a number of years he was able to advance the welfare of the schools after his election as school director. For six terms he held the office of clerk of Leef township, and for four years he was justice of the peace. In 1902 he was elected supervisor from Leef township for Madison county, and has filled that place with eminent satisfaction to all ever since. In 1911, at a meeting of the forty-two supervisors, Mr. Leef was selected as chairman, for they knew that his were able hands to steer the interests of the county into a prosperous and safe harbor. In 1874, when Madison county decided to inaugurate the township system, Leef township was formed and named in honor of Jacob Leef, the father of John S., selecting him because of the fact that he had always stood out boldly for any measure that spelled the advancement of the public interests. Jacob Leef passed to his eternal reward in 1894, following his wife, whose demise occurred in 1875. They have not been forgotten in the county



that was the scene of their activity for better conditions and here they left many loyal and devoted friends.

Fraternally John S. Leef had the honor to be one of the charter members of the Modern Woodmen of America lodge at Saline. Mr. Leef was one of the five members of the board that incorporated the Diamond Mineral Springs Creamery, a creamery that on the authority of experts is said to furnish a large part of the highest grade butter in the state. He is a member of the Grand Fork Mutual Telephone Company, which is one of the growing and successful enterprises in the community, and he holds the office of secretary in the same. Mr. Leef is also agent for the Highland Fire Insurance Company and the East St. Louis Cyclone Insurance Company. In all it is safe to say that Mr. Leef is one of the most active men in the county, as interested in public affairs as in private enterprise.—a fine example of the highest type of American citizenship.

WILLIAM PIERCE CRANE is actively and busily employed as a plumber, his patronage in Granite City being large and remunerative. Coming from substantial New England ancestry, he was born in Alton, Illinois, November 26, 1877, a son of Henry J. Crane. His grandfather, Calvin Crane, was a native of either Connecticut or Massachusetts. Learning the carpenter's trade when young, he subsequently became a noted contractor and builder, making a specialty of building bridges. He lived in Massachusetts the greater part of his life, spending his last years at Great Barrington, Berkshire county. He married Lucretia Wolfe, who was born in Connecticut, and died at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. They reared three children, namely: Henry J.; Charlotte, who married M. I. Lee; and Caroline, who became the wife of Albert Winchell.

Born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 11, 1833, Henry J. Crane was educated in the schools of Great Barrington. Beginning his active career when quite young, he was first employed as a clerk in a general store in Lee, Massachusetts, and later at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Lured westward in 1855, he came to Alton, Illinois, and after clerking here for a time in a dry goods establishment he became book-keeper in the office of the *Courier*, later accepting a similar position in an insurance office at Middletown. In 1864 he was appointed deputy internal revenue collector, and served in that capacity about twenty years. Going then to Kansas, he was

employed in the real estate business for eighteen months, when he returned to Alton, Illinois, and from that time until his death, February 5, 1901, was bookkeeper in the Alton National Bank.

The maiden name of the wife of Henry J. Crane was Caroline E. Pierce. She was born in Chester, Vermont, and was there bred and educated. Her father, Dr. William Pierce, a native of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, fitted himself for a physician and when ready to begin the practice of medicine located at Chester, Vermont, from there going a few years later to Woodstock, Vermont. In 1855, accompanied by his family, he came to Alton, Illinois, where he continued his practice until his death, during the Civil war having been one of the physicians appointed to examine those desirous of enlisting as soldiers in the army. Dr. Pierce married Emily Sawyer, who was born in South Reading, Vermont, a daughter of Benjamin and Sally (York) Sawyer, of whom a brief account may be found on another page of this work, in connection with the sketch of Benjamin S. Sawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Crane reared three children, namely: William Pierce, Byron W. and Charlotte L.

After completing his studies in the common schools of Alton, William Pierce Crane served an apprenticeship of five years at the plumber's trade, which he has since followed successfully, being one of the most skilful and popular plumbers in the city.

Mr. Crane married, in 1906, Caroline Cunningham, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of Scott and Jennie (McCoy) Cunningham, and their pleasant home is a center of social activity.

WILLIAM I. LYNCH, general superintendent of the Hot Mills Steel works department of the rolling mill of the National Enameling and Stamping Company of Granite City, Illinois, is one of the successful business men in this city. Mr. Lynch's great success is made up of an aggregation of little ones which finally formed a whole. Before he filled the position of honor and trust which he now occupies he first filled many smaller positions of trust; and before he had the superintendence of a number of men he had charge of himself. In addition to his business prominence he has a high standing in the political world and also in various fraternal organizations.

The life of William I. Lynch began on the 3rd day of August, 1869, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of which state both his



*W. J. Synge*



parents were then residents. These parents, William D. and Mary (Thomas) Lynch, were both natives of Wales, and the latter grew to manhood in the country to which he owed his birth, becoming a skilled engineer. In 1867 he came to this country and later passed several years employed in the rolling mills in Tennessee, when subsequently he went to Bridgeport, Ohio, where he held a position in the rolling mills of that city until a few years ago, when he retired from active duties. He maintains his residence at Bridgeport, Ohio, the city where he is well known and respected, where he spent so many years of his wedded life, and where his wife, the beloved partner of his youth and middle age, departed this life in the year 1891.

The early boyhood and school days of William J. Lynch were passed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in his thirteenth year he left school and accompanied his parents to Bridgeport, Ohio. There commenced his initial connection with rolling mills; at that early age he began to learn the trade of a roller and was employed in that capacity by the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Works and later by the United States Steel Corporation, with whom he remained for many years. He next went to Cambridge, Ohio, where he stayed two years; then spent four years at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and in March, 1910, he came to Granite City, still working as a roller. His abilities were there accorded the recognition which they deserved, and he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the Hot Mills steel works department of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, the office of which he is the able incumbent today.

In 1893 Mr. Lynch married Miss Lulu B. Williams at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. She is the daughter of John J. Williams, an old and respected citizen of that place. One daughter, Julia Gladys, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

The interest of Mr. Lynch centers in his business, but he has also ever evinced the deepest concern in all matters of public nature—local and state politics in his eye assuming proportions of tremendous moment. His allegiance has always been rendered to the Republican party and he has held several responsible and important positions in connection with political work. In 1904 he was elected councilman from the Third ward of Granite City; he was appointed a member of the finance committee of Granite City and served as chairman of said committee for one year. In

the primary election of 1906 he became the committeeman of No. 2 precinct of Nameoki township and later was elected chairman of the county central committee, a position which he occupied until 1910.

Mr. Lynch is a prominent "lodge" man, being affiliated with several fraternal orders. He is a Mason of high standing, being a member of the Granite City Lodge, No. 877, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Granite City Chapter, No. 221, Royal Arch Masons; of the St. Aldemar Commandery in St. Louis, Missouri, Knights Templar; and he is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Moolah Temple. He holds membership with the Loyal Order of Moose and was selected as a delegate to represent the Granite City Lodge. He is a member of Granite City Lodge, No. 1063, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; has served as exalted ruler for two terms and was chosen as a delegate to the national convention of Elks which met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in July, 1911. It would be almost impossible to enumerate all the different organizations with which Mr. Lynch is connected in some manner, but this biography should not close without some reference to the *Granite City Daily Record*, one of the leading Republican journals of this locality, since Mr. Lynch was one of its principal organizers and is today its president. Thus in these widely varying activities he profitably spends his time.

JESSE M. THREADGILL, M. D. There is no profession or line of business that calls for greater self-sacrifice or more devoted attention than the medical profession and the successful physician is he who through love for his fellow men gives his time and attention to the relief of human suffering. Dr. Jesse M. Threadgill is one of the ablest representatives of this noble calling in Madison county where he has been located since 1898, and although by birth a Southerner he is loyal to the interests of Madison county with the loyalty of a native son.

Mr. Threadgill was born at Newton, Dale county, Alabama, January 28, 1873, and is the son of F. A. and Martha J. (Barnett) Threadgill. He was reared at Columbus, Georgia, and from the Mercer University of his native state was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having come to a decision as to his life work he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated from

that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1898. In the spring of that year he came to New Douglas, Madison county, and ever since that time has practiced here, his signal ability and conscientiousness bringing success and the universal confidence of the community. He is a valued member of the Madison county, Illinois State and American Medical societies and is a constant student of his profession.

Dr. Threadgill laid the foundations of a happy household and congenial life companionship by his marriage on August 20, 1897, to Miss Nina Reeves, of New Douglas, Illinois. She is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Lowry) Reeves; was born and reared in New Douglas and received her general education in the public school, being graduated from its higher department. She is talented musically and her training in that line was thorough. Dr. and Mrs. Threadgill share their pleasant home with three children: Mercer and Kenneth, twins, born July 19, 1898; and Roberta, born October 4, 1900. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Threadgill enjoys membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternal organizations. In his political convictions he is a Democrat and in all public matters he is helpfully interested. He is the champion of advancement in all fields and particularly in the educational and he has served as school director of New Douglas.

AUGUSTUS B. ROCKWELL. Among the many farmers of Madison county whose interest in every phase of the county's development—industrial, educational and social—make the whole community proud of their achievements, is Augustus B. Rockwell, the son of George and Katherine Peterson Rockwell. The father was born in Missouri, the mother, in Illinois, and their family consisted of three sons and two daughters, of whom Augustus is the oldest. Of the others, Esther is now Mrs. Marshall Mauck, of Poseyville, Indiana. Joseph D. is now living in Leef township with his wife, Mrs. Nellie Beadle Rockwell, formerly of O'Fallon, Illinois. Larkin, who married Ella Ruff, of Lebanon, Illinois, is in the real-estate business in Kansas City, and Eva lives in the same city, the wife of Ashley Brown, a manufacturer.

Augustus Rockwell was born in 1860, two years after his parents came to their farm of two hundred and forty acres in Leef township. Like his brothers and sisters, he received the advantages of a good education. They began their schooling in the Rockwell school and

later Augustus, as well as Esther, Joseph and Larkin, completed the course in McKendree college in Lebanon, Illinois. The three younger children are graduates of that institution, but Augustus interrupted his studies to engage in teaching after attending one year. He returned to his college work after teaching in Leef township, and in the two years he was at McKendree he was a classmate of Charles S. Deneen, now governor of Illinois, and of L. Y. Sherman, who was lieutenant governor.

After leaving college Mr. Rockwell again took up the profession of teaching and was eminently successful in it. He spent fourteen years in different schools in Madison, St. Clare and Bond counties. After leaving school-work he began the business of farming and stock raising, in which he is still engaged. His marriage took place on December 26, 1889, when he was united to Miss Effie Reece, of Eureka, Illinois.

Effie Reece Rockwell was born in Peoria, in 1863. Her father, J. S. Reece, was a machinist who later took up farming. He was born in Pennsylvania and his wife, Hannah Major Reece, was a native of West Virginia. They had two children, Effie and Sherman, both of whom were educated at Valparaiso, Indiana, at the Eureka College in Illinois and at the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. While a student Mrs. Rockwell not only took a literary course, but fitted herself to be a music teacher and for twenty years she has been one of the most successful instructors in this part of Madison county. Many of her pupils have won distinction in the art.

Mr. Rockwell's farm is a part of the old Rockwell homestead, a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved and cultivated according to the most advanced modern methods. His house is a new structure of fifteen rooms, which he has fitted up with every appliance for comfort, thus combining the advantages of a city and a country dwelling. Acetylene lights, an adequate heating-plant for warming the house by hot water and a modern bathroom, not to omit to mention the ample and well lighted basement, make Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell feel secure in keeping their children untouched by the lure of the city.

Another inheritance which is even more valuable to the boys, Earl and Chauncy Rockwell, is the fact that neither their father nor grandfather ever drank intoxicating liquor nor used tobacco in any form. The boys are now ten

and fifteen years of age, Chauncey being the older, and they promise to emulate their forbears in this praiseworthy abstinence. Chauncey passed from the eighth grade at the age of fourteen and will complete his education in McKendree College, where his father and his sister Ruby have gone before him and where his younger brother and his other sister, Gussie, now twelve, will follow him as soon as they are old enough.

Miss Ruby Rockwell graduated from the eighth grade in 1906 and has since then been at college. Like her mother, she has unusual ability in music and has fitted herself to teach it. At present she has a class of thirty students.

In addition to farming, Mr. Rockwell has for the last quarter of a century handled the best farm machinery, in the capacity of agent. A successful farmer himself, he has promoted the use of the best tools for that art among his neighbors. He has been agent for various binders, the Walter A. Wood, the Plano and the Acme. In addition to handling farm machinery Mr. Rockwell has also successfully represented the Columbia Phonograph Company for the past five years, as well as the Victor and other machines, sometimes having several thousand dollars worth of stock on hand. Consequently, few of his neighbors are without music in their homes. He also handles the De Laval & Western separator.

Politically Mr. Rockwell is a Republican. The family are attendants of the Methodist church at New Douglas, of which Mrs. Rockwell is an influential member, and to which the family contribute generously. Mr. Rockwell has been called upon to serve the community in the capacity of collector for two years, of assessor for eight years, and of school director for twelve years. He is still filling the last mentioned office, discharging its responsibilities as he has those of the other public positions, in a manner satisfactory to his constituents and to the entire community, of which he is rightly regarded as one of the most eminent and popular members, richly deserving the confidence and esteem with which he is universally regarded.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN, who since 1904 has been county surveyor of Madison county, is a skilful and broad-experienced member of his profession, and his services have been used not only in important engineering enterprises of this county but also in other states. His professional practice at Edwardsville began in 1900. As an expert on drainage work and

also in his official capacity he has been closely associated with the solution of the technical problems involved in the Cahokia drainage ditch, one of the largest engineering works ever undertaken in southern Illinois. His professional skill has also been called into requisition in similar enterprises in Missouri, Arkansas and elsewhere.

Mr. Morgan was born at Washington, Iowa, October 19, 1876, a son of L. T. and Elizabeth (Harvey) Morgan. Educated in the public schools and four years at the University of Nebraska, he came to Illinois in 1895 as a government surveyor, and located at Edwardsville in 1900. He was elected county surveyor in 1904 and is now serving his second term in that office. In politics Mr. Morgan is Republican, and is a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and the Consistory, thirty-second degree, and of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Nellie E. Tindall, daughter of Charles E. and Eliza (Purcell) Tindall. Her mother died in 1898. Her father was born in this county November 26, 1840. Several members of her family have made distinguished names and have been prominent in the various localities where they have lived.

WILLIAM H. DUFFEY, proprietor of a general merchandise store at Bethalto, is one of the successful merchants in a county noted for its commercial prosperity. The business man of today is a creator, a builder, an economist. The only way to make money is to render a service to humanity—to supply something that people want—and he who confers the greatest service at the least expense is the man who should be crowned with honor and clothed with riches. Mr. Duffey is busily engaged in performing this service and in receiving the returns therefor.

The glorious Fourth of July, 1874, is memorable as having been the date of Mr. Duffey's first appearance into the world. He was born in Iowa and is a son of Owen and Frances E. (Belk) Duffey, the father a native of Ireland, who came to America in his youth; after attending the public schools he learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed for some years, then developed into a contractor, which business he followed until February, 1908, when his death occurred on the 17th day of the month, at Bethalto. Mrs. Owen Duffey hailed from Maryland, where her birth occurred at Baltimore, in 1838. She still maintains her home at Bethalto, happy in the pros-

perity of her six children, all of whom are still living within easy access. Arabella G. is the wife of H. F. Zimmerman, of Bunker Hill, Illinois; C. E. is a resident of Granite City, Illinois; Mollis M. is married to Wheeler Morgan, of Bethalto, Illinois; Lillie M. is the wife of F. L. Oetken; William H. is the merchant whose name initiates this review; and Russell M. is secretary to the president of commissioners of the Mississippi river—a government office.

The excellent public schools of Bethalto furnished William H. Duffey his early instruction, and from the public school he became a student at Bushnell College, Bushnell, Illinois. On leaving college, well equipped for competition in the commercial world he expected to enter, he accepted a position as clerk in a store and during the ensuing five years he lost no opportunity to gain knowledge of the workings of a mercantile establishment and business principles in general. Five years after completing his college career he bought a general store at Bethalto, where he proceeded to put in practice the results of his experience and observations while working as an employee. That he succeeded in "making good" is evinced by his present prosperous condition.

On the 14th day of October, 1903, Mr. Duffey married Miss Lulu E. Buckley, daughter of J. W. Buckley, of Edwardsville, Illinois. Mrs. Duffey is a refined, cultured lady, who was educated in the public schools of Wanda, Illinois, and on the completion of her own educational training she proceeded to impart knowledge to others as a teacher in the Bethalto schools. Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have no children living. They are both interested in religious efforts, Mrs. Duffey holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Wanda, while her husband is one of the elders of the Presbyterian church. In a fraternal way Mr. Duffey is a member of the Bethalto lodge, No. 735, of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, he is a past grand in that order and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. Mrs. Duffey is prominent in the Rebekahs, of which she and her husband are both members; she is a past grand and she has represented her lodge in Grand Lodge.

Mr. Duffey's political sympathies are with the Republican party, and because of his deep interest in educational matters, together with his recognized executive abilities, he was elected to the office of school trustee, which position he filled with credit to himself and with distinct advantage to the community.

Mr. Duffey is affable in manners and successful in business, and while his friends and neighbors would attribute his prosperity to his good judgment and his industry, he himself believes that the exact habits of temperance which he has strictly observed all his life, have been important factors in his success.

ALEXANDER ANTENEN. To have come from Swiss stock is to have one of the best heritages in the world, for the little republic among the mountains has ever bred men of courage and industry, whose hardy independence has made them ideal citizens for the new country beyond the Atlantic. Alexander Antenen, now among the prominent and hardy farmers and stock-raisers of Madison county, was born in the Republic of Switzerland, December 5, 1861, the son of Benedict and Marie (Webber) Antenen. Two years later his parents brought him to the United States, where they settled in Highland, Illinois. There for ten years the elder Antenen farmed on rented ground, by industry and saving gradually accumulating a competency. His health, however, began to fail and he was called from the scene of life's endeavors in 1874, leaving behind him a bereaved widow and family consisting of John, Jacob, Eliza, Sophia and Alexander Antenen. The widowed mother took pains to educate her children and sent them to the district school. Her children remained at home, assisting with the work of the home farm, until in time they became the heads of households of their own.

Alexander was occupied on the home farm until his marriage, in 1891, to Miss Mary Determann. She was born in Douglas, Bond county, in 1868, a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Hackmann) Determann, native born Germans who had immigrated to the United States at an early date. Besides Mary, they were the parents of August, Henry and Edward, all of whom attended the Hickory Grove school.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Antenen began their wedded life on a farm which they rented in Alhambra township. Together they worked early and late, for Mrs. Antenen proved an industrious helpmeet and they were rewarded for their industry, for after renting for some years in Marine and Leef townships they were able to purchase one hundred and seven acres of land in Leef township. It was a comparatively unimproved piece of land with only an old house and barn on its premises. With hope and energy they set about to improve and beautify their home. Fine shade trees were planted, and orchards were set out

that will some day yield a choice variety of fruits. They erected a fine two-story dwelling and have since put up several well built farm buildings. The place is now one of the best improved and most substantial in the township. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Antenen have been born six children,—Pauline, Ella, Ida and Fremont. Lizzie and Clarence are now deceased. The children were sent to the Purcell school.

Mr. and Mrs. Antenen are members of the German Evangelical church at Alhambra and they have ever been keenly interested in the good works of that faith and liberal contributors to the fund which built its present handsome structure, which is in all ways a monument to the good taste of the congregation. Besides their schooling received at the Purcell school, the children of Mr. Antenen have attended the German school at Alhambra, and have been confirmed in the German Evangelical faith. They are competent to speak both German and English.

Politically Mr. Antenen is a stalwart Republican, finding that the men and measures of that party conform more nearly to his ideas of what trends most to the benefit of the community.

On September 12, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of their eldest daughter, Miss Pauline, to William Warning, the son of William and Louise Warning. The wedding was a happy gathering, both young people enjoying the best wishes of many friends. Rev. Mr. Dinkmeyer, pastor of the German Evangelical church, performed the ceremony.

It is a pleasure to have written this slight record of the Antenen family, their success having followed so logically upon their own kindly personalities and their sterling industry and progressive management.

HON. AMOS EDWARD BENBOW. Conspicuous among the foremost citizens of Madison county is Hon. Amos Edward Benbow, of Alton, a man of keen intelligence and scholarly attainments, who has ever been a leader in promoting the material interests of the city and county, and has served the people ably and wisely in various public positions of trust and responsibility. A son of Richard M. Benbow, he was born in Wood River township, Madison county, Illinois, February 20, 1850, and is of distinguished ancestry, being a collateral descendant of Admiral John Benbow, who, many years ago, was a distinguished officer in the English Navy.

Thomas Benbow, Mr. Benbow's paternal

grandfather, was a life-long resident of England. He was a man of means, owning an estate at Stafford Bridge in Riddle Worchester, where he kept the Stafford Bridge Inn. He owned one hundred acres of land, on which he grew fruit and carried on general farming, and in addition managed a livery stable and operated a brewery, his energy, enterprise and ambition being, apparently, unlimited. To him and his wife three sons were born and reared, as follows: Richard M.; Thomas, a practicing physician and surgeon, who served in the British Navy, and whose descendants are now residents of Australia; and William, who became a civil engineer and railroad builder, and spent his entire life in his native land.

Richard M. Benbow, when young, was given every opportunity for acquiring an education, being sent to school regularly during his boyhood days. His father intended to fit him for the Episcopal ministry, and with that end in view started him on his journey to a preparatory school. Instead of making his appearance at the school, however, he embarked for America at Liverpool, on the sailing vessel "Richard Cobden," which for several weeks was becalmed in mid-ocean in the West Indies, and all on board were from necessity put on short rations. Landing, eventually, at New Orleans, he made his way to Saint Louis, where for a year he was book-keeper in a hotel. Going then up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Fort Clark, he there landed, and going a short distance inland secured a tract of Government land, on which he erected a log cabin, with a huge fireplace, and began the improvement of a homestead. The settlers were few and far between at that time, and the country roundabout was in its pristine wilderness, deer and other wild animals being plentiful. He succeeded well in his operations, but having unfortunately signed a security bond he was forced to sell his land to meet the indebtedness. His mother subsequently sent him one thousand eight hundred dollars from England, and he purchased with it one hundred and sixty acres of timbered land near the mouth of Wood River in Wood River township, Madison county. At that time wood was in great demand in Saint Louis for fuel, and while clearing his land he made a business of shipping wood to that city, transporting it on the "Gibraltar," a boat which he built for the purpose. After the death of his father he went back to England to settle the parental estate, and having completed the work satisfactorily, returned to Illinois. After improving



a large part of his land, he moved to Upper Alton, where he lived retired until his death, at the age of sixty-five years. He served as mayor of Upper Alton for three terms, and served as a justice of the peace for many years.

The maiden name of the wife of Richard M. Benbow was Tryphena Hulbert, who was born in Wabash county, Indiana. Her father, William Hulbert, was born in Indiana, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, and there lived for a few years after his marriage. He subsequently became a pioneer settler of Madison county, Illinois, and for a time kept a hotel at Milton, residing there until his death. Mrs. Richard M. Benbow died at the age of fifty-five years, leaving two children, namely: Josephine, wife of Dr. Frank Worden, of Alton, and Amos Edward.

Having completed the course of study in the public schools of his native district, Amos Edward Benbow attended Shurtleff College three years, after which he taught school six years, his first experience as a teacher having been obtained at Hull. Since that time Mr. Benbow has been extensively and successfully engaged in the real estate business. In 1908 he platted Benbow City, which was incorporated April 30 of that year, and of which he was chosen its first mayor, now serving his second term therein.

Active and influential in political circles, Mr. Benbow has filled various official positions with credit to himself and to the honor of his constituents. During President Cleveland's first administration he was deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, which included sixty-nine counties. He has served two terms as mayor of Upper Alton; he has been deputy sheriff; for twelve years he acted as constable; has served as a justice of peace; and for three years he was assessor and for two years a collector. He also represented Madison county in the Forty-fourth Illinois General Assembly.

Fraternally Mr. Benbow is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.; of Upper Alton Lodge, No. 466, I. O. O. F. and of Wiley Encampment; and of Fleur de Lis Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.

**THEODOR SELB.** Since the second generation in the settlement of Madison county an important share in the development, progress and civic character of the county has been contributed by representatives of the German nation. Many strong and honored citizens of this nationality have been identified with local affairs, and among them one whose name is

associated with the best qualities of civic and business integrity and success is Mr. Theodor Selb, now retired, who was a merchant at Venice for thirty years and has given his services in many public-spirited ways to the welfare of his community and county.

Theodor Selb was born in Germany in 1836, a son of Navier and Katherine Selb. His brothers and sisters were Herman, Charles, Anton, Edward, Amelia and Emily. His boyhood was spent in his native land, where he received a good education, but at the beginning of his independent career, when he was twenty years old, he determined to seek the opportunities of the republic of which he had heard many encouraging reports. In 1855 he arrived in St. Louis, in company with his cousin Maxie Selb. Strong and ambitious, he began working on farms at eight dollars a month. Three years later he was employed as carriage driver for a wealthy St. Louis family, with whom he remained several years longer. In the meantime he had mastered the English language and was prepared for a larger field of work.

On the 10th of May, 1861, he engaged to work for Mr. Robinson, of the general merchandise firm of Abbott & Robinson at Venice, this being the beginning of a residence at Venice which has continued now for half a century. His intention to pursue commercial life was deferred for a time, however. All plans and regular occupations were being interrupted just then because of the recent outbreak of the Civil war. Instead of taking his place behind a counter, on the very next day, May 11th, Mr. Selb enlisted in Company K of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers, under Captain Danniehill. Though he was with the army but a few months, his service was in some of the most important campaigns of the war, resulting in the permanent possession of the southwest to the Union. He was with the forces under the intrepid General Lyon, and fought at Lexington, Booneville and in the crucial battle of Wilson's Creek, and finally did duty on the gunboats on the Mississippi river. He received his honorable discharge in 1861, and then yielded to the persuasion of his employer, Mr. Robinson, and also of the young lady who soon afterward became his wife, and settled at Venice and continued with Mr. Robinson until 1864, in which year he engaged in the mercantile business on his own account.

In 1862 Mr. Selb married Miss Sophia Schultz, who was his best assistant throughout his business career and his devoted com-



*Theodor Sell*



panion and mother of his family for thirty-seven years, until taken away by death in 1899. She was born in Germany in 1838, daughter of Frederick and Sophia Schultz, who came to America during her childhood. Mrs. Selb had one brother, Frank, and they were both educated in the St. Louis schools. Mr. and Mrs. Selb were industrious workers and good managers, and material success rewarded their efforts and enabled them to give their children a comfortable home and all the advantages of youth. They were the parents of seven children: Robert, Amelia, Theodore, Augusta, Mary, Adele and John, four of whom died in infancy. The others were educated in the schools at Venice and are now situated as follows: Amelia is the wife of Frederick Kohl, vice president of the State Bank of Granite City and one of the ablest citizens and business men of that city. They have had seven children, namely: Sophia, Augusta (deceased), Freda, Amelia, Edna, Hilda and Frederick. Sophia Kohl became the wife of Roy Barney, cashier of the Granite City Savings & Trust Company, and they have three children, Royal, Marian and Edna, these last being great-grandchildren of Theodore Selb.

Augusta Selb is the wife of Dr. Julien Scott, of Venice, and it is in their home that Mr. Selb has spent the years since his wife's death. Dr. Scott was born near O'Fallon, Illinois, in 1862, being a son of John and Sarah Scott, whose other three children were Dr. Ralph, also of Venice, Blanche and Benjamin. Dr. Scott for twelve years filled the office of mayor of Venice and is one of the leading citizens and a successful man in his profession. Dr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of three children: Esther, aged sixteen and a student in the high school; and Theodore and Leonore, twins, now in the seventh grade of school.

John Selb, the only son of Theodor Selb, is a real estate man at Venice, and is now serving as school treasurer. He is unmarried.

The children and grandchildren revere the memory of their mother and grandmother, who was always devoted to their welfare throughout her life. She now rests in the German Lutheran cemetery at Nameoki, where for many years she was one of the working members of the church.

As a citizen Mr. Theodor Selb has commanded the same esteem and confidence which he inspired as a business man, and he has accordingly been honored with many responsibilities. For twelve years he has served as a

director of the public schools, and has been an alderman of Venice ever since the incorporation of the city. He took an important part in the organization of the city government, and has also held the office of mayor. He was for twelve years a supervisor of Venice township. While retired from active business, he retains an interest in affairs as a director in the Granite City National Bank, and also in the Savings & Trust Bank of the same city. For nearly half a century he has been an honored member of Nameoki Lodge, No. 87, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was formerly a member of the Knights of Honor and of other fraternal societies. His political activities have always been in the interest of the Republican party, and he has the distinction of having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

This brief review of the life of one of Madison county's older citizens has presented only the more important points in a career that has been successful in its material activities, honorable in all its public and private relations, and of distinct value as a resource of good citizenship and individual character.

ROBERT W. LIVINGSTON. One of the best known citizens of New Douglas and the surrounding country is Robert W. Livingston. His interests lie in several fields and he is prominent in the many-sided life of the community. He is the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of choice land, upon which he conducts operations in stock raising and general farming; he is a local Republican leader; and as post-master he comes into contact with practically the entire public. Mr. Livingston was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, March 23, 1862, the son of John and Jane (Brown) Livingston, and is the third in a family of eleven children. When the subject was two years of age, he came with his parents to Olive township, Madison county. He was reared upon the farm and received his education in the district schools, and as an assistant in the many departments of farm life, he early became proficient in the great basic industry. At the age of twenty years he established himself independently by going to farming on his own account and he continued engaged thus for the coming four years. He purchased his present home in the year 1888. He spends the greater part of his time on the Clover farm and engages in farming and stock-raising. He was appointed post-master of New Douglas in 1908 and holds this office at the present time, his services having proved of the most faithful and

efficient order. He has from his earliest voting days given hand and heart to the Republican party, and at the present time is serving as a member of the Republican central committee from New Douglas township. For four years he was a member of the county executive committee and he served as supervisor of New Douglas township from 1895 to 1899.

Mr. Livingston was happily married in 1886 to Lillie B. Olive, daughter of James and Mary (Lane) Olive, who was born in Olive township in 1864. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, as follows: Pearl, a graduate of the Charleston (Ill.) Normal School and a former teacher, is now the wife of H. H. Mead, of Alhambra; Eugenie is a graduate of Strasburg Conservatory of Music, of St. Louis, Missouri; Willie O. remains upon the farm in whose operation he takes an active part; and Marion is the youngest member, aged fifteen years. The subject is a prominent Mason and belongs to Madison Lodge, No. 560, A. F. & A. M. and to Staunton Chapter, R. A. M. He is interested in the success of good government and is essentially public spirited.

J. H. BUHRMAN, the prominent and prosperous hardware merchant of Kaufman, was born in Alhambra in 1862. Both of his parents, Michael and Margaret Buhrman, were born in Germany. The former came to America when a young man and shared the excitement of the gold craze which swept the country after the discovery of the stores of precious metal in California. He crossed the plains with a caravan in that thrilling time and passed through the perilous and harrowing experiences incident to that difficult journey. He did not succeed in finding gold, so he returned to Germany, married his sweetheart and came back with her to find the surer wealth of the fertile prairies.

The young couple settled in St. Louis, where Mr. Buhrman remained two years. He then removed to Marine and purchased a store, and two years later took up the occupation of farming. With the able assistance of his wife success crowned Michael Buhrman's efforts and when he died he was possessed of two hundred acres of land, which by unremitting industry they had brought under cultivation and improved. Six sons and two daughters were born into the home of Michael and Margaret Buhrman: One son died in infancy; the others are Louis, Henry (deceased), Caroline, Michael, Margeuretta, William, and J. H., of this review. The parents gave their children

such advantages as the region afforded at that time. They had all the German reverence for education and sent the children to school as much as possible. They were, moreover, devoted members of the Evangelical church and did not neglect the religious training of their boys and girls. While at Marine in the mercantile business Mr. Buhrman sustained an injury which deprived him of the use of one hand. On returning from a hunting expedition he put his hand on the barrel of a gun, in getting out of the buggy. The gun went off and Mr. Buhrman's hand was shot through. Nevertheless he spent the rest of his life in active work on the farm. He lived until 1888, and his wife passed away in 1898, and they were buried in Marine, mourned by a loving family and a wide circle of friends. Both were representatives of that class which makes the sinews of our civilization loyal and industrious citizens and home-makers.

At the age of eighteen John Buhrman felt he should learn some trade and accordingly mastered the blacksmith's art. He worked at Marine, St. Louis and in Troy. In 1884 he settled in Kaufman and in the fall of the following year married Miss Julia Accola, of Marine township, and thus took the first step toward establishing a home. Mrs. J. H. Buhrman is the daughter of George and Anna (Hurleman) Accola, both born in Switzerland. Their daughter Julia was born in Helvetia township, where her father was a farmer and a carpenter. There were five children in the Accola household besides Julia: David, John, Crist, George and one other daughter, Amelia, now Mrs. Brensing, of Mullenville, Kansas.

Three daughters and one son have been born to J. H. and Julia Buhrman: Linda, Clara, Olivia and Eugene. Their parents have educated these girls at the state normal school in Normal after they finished the course in the district schools, and they are now pursuing the calling for which they have been trained. Linda began her work in the profession at Loos school in Jarvis township and spent three years in that school, making a signal success of her work. Since then she has taught a year at Sibert school and two at Wider Range. Clara taught two years at Hamel and also at Stahlings school.

Since 1884 Mr. Buhrman has been in the hardware business at Kaufman and by his sagacious management, combined with his genial manner and lofty business principles, he has built up a successful establishment. His store is one of the best equipped in the county, his

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*E. M. Herrin*

goods are of the best stock and he carries a large line. He has other interests in other sections of the country; he owns two hundred acres of fine farming land in Kiowa county, Kansas. His residence in Kaufman is one of the attractive homes of the county, suggestive of repose and comfort.

In his politics Mr. Buhrman is a consistent and loyal Republican. He has been called upon by the community to represent their interests, in the capacity of justice of peace, where he served eight years, and as school director for six years. He is now acting supervisor for the second term. Added to his ability in commercial lines and to his public-spirited interest in the general welfare, Mr. Buhrman has a largeness of heart and a kindness of manner which bring him the best possession of this world—the friendship of his kind. Mr. Buhrman is a member of the German Evangelical church of Marine, while his wife is a communicant of the Roman Catholic body.

EDWARD M. HERRIN, veterinary surgeon, is one of the most successful members of this profession in the state, and has been practicing in Madison county for fifteen years. He represents an old family of the county and was born at St. Jacobs, March 3, 1864.

His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Pearce) Herrin. The father, who was a farmer of St. Jacobs township, died when Edward M. was twelve years old. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following survive: Frank, Belle, Edward M., Effie, Nellie, Paul and Charles, and the three living in this county are Edward M., Frank, at Alton, and Effie, at St. Jacobs.

Dr. Herrin received his education in the St. Jacobs school, in an academy at Greenville and at McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, after which he pursued his professional studies in the Chicago Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1896. For twelve years he was located at St. Jacobs, and has had his office at Edwardsville since 1907. His skill is employed for the benefit of all domestic animals, and his business is a large one. Dr. Herrin also owns a farm of two hundred acres near Greenville in Bond county, Illinois.

He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen orders. He was married in 1889 to Miss Bertha Kyle, daughter of William F. Kyle, of Madison county. They have one child, Earl E.

HON. JOHN H. YAGER, whose death on January 6, 1911, removed one of the eminent lawyers of the county and state, was a member of the bar of Madison county for over half a century and for the greater part of that time was an active and honored resident of Alton.

He was born November 12, 1833, in Eisenach, Germany, the birthplace of Martin Luther. He came to New Orleans in 1837 with his parents, and shortly afterward removed to St. Louis. His early education was carefully looked after by his mother, but his life was devoted to study and his subsequent high attainments were the result of his own energy. He became a learned lawyer and polished scholar.

In 1854 he studied law in Edwardsville, Illinois, in the offices of Hon. A. W. Metcalf and Judge Gillespie. In 1857 he went to Chicago and entered the office of Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, subsequently assistant attorney-general of the United States, and he was admitted to the practice of law from the office of Judge Dickey by the Supreme Court Judges Caton and Skinner. Alton was at this time a center of political interest, and Mr. Yager went there and was active in the political campaign of 1858, rendered memorable by the joint debate of Lincoln and Douglas. He became an active supporter of Lincoln.

In April, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him surveyor of customs for the port of Alton, which position he held for four years, during the war. In 1866 he went to the legislature and served several terms in both branches. He was one of the most active members. He introduced the bill to establish the Illinois State Reform School, and after a long struggle with numerous conferences the bill was enacted. He was chairman of the conference committee of both branches. The eight hour law was a Chicago measure, but by the advocacy of Mr. Yager from the southern part of the state the eight hour law was adopted and has never been changed. He was the author of the valued insurance policy law, which has been copied and is in force in many states of the Union.

In May, 1869, he was elected counselor for the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Alton, of which the lieutenant-governor of the state, Francis A. Hoffman, of Chicago, was president. This company was established in 1839 and was the oldest in the state.

In 1871 President Grant, without solicitation from Mr. Yager or any of his friends, appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth Congressional District of Illinois.



Being otherwise engaged, he declined the appointment, and for the same reason also declined to serve as presidential elector, to which he was chosen in 1872, and upon his resignation General John I. Rinaker was chosen. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant a commissioner to the Vienna Exposition.

Mr. Yager's name was mentioned for numerous political offices at various times—for speaker of the State Senate, simultaneous with the election of Governor Oglesby, and as lieutenant-governor of the State at the Peoria convention. He took an active part in the presidential campaign for Blaine and Logan. General Logan was his staunch friend, and a frequent visitor to his home in Alton.

Mr. Yager was a man of fine legal attainments. He twice codified the ordinances of the City of Alton. At the time of his death he was Dean of the Madison County Bar.

He was married at Sedalia, Missouri, in 1860, to Miss Ida E. Hess. She was born in St. Louis, and is still living in Alton, at the old homestead on Langdon street. Their children were: Ida E., wife of E. W. Sparks, of Montclair, New Jersey; Estelle, who married S. L. Beach, of West Point, Mississippi; Louis E., of Oak Park, Illinois; and Levi D., Edward and Charles M., of Alton.

Charles M. Yager was born in Alton, September 5, 1872. After graduating from the high school with the class of '92, he entered newspaper work and got the experience, preparatory for his later successful career, as city editor of the Alton *Telegraph*. He was connected with this paper and other publications, and also traveled extensively. After making several trips to Cuba in the interest of the flour industry of the United States, he became editor of the *Modern Miller* of St. Louis. This publication, devoted to the milling interests of the United States, is a leading trade journal, and has branch offices in all the large cities of the country and correspondents in Europe.

While in daily attendance on his business in St. Louis, Mr. Yager has always maintained his residence in Alton and has taken an active part in public affairs here. He has served eight years in the city council, and was chairman of the finance committee most of the time. He is president of the Alton High School Alumni Association. His politics are Republican.

He married, in 1898, Miss Kathryn M. Pates. She is a native of St. Louis, and her parents, Thomas and Eliza (Lewis) Pates, were born, the former in England, and the

latter in Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Yager have four children: William E., Kathryn, Charles M. Jr., and Richard Sidney.

ADOLPH LUDWIG. No greater and sincerer compliment can be paid to a community than for its native sons to elect to remain permanently within its borders, and Leeft township is fortunate in the possession of an unusually large number of these, prominent among them being Adolph Ludwig, son of one of the prominent families and a prosperous farmer and stockman. His eyes first opened to the light of day in 1863, his parents being John and Eva (Aebly) Ludwig, natives of Switzerland. The father immigrated to this country when a boy of fifteen, with his widowed mother, to claim his share of the opportunity presented by the newer land, and as he was ambitious, energetic and industrious he proved successful in this ambition. They came to Madison county and young John's first work was husking corn at twenty-five cents a day. After remaining here for about eight years he returned to his native land and chose his life's partner from the young women of the place in which he had been born, the chosen one being Miss Eva Aebly. They started soon afterward for America and located in Highland, where they set about to found a substantial home, the young wife proving an ideal helpmeet. They first rented a farm in the vicinity of Saline and worked at its improvement and cultivation for several years. Their industry was rewarded by prosperity and they purchased a farm of eighty acres of raw land, four miles northeast of Saline. They built thereupon a small farm house. Mr. Ludwig developed into a fine manager and a very successful and prosperous one. Although their work was of a strenuous character, leaving time for little else in the way of selfish interests, they were never too busy to attend religious services, and went first to the Highland German church and later, when a church was organized in Saline, becoming honored members of it. Few citizens of the section advanced in a material sense more steadily, eventually becoming owners of no less than a thousand acres of the fair and fertile bosom of Madison county. The following children were born to them: Christian, Mary; John; Barbara; Joseph; Emil; Anna; Daniel and David, twins, deceased; and Adolph, immediate subject. These young people attended the Ruedy district school and through their excellent early training developed into fine citizens. They married and located in the neighborhood for the most part

and are ranked among the best and most prominent people of Leef township.

Adolph remained beneath the home roof, assisting his father in the home duties, until the time of his marriage, in 1893. The lady of his choice was Margaret Ambuehl, born in Saline township in 1872, and a daughter of Benedict and Margaret (Auer) Ambuehl, the former born in the United States and the latter in Switzerland, and their marriage occurring in Highland. Benedict Ambuehl was a farmer and maintained his residence in Saline township. He and his wife were industrious people, ambitious to improve their condition in life and they became owners of over three hundred acres of land. They were members of Grant Fork German church and were interested in all that was good in the community. Their family consisted of the following children: Benedict, deceased; Emma; Albert; August; Lena; Edwin and Ella, twins; and Margaret, wife of the subject of the sketch. These sons and daughters received their education in the Fairview and Kaufman schools. They were able and willing assistants of their parents in the farm work until their marriages and establishment of homes of their own, locating in the surrounding country and reflecting honor upon their parents by their own right living. Three still remain at home with the mother, namely: August, Edwin and Ella. The father bade farewell to this life in 1910, his loss being keenly felt by the community.

After their union, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ludwig began life upon a farm which they rented from the senior Mr. Ludwig, and later in life, when Father Ludwig's health failed and he realized that the end was approaching, he divided his land among his children, so that everything pertaining to his estate might be settled in a satisfactory manner before his death. The death of this good man occurred in 1900. The farm upon which the subject and his wife now live was a part of the parental estate, and consists of one hundred and thirty acres. They have added to this from time to time and now own four hundred and seventeen acres. They have built an addition to the charming country house in which they make their home, which stands a monument to their good taste. Making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig is a nephew of the latter, Elmer Ambuehl, aged seventeen, son of Benedict Ambuehl, deceased. This young man is very fortunate in finding a happy home, when deprived by death of both his parents.

Mr. Ludwig takes pride in the high class

cattle which he raises, making a specialty of Holstein. His agricultural endeavors are eminently successful and he may well be accounted among the most progressive farmers of Leef township. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodman's Lodge of Grant Fork. He and his wife are honored members of the German Evangelical church of Grant Fork, the former being president of its board of trustees. His wife is an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the same church. Both are prominent in the many-sided life of the place, enjoying the confidence and esteem of their neighbors; maintaining a hospitable home; and ever extending to those in need of assistance a helping hand. In short, they are well worthy of permanent place in this compilation.

HON. LEVI AUGUSTUS ABBOTT, D. D. A man of scholarly attainments, earnest convictions and strong character, Hon. Levi Augustus Abbott, D. D., is widely and favorably known in Madison county, having for seventeen and a half years filled the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Alton, at the present time being a member of the Shurtleff College faculty. The descendant of a prominent New England family, he was born April 19, 1824, in Beverly, Massachusetts, of English ancestry, his line of descent from George Abbott, the immigrant, being as follows: George (1), George (2), George (3), Uriah, Dudley (1), Dudley (2), and Levi Augustus.

George Abbott (1), a native of England, came to America in early colonial times, and was one of the early settlers of Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts. George Abbott (2), George Abbott (3) and Uriah Abbott spent their entire lives in New England, Uriah serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. A history of the Abbott family has been compiled by Major Lemuel Alijah Abbott, of the United States army. Dudley Abbott (1), a native of Pelham, New Hampshire, settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, when young, and in addition to following his trade of a cordwainer was sexton and undertaker of the First Congregational church of that place, and was there a resident until his death. He married Annie Poland, who was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, of early English ancestry.

Dudley Abbott (2), was born and bred in Beverly, Massachusetts, and as a young man was employed in the merchant marine service. He finally succeeded his father as sexton of the First Congregational church, and held the position until his early death, in 1826, at the age of thirty years. The maiden name of his

wife was Pamela Obear. She was born in Georgetown, D. C., a daughter of Benjamin Obear, Jr., a native of Wenham, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Benjamin Obear, Sr., was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, of early English ancestry, and at the age of twenty-two years, during the Revolutionary struggle, commanded a privateer. He lost his life at sea. Benjamin Obear, Jr., acquired a superior education for his times, and for several years taught in the Beverly High School, later becoming a teacher of navigation. He spent his last days in Beverly. Benjamin Obear's wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Gillham, was born in Virginia, near Winchester, and came from a family of prominence, one of her ancestors having married the daughter of one of the governors of Virginia. Mrs. Pamela (Obear) Abbott died at the age of forty-three years, leaving two children, namely: James Dudley Abbott and Levi Augustus Abbott.

But an infant when his father died, Levi Augustus Abbott was taken by his maternal grandparents, and until fifteen years old attended school regularly. Anxious to engage in seafaring pursuits, he went first on a fishing voyage and later engaged in the West India trade. During the twelve years that he followed the sea he passed through all the grades of seamanship, from cabin boy to master of his vessel. In the meantime, when on shore, he had attended the Worcester Academy, and after leaving the sea he taught school three years, after which he represented Beverly in the Massachusetts Legislature two terms. Mr. Abbott was subsequently ordained to the Baptist ministry at Milford, Massachusetts, in 1855, and afterwards preached in Milford, Weymouth, and Middleboro, Massachusetts. He represented Weymouth in the State Legislature two sessions, and represented Middleboro in the same august body one term. While in the Massachusetts Legislature Mr. Abbott reported the bill making women eligible to membership on the school boards and advocated the measure. This, it is believed, was the first law enacted allowing women to hold public office.

In 1868, on account of failing health, Mr. Abbott removed to Minnesota, where he held pastorates in different places. Coming from there to Alton, Illinois, in 1879, he served as pastor of the First Baptist church during the ensuing seventeen and a half years. Going then to Upper Alton, he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of Shurtleff College, with the faculty of which he is now asso-

ciated, being professor of theology, a teacher of College Bible classes and a lecturer on theology.

Mr. Abbott married, in 1854, Mary A. Preston, who was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Joseph K. and Mary (Marshall) Preston, natives of Beverly, where Captain Preston was for several years a captain in the State Militia and a deacon in the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have three children living, namely: Augustus L., Grace and Mary.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, one of the prominent and successful merchants of St. Louis, Missouri, prior to the war, and a resident of Alton from 1862 until his death, in 1894, was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, December 26, 1808. He was the son of Hon. John Smith, for many years a prominent public man in New Hampshire and a member of the legislature for twelve years. In early manhood the son, William H., removed to St. Louis, and in May, 1833, engaged in the grocery business with his brother James and his brother-in-law, John Cavender, under the firm name of Smith Brothers & Company. The firm continued in business until the "big fire of 1849," when it dissolved, having achieved great success in spite of heavy losses by that disastrous conflagration. In 1851 a new partnership was formed by George Partridge and the Smith Brothers, under the firm name of Partridge & Company. The Smiths withdrew from the firm in 1862, after securing a competence, and retired from active business life. William H. removed to Alton, where he purchased a large estate in the northeastern section of the city and interested himself in fruit culture and the management of his extensive financial affairs. There he lived a part of each year until his death, at the age of eighty-six years. His widow survived him until 1902.

Mr. Smith was married, November 5, 1837, to Lydia Pettengill, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. She died in St. Louis, February 10, 1841, aged twenty-nine years. He married his second wife, Ellen Smith, of Peterboro, September 13, 1843. She was his cousin, the daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith, a leading manufacturer and a member of Congress from New Hampshire. Of their four children only one survived to adult years, viz: William Eliot Smith, the founder of the glass industry in Alton, whose notable career is spoken of elsewhere.

William H. Smith was a man of command-

ing ability and sterling integrity, who left to his descendants a record not only of remarkable business success, but of unsullied manhood and domestic devotion. His ecclesiastical connection was with the Unitarian denomination, to the upbuilding of which he was a generous contributor. He was a friend and associate of the late Dr. Eliot of St. Louis, the loved and revered pastor of the Church of the Unity. He gave to his son the name of this distinguished divine. Mr. Smith's benevolence was broad and liberal, the objects of his interest being religion and education. His brother James was the founder of Smith Academy in St. Louis, which bears his name, and he was also a liberal donor to Washington University, with which Smith Academy is affiliated. Another brother was the late Hon. Robert Smith, of Alton, who was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, June 12, 1802. He spent his early life on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools and New Ipswich Academy. In 1820 he engaged in the manufacture of machinery with an uncle and later was interested in a cotton mill at Northfield. He remained in this business until 1832, when he removed to Illinois, locating at Alton. Here he engaged in business, but soon entered political life and quickly attained to distinction. He served in both branches of the Illinois legislature and subsequently in Congress from 1843 to 1849 and again from 1857 to 1859. During the Civil war he served his country as paymaster in the army with the rank of major. He was a man of strict integrity, of genial manners and was deservedly popular. His service in congress was guided by the Democratic principles and doctrines upon which he was elected. When the war came he was an unflinching and devoted supporter of the Government and rendered valuable service. His death occurred in 1867.

Mr. Smith was married November 28, 1828, to Miss Sarah P. Bingham, of Lempster, New Hampshire, four years before his departure for the west. Their two children, Robert Bingham and Sarah Bingham, survived their parents.

The successful careers of these three brothers, sons of an honorable colonial family, are a striking exemplification of the energy and ability of the old New England stock which has done much for the progress and development of the west.

JOHN H. KREUTER. A thriving and well-managed concern which adds in material

fashion to the general prosperity of Livingston, Olive township, is the general store and meat market owned and conducted by John H. Kreuter. He is still a young man in years, but he has already given evidence of no small amount of executive ability and the business has experienced a sound and wholesome growth. In addition to this interest he is also a property owner and possesses a small farm in Olive township and real estate in Staunton. Mr. Kreuter was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 8th day of February, 1882. He is the son of Henry and Kate (Craemer) Kreuter, who were born in the vicinity of Edwardsville. The latter was a daughter of a German family, and the Kreuters, as their name indicates, are also of Teutonic origin. Henry Kreuter was a farmer by vocation, and he continued actively engaged in the great basic industry until about the year 1895, when he retired and removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, where he still resides. They were the parents of a family of six children, all of whom are living (in 1911), namely: John H.; George A.; Mary, wife of H. Ritter; Rose, wife of Roy Lowe; Henry, who is unmarried; and Lizzie, who is at home.

John H. Kreuter was reared on the farm and had the usual experiences of the farmer's son, attending the district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. He was not drawn to the great basic industry sufficiently to choose to make it his own, and at about the age of sixteen years he secured a clerkship in a store at very small wages, the business man by whom he was employed being Henry Trares. He remained with Mr. Trares until he became twenty-one and upon the occasion of the attainment of his majority he located in Livingston, where for about a year and a half he worked at Mine No. 1. He saved his earnings, being by nature thrifty and a good manager, and in 1904 he established a meat market, which has since developed into a general store and meat market. This has proved most successful and Mr. Kreuter is one of the most prominent young business men of the place.

In 1904 Mr. Kreuter laid the foundation of an independent household by his marriage to Lillian Hiedkamp, of Staunton, Illinois, a young woman born in Olive township, in January, 1880. Their two small sons are Delmer and Melvin, aged six and three years, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Kreuter are valued members of the Lutheran church, to whose support and

to whose campaigns for good they give their heartiest co-operation. In politics he is an enthusiastic Democrat and holds the position of one of the trustees of Livingston.

F. M. HAUSKINS. On Christmas day of the year 1837 F. M. Hauskins was born in St. Clair county, Illinois. His father was a native of this state, too, but his mother, Elvira Lawrence, came with her parents from North Carolina in the early days and settled in the county where the subject of this review was born. When Lucian and Elvira Hauskins set up housekeeping in Illinois there were no roads and game was plentiful. It was easier to get venison than than beefsteak at the present. Mr. Hauskins was the owner of a coal mine on the Mississippi river, which supplied the town of St. Louis with fuel, in part. The coal was hauled into the city by ox teams and a ferry was the means of crossing the river. Mr. Hauskins was once offered two acres of ground in St. Louis where the court house now stands in exchange for his yoke of oxen. He unhesitatingly refused such a manifestly poor bargain, saying that he wasn't going to be fooled out of his oxen.

There were six children in the family of Lucian and Elvira Hauskins: Ivin, Elizabeth, James, Allen, William and F. M. The latter and James are the only ones now living. The children attended the subscription school of the pioneer days. The term was three months in duration and the teacher was paid by the parents of his pupils. The school house was a log structure, but so were the homes of the pupils. Chimneys were constructed of split timber standing on end and mortared. It seems remarkable in contemplation that all our forebears were not burned.

Lucian Hauskins died at the age of fifty-five and F. M., who had stayed with him helping on the farm until his death, continued to reside at home and to care for his mother in her widowhood. In 1864 he was married to Margaret Welch, born in 1838 in Dilltown, county Louth, Ireland. She came to America at the age of eighteen, with some friends. After his marriage Mr. Hauskins still remained at home for a time but later the young couple moved to Ellengrove, where he purchased fifty acres of his father's land and built a log cabin.

Five children were born of the union of F. M. and Margaret Hauskins: John H., Charles F., Alice A., Margaret A. and Mary Elizabeth. From Ellengrove Mr. Hauskins and his family moved to Alhambra, where he purchased one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land

southwest of Kaufman about three and a half miles. The untiring industry of the owners effected rapid improvement of the place and the lively young folk made the home a centre for merry doings.

In 1896 Mrs. Hauskins succumbed to the effects of a prolonged illness and passed away on May 12, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight. She was a member of the Catholic church and brought up her children in that faith. She fulfilled all the duties of a loving and devoted wife and mother and her death deprived a large circle of a valued friend.

Mr. Hauskins is still on his farm, but his sons relieve him of much of the responsibility of the place. They are successful farmers and their fields show the application of the principles of agriculture to its practice. The daughters attend to the housekeeping, with Miss Alice as manager, and the father, who used to drive his little folk to school when the weather was bad, now enjoys the ministrations of that devoted family, having prospered in his work and having won the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

REV. CHARLES A. O'REILLY, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Edwardsville, has faithfully served this parish since October, 1893. Catholic services in Edwardsville were first regularly instituted about 1843, and in 1847 the frame house of worship on Main street was built. In the earlier years there were frequent changes of pastors. In 1889, under the pastorate of Father Daw, the building on Main street was torn down and the site changed to Park street, where the present modern brick church was erected in 1890. Father Daw was succeeded by Rev. T. M. Connolly, and the latter by Father O'Reilly.

Under Father O'Reilly's administration, St. Mary's has become one of the best parishes of this diocese. Its membership has increased to ninety-eight families, with eighty Sunday-school children. Many improvements have been made. The heavy debt which burdened the parish for a number of years after the erection of the new church has been liquidated and the church has become an efficient instrument in performing its spiritual and benevolent purposes. A fine pipe organ is one of the features of its modern equipment.

Father O'Reilly was born at Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, May 29, 1867. His parents, Patrick and Ann (Lee) O'Reilly, were natives of Ireland, coming to this country when young, and were married in Deposit, New York. The father was a merchant and contractor in New

York city and is now living retired in Iowa. In politics he is a Democrat. The family of twelve children were as follows: Bernard J.; William J.; Rev. John A.; Patrick; Michael; High (I); Hugh (II); Mary, now Mrs. J. M. Meagher; Charles A.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. P. J. O'Connor; Peter and Richard.

Father O'Reilly began his education in the district school at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and was then a student for three years at St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1883 graduated from St. Ambrose College at Davenport. It may be well to add that the family had removed to Iowa from the Empire state at an early day, locating in Fort Dodge, where the father was identified with the building of railroads. His father is now a venerable gentleman, ninety years of age, and is one of the best known and best beloved citizens of Fort Dodge. He was born in county Cavan, Ireland, May 29, 1812, and came to this country in 1832.

Father O'Reilly's philosophical and theological studies were pursued at the Catholic University at Niagara Falls and on June 11, 1892, he was ordained. His first appointment was as a curate under Bishop Ryan at Alton, where he remained a year and three months, and during that time was chaplain of the Ursuline convent. He then came to Edwardsville. Prior to 1889 Father P. J. Smith, pastor of St. Mary's church at that time, established a church fund for the erection of a new church and the present handsome building is the result. It is now undergoing repairs and will be frescoed.

Nearly twenty years of service at Edwardsville have made Father O'Reilly one of the influential citizens. Among his congregation his character and personality have made him a beloved pastor and friend, and citizens of all creeds esteem him for his zealous work and public-spirited attitude towards all movement for the general good.

**FRANK M. CAUGER.** As a successful business man and a public-spirited official Frank M. Cauger's career has been closely identified with the best interests of Granite City for nearly twenty years, through practically all the years that Granite City has had importance as a center of population and industry.

Mr. Cauger was born in Miami county, Indiana, in 1853, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Snyder) Cauger. His father, who was born in Carlyle, Pennsylvania, in 1809, belonged to an old family of the state, and his grandfather on the maternal side laid out the town of Little York, Pennsylvania. Sarah (Sny-

der) Cauger was a native of Trenton, New Jersey. Frank M. had the following brothers and sisters: Sophia, James, Hannah, Charles, Laura and Belle. Jacob Cauger was a farmer of Miami county, Indiana, and later a manufacturer of sash and doors in Peru. In the latter city the children received their education, and there Frank M. grew to manhood and as a basis of his business career learned the trade of a tinner.

On the 31st of January, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Rose B. Lewark, whose capacity as a home maker and ability and energy in business have been the largest factors in their subsequent success. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, a daughter of John and Nancy (Loughery) Lewark, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cauger had one sister, Emma. Both were educated at Wabash, Indiana, and Mrs. Cauger was also a student in the State Normal at Terre Haute, after which she was engaged in teaching in Wabash county until her marriage. Their wedded life was begun at Peru, where Mr. Cauger followed his trade for eight years. After a brief period of residence in Nebraska they returned to Peru and made that their home five years longer. In January, 1894, they took up their residence at Granite City, which was then one of the small towns of Madison county and just beginning to expand as an industrial center. Towards the end of Cleveland's second administration Dr. J. S. Chase, then postmaster of Granite City, appointed Mr. Cauger and wife as his deputies in charge of the office, and with the beginning of the McKinley administration Mr. Cauger received appointment as postmaster, with his wife as assistant. He served until 1908, and his wife continued in charge of the postoffice when he took up work for James A. Rose, secretary of state. He later was appointed the first collector on the new McKinley Bridge, but soon resigned and has since engaged in the mercantile business in Granite City, being one of the successful and popular tradesmen of this locality.

Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cauger, under whose care and direction they were trained to usefulness and were educated in the schools of Peru and Granite City and are now independent business men. Arthur V., the older, a resident of Kansas City and is proprietor of the Kansas City Slide Company. He married Miss Nina Deardorff, of Granite City, and they have two children,

Helen and Louise. F. Garfield, the younger son, is employed in the great steel plant at Gary, Indiana. He married Miss Marietta Brown, of Nashville, Illinois, and they have two sons, Marion and Edward.

Mr. Cauger and wife are members of the Christian church of Granite City. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, and he is one of the influential men of the party in this part of Madison county. As a citizen he has always been among the first to encourage and support those larger undertakings and movements which enrich the community life and make for progress. He and his wife are among the most popular residents of Granite City, and they have worked together in the public service and private business affairs through which they have won success. Mrs. Cauger is a fine example of the modern woman who has succeeded in combining the practical interests of the business world with the tasks and responsibilities of home management.

**CHRIST F. SCHROEDER.** Glen Carbon is a cosmopolitan village. It is a place in which true merit and ability in any line will surely be appreciated and rewarded. It has drawn its inhabitants from all over the United States and from different parts of the Old Country. Perhaps there are no foreigners who make better American citizens than the Germans. They are industrious to a fault. They are honest and enterprising. They are ambitious and capable. Christ F. Schroeder, the well known merchant in Glen Carbon, is possessed of all of these characteristics and a great many more that go to make up success. He has made his life happy and useful. He has given of his best, and the value of a man's work is gauged by how well he performs it. His present prominent position is an indication of his efficiency.

He was born in Germany, February 10, 1861. His father, Anton Schroeder was a wagon maker in Germany. He married Caroline Taple, but soon after his marriage they made up their minds to come to America, as soon as they could get together enough money. They tried to save, but it was very difficult; wages were low and babies kept coming and adding to his expenses. In 1870 he decided to cross the ocean alone and make a home for his family, while they stayed with their friends in Germany. He landed at New Orleans and came up the river to St. Louis, Missouri, but did not stay there. He went to Prairie Town, Illinois, and soon found work

He knew his business thoroughly and in the course of a year he had enough money to send to his family to pay their expenses to America and across the continent. In 1871 his family joined him in Prairie Town, Illinois. They lived there for several years and in 1880 they came to Edwardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder had nine children, some born in Germany and some in this country. There are six living at the present time (1911): Christ, Charles, Ernest, Anton, Louise, and Lena. Mr. Schroeder and all of his children are living at Edwardsville, but the wife and mother died in 1907, having lived long enough to see all of her six children grow up and become noble men and women, all with a feeling of thankfulness for the mother at whose knee they learned lessons which have stayed with them in all their later years.

Christ, the eldest of the nine children, was nine years old when he came to America with his mother and little brothers and sisters. He remembers his German home, but vaguely. He went to school there for a short time and then had to leave when the family came to the States. He was unable to speak the American language and was at an age when he felt diffident about going to school amongst boys whose tongue he could not speak; the result was that his education was very much neglected and most of what he knows to-day has been learned through his observation and his reading. He is, however, a well-informed man and possesses a mind of great intelligence. When he was twenty-one years of age he learned the butcher trade at Edwardsville and for several years he worked for others. In 1891 he went into business at Glen Carbon and since that time has been very successful, the firm now being known as Schroeder Brothers. He has made money at almost everything he has undertaken. He owns one hundred and eighty acres of land in Missouri and he has cultivated it so well that it is very productive. He is a director of the Citizens State & Trust Bank at Edwardsville, Illinois, and he has other interests in the county.

On April 24, 1884, he married Anna Castien, a native of Bunker Hill, Illinois, where she was educated in the public schools. Nine children have been born to this union, all of whom are living: Ed, Emma, Laura, Mary, Albert, Anna, Mildred, Freda and Walter. Mr. Schroeder is happy in the midst of his large family and he is fortunate in that he has the means to give them the advantage of

a good education. He realizes that education is a capital which every man or woman must have in order to succeed. If he cannot get it in school, he must do so in later years and in other ways.

Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Glen Carbon and was one of the charter members. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never taken any very active part. He is, however, intensely interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his foster country and does all that he can for the good of Madison county. He is absolutely honest and upright in all of his dealings. All that he has gained has been obtained by means of square deals and he has employed no means but his own natural good business abilities to gain his present prominent position in the community. He and his family attend the Brockmeyer Evangelical church and are very loyal supporters of the different undertakings of this church. Indeed every worthy cause finds a friend in Mr. Schroeder and he delights in helping along any good work.

FRANK VORWALD, a retired farmer, was born in Madison county in 1856. His parents, Casper and Katy Buckwinkle Vorwald, were pioneers in the county, coming from Germany in the '40's and being wedded in this country. They shared the sometimes trying experiences that are the lot of those who settle new countries and they were of those who have the steadfastness and the industry to reap the rewards of those who hew down the prime forests and break the virgin soil. Frank Vorwald was one of a family of nine children, whose names were Ferdinand, Frank, John, Henry, Lizzie, Anna, Mary, Margaret and Casper.

After finishing his course in the district school Frank attended the parochial school in St. Louis, where he was confirmed. Until the age of twenty-three he assisted his father at home and then decided to start out for himself. He and a friend of his, whose name was Fred Leders, rented a farm together. They were their own housekeepers for the three years during which they farmed in partnership, and whatever may be said of the housekeeping, the farming was a decided success. Mr. Leders became one of the prosperous and wealthy citizens of the state also.

In 1884 Mr. Vorwald was married to Miss Frances Zellermann, whose parents, like his own, had immigrated from Germany in the early days of the county's history. There were four daughters and one son in the fam-

ily of Joseph and Margaret Solgenschneider Zellermann. They all received their education in the German parochial school of Alton. August was the brother's name and the sisters of Mrs. Vorwald were called Lizzie, Mary, and Anna. A rented farm of fifty-five acres was the first home of Mr. and Mrs. Vorwald. This was in Nameoki township, where Granite City now stands. The young people were not afraid of a humble beginning, for they had the example of their parents, who had worked for five dollars a month at the beginning of their career, and had acquired two hundred and eighty acres of fine land by dint of prudence and hard work. They set to work to emulate this inspiring example.

There were eleven children born to them, three of whom died in infancy. Four sons and four daughters grew to maturity. These are Anna, Mary, Frances, Celia, Bernard, Henry, Joseph and Frank. They attended the same school as their father did, the Detering public school, and supplemented the course there by one in the German Parochial school of Granite City. They were thus trained to the use of both the German and the English languages. The parents prospered in their undertakings and in five years were able to buy the farm they had rented. Their children, too, have inherited the qualities of industry which have brought their parents such success. Bernard is at present renting the farm of his uncle Ferdinand, and his sister Anna is acting as his housekeeper. Frances is learning the millinery trade in St. Louis and Henry is employed as inspector in the steel foundry in Granite City. The other children are at home with their parents.

In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Vorwald decided to give up the active management of their farm and to move into the city. Accordingly, they came to Granite City and took up their residence at 2225 D street and here they are planning to take life easy and to enjoy the competence they have attained.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vorwald are members of St. Joseph's Catholic church of Granite City and liberal contributors to it. Mr. Vorwald is one of the trustees of the institution. Politically he belongs to the Democratic party. For twelve years he filled the position of school director and showed himself truly interested in the advancement of the cause of public education, commending himself to the entire community by his faithful devotion to its interests. He is also a director in the Granite City Trust and Savings Bank, in



which he is a stockholder. Like the most of our best citizens, his success is of his own making and has therefore been a real contribution to the progress of the country.

AUGUSTA KAUFMAN. The richest heritage of a state is the lofty character of its citizens, and in the treasury of lives of golden deeds Illinois has no fairer gem than the career of Augusta Kaufman. "To visit the widows and the fatherless in their affliction" is defined by the Apostle as "pure religion and undefiled," and in such ministrations Augusta Kaufman has spent her time and her strength.

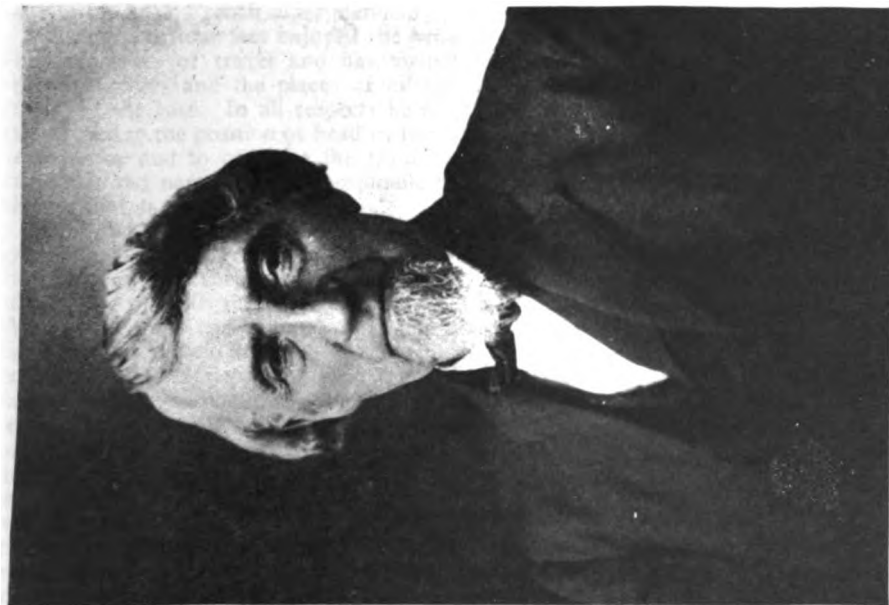
She is a daughter of Gustav Kaufman, of Germany, and Mary Jehle Kaufman, born in St. Louis, Missouri. Augusta Kaufman grew up in the happy companionship of her two sisters and three brothers. The parents were married in 1859, when Mary Jehle was nineteen and her husband seven years older. They were people of industry and foresight and these qualities were rewarded by material prosperity. Beginning with an eighty acre farm, they acquired a thousand acres by work and good management. Mr. Kaufman was one of the most enterprising farmers of Madison county and his varied activities brought him into contact with all the prominent men of the county. The town of Kaufman was named in his honor by the railroad company. Gustav and Mary Kaufman were privileged to spend a long and useful life together, surrounded by their children and enjoying the competence their industry had won for them. Their home was often the scene of joyful gatherings when the boys and girls were at home and it was hallowed, too, by their sorrows. On March 21, 1905, after a lingering illness, the mother, Mary Kaufman, devoted wife and mother as well as helpful neighbor, was laid to rest. The number to whom her loss was a personal grief was a large one, but it was her husband on whom the blow fell heaviest. During the five years which he survived his life's companion, he never ceased to feel the pain of bereavement until he was laid at her side in the churchyard of Marine, on January 25, 1910. He was a man whose work counted for much in the community and whose kindness was even more of value.

It was Augusta Kaufman whose presence cheered her parents in the last years of their lives. It was her thoughtfulness which anticipated their every wish and lightened their burdens and it was her love which smoothed the path to its very end and eased them to their final rest.

Augusta Kaufman seems to have been called to the noble work of a "ministering spirit." When her sister Bertha was made a widow by the sudden death of her husband, Robert Herman, who was killed by a boiler explosion in his grain elevator at Kaufman, Augusta left her home and remained seven years with her bereaved sister, to whom her helpful presence was a solace and an inspiration.

Another instance of her generous kindness is her care of an aged German who had been an employe in her father's family for over forty years. Ignatz Oenckhaus became broken in health and dependent in 1911, at the age of seventy-five. It was suggested that he be sent to some charitable institution, but this Miss Kaufman, with characteristic benevolence, refused to allow. It was no part of her idea that a servant of her family should be cared for by strangers. His place, to her mind, was in her father's house, and she herself attended to him. Her care elicited constant expressions of gratitude from the pensioner of her bounty, who did not cease to tell how blessed he was to find in a place far from his fatherland and kindred one who recognized in him a child of the Father of us all, and who was to him a veritable ministering angel. The wish of the great writer, George Eliot, seems fulfilled in the life of Augusta Kaufman, "May I reach that purest heaven; be to some other soul the cup of strength in some strong agony." On October 14, 1911, Ignatz Oenckhaus, after an illness of six months, entered into rest. The funeral services were conducted at the Kaufman home, the Kaufman sons acting as pall-bearers. Numerous beautiful floral offerings attested the sympathy of friends and neighbors. Thus in the land of his adoption he received the kindest attention and care that loving hands could bestow.

George Kaufman, who is to be the owner of the Kaufman home, fitted himself for a business career in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at St. Louis in 1907 and 1908. With this equipment he entered the service of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company as a telegraph operator. While in this position he did an extensive business in buying and shipping grain at Kaufman. He was also at that time a member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, from 1901 to 1907. In August, 1907, he resigned his position with the Clover Leaf Railway and entered the employ of the Big Four as opera-



**GUSTAVE ADOLPHUS KAUFMAN**

BORN APRIL 20, 1833

DIED JANUARY 22, 1910



**MARY JEHL KAUFMAN**

BORN JANUARY 1, 1840

DIED MARCH 21, 1905



tor, his headquarters being at Mattoon, Illinois, with J. M. French superintendent.

George Kaufman has enjoyed the broadening influences of travel and has visited the principal cities and the places of historic interest in the east. In all respects he is fitted to succeed to the position of head of the Kaufman home and to continue the traditions of that honored name, both as hospitable householder and as a man of business.

Since the death of their parents, George and Augusta Kaufman have continued to live on the place where they were born and where they grew up with the other children, Albert, William, Bertha and Amanda. In the home where every flower and tree is eloquent as a reminder of the departed ones, the brother and sister live, serene in the companionship of each other and honored by the esteem of the entire community. George Kaufman feels himself fortunate in having the companionship of his sister, a woman who could not be spoiled by the indulgences which are the portion of daughters of wealthy men. Hers is a nature too rich to be warped by the gifts of riches and in the great day when the books are opened there will surely be written in the lettering which is more imperishable than gold the name, Augusta Kaufman.

LEMUEL A. COOK. Possessing much financial ability and excellent business judgment and tact, Lemuel A. Cook is rendering appreciated service as cashier of the First National Bank of Madison, Illinois. This bank was organized in 1906, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and now has the following named gentlemen as officers: Frank Troeckler, president; C. F. Good, vice-president; and L. A. Cook, cashier.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Cook was born in Calloway county, October 17, 1868, a son of Edward and Susan (Lassiter) Cook, natives of the same county. The father was a farmer by occupation, cultivating the soil successfully. The mother died in 1902.

Brought up on the home farm, Lemuel A. Cook assisted in its management during his early manhood, making a specialty of raising tobacco. Not content with rural life, he found employment in the woolen mills at Mayfield, Kentucky, where he remained for ten years. Going from there to Saint Louis, Missouri, he was similarly employed in that city until 1905, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Iron-ton Bank, at Iron-ton, Missouri. Leaving that institution in 1909, Mr. Cook came to Madison, and has since served ac-

ceptably as cashier of the bank with which he is now associated.

He married, in 1895, Mattie Coffman, of Paris, Tennessee.

JULES PARIS. A highly respected and admirable citizen of Highland, Madison county, is Jules Paris, who was born in Colmar, Alsace, France in 1840 (since 1870 a province of Germany); the son of John Baptist and Jeanette Paris. The father was a lawyer and was of French descent. There were eight children in the family, Jules being the youngest in order of birth. They received an excellent education in the schools of France. At the age of sixteen young Jules decided to cross the Atlantic in search of the opportunity of which he had heard such good report, and he and his brother Louis Paris came to this country, taking up their residence in the city of St. Louis. Louis was engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business. Jules remained in America the first time for two years, learning the language and customs, and then returned home on a visit. He stayed for several years in his native country and there fell in love with a young girl, Miss Fanny Baudinot, of Mulhouse, Alsace, whom he wished to marry. There was an obstacle to their union, however, for she had been reared a Protestant and Jules, a Catholic, and the rules of the church prevented such a marriage. Their love was stronger than church and creed and they crossed the sea and in 1866 were married in this country. Their union was solemnized in St. Louis, where Jules was bookkeeper for his brother. He remained thus engaged until March, 1871, when he and his wife with their modest savings came to Highland and purchased ten acres, upon which they erected a brick house. The land was advantageously situated and the price paid for it was nine hundred dollars. Upon this pleasant homestead they have expended much care and money to improve and beautify it, the love of home being characteristic of their race.

In 1877 Mr. Paris found his circumstances good enough to enable him to purchase the forty-six acres adjoining his home place and in 1880 he came into possession of thirty-seven acres more lying along beautiful Park avenue, which land was later laid out in fine lots and proved a most profitable investment. Mr. Paris has been proved a good manager and an industrious and progressive citizen, and his success has been the logical outcome of these qualifications. He resided in his first

home from 1871 to October 17, 1906, and then removed to a fine, attractive home on Park avenue, in which to spend the remainder of his days. He has had his share of adventures and experiences and knows what it is to be near death. While living in St. Louis a dread cholera epidemic broke out and Mr. Paris fell victim, at one time being so low with the scourge that the measure for his coffin was taken. He rallied, however, but was very weak and the doctor advised him to go to the country, which accounts for the fact that Madison county gained his citizenship. Here he regained his health in splendid fashion.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Paris were born five children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Matilda, Olga, Julius and Helen. They were educated in the public schools and have become good citizens. Matilda married August Haubach, proprietor of a Chicago jewelry store, his residence being on LaSalle street. Olga first married Peter Flynn, and by that union is the mother of two daughters, Lora and Eva. Mr. Flynn was killed in a street car accident in St. Louis in 1903 and his widow married Elmer Blaydes, inspector of the Laclede Gas Light Company and residing in St. Louis. Lora Flynn married Walter Niehaus, of St. Louis, and their little boy is Mr. Paris' only great-grandchild. Helen Paris married Robert Kaufmann, a farmer residing near Trenton, Illinois, and their two children are Pearl and Julius. Julius B. Paris is a resident of St. Louis and is assistant physician in the Paris Medical Laboratory, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Paris has seen many changes and much improvement in his country and has assisted in bringing about much of this, and he has the satisfaction of seeing his children grow into useful citizens. He was reared in the Catholic church, the family being devout and the mother being sponsor of bells in her church, and having the honor of her name being cast in the bells. This was at Walheim, her home town, the name having the pleasant meaning of Valley Home. The old stone mansion in which she was born still stands today in an excellent state of preservation. Its walls are three feet thick and the date of its erection, 1260, A. D., is chiseled in the stone over the door. The subject's nephew, Armand Zeller, justice of the peace of Highland, visited the old home place in 1910, and brought back to his uncle a fine collection of pictures, among them being the old house of his mother and the old church.

Mr. Paris has a wide circle of friends and admirers. With the atmosphere of "the land of liberty" he has breathed in freedom of thought and a width of judgment; he thinks and acts for himself and his only religion is the Golden Rule. Now retired, he enjoys the pleasures of his pleasant home and the esteem of his neighbors. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party and, although often solicited to accept public positions of trust, has always declined, fearing that his personal freedom might be restricted. His old homestead is now a part of Highland and one of its streets bears the name of Paris. He can look back over a well-spent life and has no regrets that he made America his home. As one of Madison county's admirable citizens he is well entitled to representation in this volume.

JOHN E. LEE, M. D. Travelers who cross from Missouri to Illinois on the great McKinley bridge are impressed, as soon as the cars reach terra firma for their outward journey through the Prairie state, with the busy scene of activity that surrounds them. The eastern approach of this great structure rests in the historic city of Venice, like the other Venice of historic note, looks out upon the waters. With the American Venice, however, the dimpled Adriatic is replaced by the majestic "Father of Waters," the mighty Mississippi, on whose eastern bank the city is laid out. This bustling, thriving community can not expect that any municipal ills may linger long, for it has chosen as its chief executive a physician. Doctor John E. Lee was in 1911 elected mayor of the city, and at once took the reins of office with a firm grasp that betokened good for the community.

Dr. Lee is the youngest Mayor but one in the county, being distanced for that distinction by a margin of four months by his neighbor executive, Mayor F. A. Garesche, of Madison. He was born in August, 1875, in Hancock county, Illinois, his father, Patrick Lee, being a pioneer settler of that county who there engaged prosperously in the pursuit of agriculture up to the time of his death, in 1906. He married Bridget Dunn, who is now a resident of La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois. The son, John E. Lee, was reared on the home farm, and there received excellent educational advantages. After being graduated from the local high school he attended the Bushnell Normal School. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, whence

he was graduated with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of M. D.

Selecting Venice as the field for his practice, Dr. Lee opened an office there soon after his graduation, and in the pursuit of his calling met with eminent success, his natural talents and acquired knowledge and skill winning for him a large and remunerative practice. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, and follows closely the workings of the state and national associations. For four years he served as county physician of Madison county.

The doctor's interest in the general affairs of his city is evidenced by his selection as mayor. In business and financial affairs he is a close observer and an active participant. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Madison, and in his varied capacities is esteemed as a live, wide-awake and progressive citizen. His social affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of America.

**EDWARD CHESTER PARSONS.** A good citizen, well and favorably known in Granite City, which has long been the scene of his activities, is Edward Chester Parsons, proprietor of the White Kitchen, a pioneer and a soldier of the Civil war, being, in fact, one of the youngest veterans of the war between the states. Mr. Parsons was born at White's Corners, Erie county, New York, in 1847, and is the son of Chester and Cornelia (Smith) Parsons, natives of the Empire state. The father, a millwright and cloth dresser, was born in Moravia, New York, the son of Warren Parsons, a miller. Warren Parsons was a public-spirited man and for years was sheriff, in the days when the laws were enforced with what would now be considered frightful severity. While in the discharge of his official duties he saw a man in Auburn, New York, flogged to death, which so aroused him that he gathered the sheriffs and prominent men together and drew up a remonstrance against public flogging. He was chairman of the committee which drew up resolutions against such mode of punishment, the same being presented to the New York legislature, with the result that flogging was abolished. The children born to Chester Parsons and his good wife were Elizabeth and Edward, Amanda and Julia, the two latter deceased and laid to rest beside their parents at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The children obtained their education in the schools of Ann Arbor, Michigan, their parents

having removed there from the east when Edward was six years of age.

Edward Chester was a high-spirited and patriotic young fellow, who believed that the integrity of the Union should be preserved at all costs. Although very young at the firing of the guns from Sumter, he determined to participate in the struggle and so ran away from home and enlisted, in Detroit, Michigan, in Company B, of the First Michigan Cavalry. The regiment soon went to the front, where it joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. At that engagement Mr. Parsons was taken prisoner and subsequently incarcerated in Libby, Andersonville, Danville and Blackshire prisons, for fourteen months enduring the horrors of Southern prison life. At Florence, on December 18, 1864, he was paroled, and in May, 1865, he crossed the plains with General Custer's men to fight the Indians. He was subsequently discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered the scouting service, being thus engaged for four years, during which time he was in command of that celebrated character, Buffalo Bill, and of Wild Bill, Rattlesnake Pete, Barkhorse Joe, Red Larry, Bill Stanley and other famous American scouts. The scouting service consisted chiefly in protecting the settlers and immigrant trains and quieting the outbreaks of the Indians. Although young, it is probable that few young Americans had had his share of adventure, or had seen as much of this country of ours. When his scouting service was over he removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi river and exchanged the musket for the meeker implements of a professional cook. He engaged in that business on the Father of Waters and then on the Great Lakes.

In 1877 Mr. Parsons laid the foundations of a happy married life by his union with Miss Emma C. Cochran, an estimable young woman of Peoria, Illinois, born in 1853, to Roswell and Mary Cochran. The father's occupation was that of a farmer and the children of the household were Roswell, Frederick, Edward, Anna, Laura and Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons began their married life at Galesburg, Illinois, and from that place removed to Quincy, and subsequently to Kansas City, to Manhattan, Kansas, and to Denver and Georgetown, Colorado, then back to Peoria, then to Kansas City, then to Birdsport, Missouri, thence to Columbus, Ken-

tucky, and then to Granite City, where they have ever since maintained their residence. At the end of these periprinations Mr. Parsons found the "wanderlust" (as the Germans call it) fully appeased. In some of the places mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Parsons conducted restaurants and the former was for a time employed as captain of the sailing-crew of the Government U. S. Construction Works, which plied the waters of the Mississippi.

Into the home of the subject and his wife were born the following children: Emma, Mary A., Chester F., Warren E., Roswell C. and Eliza. They were educated in the lower and higher departments of the Granite City schools. Emma, now deceased, became the wife of Michael Jacobs, a plumber of Granite City, and became the mother of one child, Elizabeth. Mary married Fredrick Eggle, of Granite City, foreman of the rolling mill, and of their children two died in infancy, Edward, Clarence, Iola, Frederic and Bertha surviving. Chester, employed as craneman, married Agnes Luden, and they reside at Gary, Indiana, and they have a daughter, Irene. Warren, also a craneman, married Margaret Baress, and they have a daughter, Alice. Roswell Parsons, aged eighteen, has followed in his soldier father's footsteps and is on the cruiser Helena, of the United States fleet, on the Asiatic station. He is an enthusiastic sailor in Uncle Sam's navy. Eliza died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, like their forebears, are members of the Episcopal church. The head of the house has numerous fraternal relations, he being a member and a past chief of the Tribe of Ben Hur, of which Mrs. Parsons is also a member, and he is a member of the Moose and the Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. Although not a Mason himself, he has in his possession, nicely framed, a Masonic apron of white silk which is one hundred and four years old. This was worn by his grandfather, Warren Parsons, at Auburn, New York.

Mr. Parsons located in Granite City in 1893, when the place boasted but ten houses. His first work here consisted in laying water pipe. In 1894 he organized the fire department and in 1895 he was elected its chief. He was head watchman at the stamping works, from 1894 to 1903, when he resigned and since then he has engaged in the restaurant business. His business methods have been so fair and honest as to gain him the confidence of the community, and his life has been so

closely connected with the history of Granite City that without chronicling his biography this Centennial History would be indeed incomplete. The home of the subject and his wife at Nineteenth and State streets is a hospitable abode and has been the scene of many happy gatherings. In politics he is a Republican and he renders loyal allegiance to the flag under which he did service for some of the best years of his life.

CHARLES R. KISER, M. D. Some men are endowed with ubiquitous qualities which enable them to exercise their talents in widely diverse channels of activity, but few have the strength, energy and indomitable will coupled with the acquired science to follow each of these lines successfully and rise to promise through each route. In the southwestern portion of Madison county, where cities have grown up so thickly that their boundary lines are coincident, Dr. Charles R. Kiser, of Madison, is known as such a man, for he is not only distinguished in the practice of the noble profession of medicine, but is markedly successful in finance and business.

Inheriting from his father business and mechanical genius, Charles R. Kiser was given a superb classical education on which to rear such superstructure as his tastes directed, and which would serve as firm foundation for whatever lines of endeavor he might decide upon. He was born in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, November 7, 1866, a son of Henry H. and Mary Ann (Rohrer) Kiser. His father was noted as a manufacturer of operative machinery, gasoline engines, stationary engines, and centrifugal pumps being his specialty. He carried on a substantial business in Ohio, but is now living retired in Dayton, Ohio. The mother is also living.

The preliminary education of Charles R. Kiser was acquired in the public schools of Dayton, and he subsequently entered the Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, where he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1892. In 1895 he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, located at Cincinnati, and spent the following year as interne in a Cincinnati hospital. Beginning the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. Kiser remained in that city until February, 1898, when he located in Madison, Illinois, which has since been his home. There he built up a practice that is extensive and highly remunerative, his professional skill and ability being widely known and appreciated. He is a member and was president of the East Side Medical Asso-

ciation, a member of the Madison County Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

The Doctor was one of the prime movers in the organizing of the Tri-City State Bank, and is its president. The institution is located directly across Madison avenue from the Doctor's office and residence, and is one of the most thriving and substantial financial bulwarks of that part of the county. The Doctor is officially connected with other enterprises of note and his good offices may always be depended upon in connection with anything that promises for the good of his home city or county. Dr. Kiser was married in St. Louis, to Nora M. Taylor, and they have one child, Helen Louise Kiser. The Doctor belongs to Triple Lodge, No. 835, A. F. & A. M. at Venice, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with Mississippi Valley Consistory at East St. Louis, and a member of Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has a taste for Masonic work and participates in conferring the degrees of the Scottish Rite at the semi-annual reunions. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is surgeon for Alton, Granite & St. Louis Traction Company and assistant surgeon for the Illinois Traction Railway Company, and is president of the local Building & Loan Association of Madison, Illinois.

**CHRISTIAN AHRENS.** On the first of June of the year 1857 there arrived in St. Louis a family of seven, three daughters and two sons with their parents. They were not only new comers to the city, but to the country as well, as they had just arrived from Germany. Christian and Christina Whitta Ahrens came to Madison county and settled near Worden. The parents' hopes of a competence and a good education for their younger children were destined not to be fulfilled, for in less than a year both of them had succumbed to the ravages of the unaccustomed climate and were buried in the land where they had hoped to gain so much.

Christian Ahrens was but fourteen years of age when he was thus left homeless, and he and his sister Dora came to Venice township and there obtained work of the farmers. Hard work was not the exception at that time, but the rule, and so the young orphans did not consider their lot particularly sorry. The country was new and nearly everyone was poor—certainly all were, when measured

by our present standards of comfort. Ten years after coming to America Christian Ahrens established his own home, with Minnie Meyer Ahrens as its mistress. Mrs. Ahrens was a widow previous to her marriage to Mr. Ahrens and by her union with him was the mother of six children. Four of these lived past the period of infancy, Dora, Lewis, Lena and William.

In 1879, after he had been married for twelve years, Mr. Ahrens purchased a hundred acres of land in Venice township and resided upon it until 1892, when he sold it to Mr. Niedringhaus. Granite City now stands upon the ground which Mr. Ahrens tilled for a dozen odd years. When he disposed of the Venice township property he bought another place near by, in Edwardsville township, and this he farmed with the same energy which had enabled him to achieve his former success. After a year on the new farm Mr. Ahrens left it in charge of his son Louis and he and his wife moved to Edwardsville. The boy was like his father, a successful agriculturist, and his parents had no cause to regret entrusting him with the management of the place. He married Miss Dolly Moody, and they are the parents of five children: Christian, Lottie, Della, Louise and August.

The other children, too, have grown up, and since finishing school in Granite City have taken up their work in life. William is employed in the flour mill of Edwardsville. His wife was formerly Miss Kate Diebolt, and they have two children, Mildred and Edward. The girls, Lena and Dora, are both married, the former to Mr. William Smith, a member of the firm of the Edwardsville Dry Goods Company, and the latter to Charles Hess, a farmer of this county. There are two children in the Hess family, Della and Christian. Mrs. Smith has three children, Alvin, Wilma and Augusta.

In 1903 Mrs. Ahrens passed to the other life, leaving an enviable record as a friend, a wife and a mother. Two years later Mr. Ahrens wedded Mrs. Christina Ruwisch. She was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1847, and by her first marriage was the mother of six children. These are: Mrs. Edward Streiber, of Granite City; Mrs. Fritz Kinneman, of St. Louis; Mrs. William Kneuffing, of Granite City; Henry Ruwisch, a retired farmer of Nameoki township; George Ruwisch, also a farmer, living on the home place; and Otto, who resides in East Alton, where he is employed by the Cartridge Manufacturing Com-



pany. It was Mr. Ruwisch who gave to the church at Nameoki the two acres of land upon which now stand the church, the parsonage and the school. Mrs. Ahrens still maintains her membership in the Ladies' Aid Society of the Nameoki German Evangelical church, although she and her husband are affiliated with the Granite City church of that denomination.

Although in matters of general policy Mr. Ahrens is a Republican, he is by no means strictly a party man, as he believes in supporting the principles and so votes for the man who will best carry out the will of the people. He himself has served a number of terms as school director and also as highway commissioner, and in both offices commended himself to his constituency. The hardships which have fallen to his lot have not made him morose nor pessimistic. He has come up through the hard school of experience with the ability to enjoy a hearty laugh and a fondness for the humorous aspects of life, which is a priceless asset, bringing, as it does, so much of cheer to his fellow men. Since his second marriage Granite City has been the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens, and in his pleasant home at 2240 Washington avenue, Mr. Ahrens and his wife live, surrounded by the friends who are attracted to them by his genial large heartedness and by the many admirable womanly virtues which Mrs. Ahrens possesses. The boy who started to work for three dollars a month has attained worldly success, and that by the qualities which are an honor alike to their possessor and to the commonwealth of which he is a citizen.

OSCAR JOSEPH GWYNN, M. D. The life of the physician and surgeon in these modern days is one of unceasing activity. Modern methods and the high speed with which civilization pursues its relentless way makes demands upon the time and energy of the physician greater, perhaps, than upon men in any other profession. The extent to which specialization is pushed, the deep study required to keep abreast of the discoveries of the age and the everlasting call of the suffering public all combine to sap the vitality of the most rugged. But as the modern days are strenuous, so the modern man has something of power in his make-up which works best under pressure. Dr. Oscar Joseph Gwynn, of Granite City, Illinois, is a man well equipped to handle the responsibilities of a high medical position, and at the same time he is one of the most public-spirited of citizens. The birth of this gentleman occurred at Brandywine, near

Baltimore, Maryland, May 6, 1868, his parents being William H. and Christina (Summers) Gwynn. William H. Gwynn was a prosperous southern planter, who cultivated extensive tracts of land and owned many slaves. He was a worthy man and one of no small prominence and at one time was a member of the state legislature of Maryland. Another important office held by him was that of Judge of the Orphans' Court. The subject's grandfather, Thomas Gwynn, was a southern planter and a colonel in the War of 1812.

All of Dr. Gwynn's ancestors were college bred men, most of whom were graduates of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The Gwynn family is of English extraction, and they settled in Maryland during the Colonial days under Lord Baltimore.

Dr. Gwynn was one of six brothers, namely: Thomas B.; Eugene S., who entered the Catholic priesthood and for years has been pastor of St. Cecelia's Church of Baltimore, whose handsome edifice he was largely instrumental in building; James D., a successful rancher of Nebraska; John F., a merchant located in Baltimore; Ignatius W., who was killed in a street-car accident at Kirkwood, Missouri, when thirty-eight years of age; and Oscar Joseph. There are also several sisters, all of whom are academy-bred ladies. The eldest married Henry L. Mudd, brother of Dr. Samuel Mudd, who lived twenty-five miles south of Washington, D. C., and who set Booth's leg after the assassination of President Lincoln. The youngest is a member of the Catholic Sisters, her religious name being Sister Concha and her present location being at Anderson, Indiana.

The elementary education of Dr. Gwynn was received at the grammar school at Brandywine, near Baltimore, and, like all his brothers, received a college education. Previous to that, however, when nineteen years of age, he received a government appointment to the weather bureau, or as it was then known, the signal corps, at Davenport, Iowa, and for two years during his residence there he read law, having at that time some thought of adopting as his own the legal profession. He also took a course in higher mathematics in Duncan School of that place. Subsequent to that he was sent by the government to Pike's Peak, Colorado, to establish a weather bureau station at that point, but after establishing the same he resigned and went to Washington, D. C., and at the age of twenty-four years entered George



*O. J. Gwynn, M.D.*



Washington's University and in the fall of 1892, having come to a definite determination as to his life work, he took up the study of medicine and was graduated with the honors of student achievement in the fall of 1896.

Dr. Gwynn began his professional career at Joplin, Missouri, where he remained several years, and then came on to Elsah, Jersey county, Illinois, where he remained for some nine months. At the termination of that period he took up his residence in Granite City, and here has ever since remained, becoming a useful factor in the life of the city. He is prominently identified with the profession, is past president of the East Side Medical Association of Granite City, and a member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. He subscribes to the articles of faith of the Republican party, to which he has been loyal since his earliest voting days. He was reared in the Catholic faith and is a valued member of St. Joseph's church, of Granite City. He is deeply and sincerely interested in the city of his adoption and is aligned with the progressive and altruistic.

Dr. Gwynn has recently erected a fine two-story brick building on Niedringhaus avenue, directly opposite the new government building, this being occupied by stores and offices.

**JOHN ZIMMERMAN.** Of John Zimmerman, of Saline, Illinois, it may be said that he never shirked an opportunity to help another and that through many years of upright and industrious life his name has come to stand for those stable qualities that we infer when we say his word is as good as his bond. John Zimmerman was born in Highland, Illinois, in the year 1844, the son of John and Barbara (Bardill) Zimmerman. His father was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and his mother of Graubinden, that country, and coming from the little republic that is always known as the home of European democracy, they brought with them their share of the Swiss valor and industry which has wrought prosperity from the very mountains that would have stood as an obstacle to any other people, and that spirit of independence that is the very heart of the Swiss nation.

John Zimmerman came first to Highland, Illinois, and was there employed in the brick yard. He and his wife became the parents of three children, Mary, Eliza and John the lat-

ter the immediate subject of this sketch. While the children were still young, John being only three years old and his sisters not much older, the cholera plague which prevailed in St. Louis throughout 1847 and 1848 extended to Highland. Many people were stricken with the terrible disease and among them John and Barbara Zimmerman, who died, leaving their three little ones orphans in the new country. After this sad event homes were found for the children, but among strangers, where, however, they grew up to be sturdy Swiss-Americans, never betraying the good name and inherent strength of character, their heritage from the parents who bore them. Both of the sisters married and settled in Marion county, Illinois. John, upon reaching manhood, was united in marriage, in January, 1869, to Miss Mary Lutewiller, who was born in Madison county, the daughter of Jacob and Louise Lutewiller. Their married happiness was of short duration, however, for Mrs. Zimmerman was called to her eternal reward in the following December, leaving one child, Marie. At that time Mr. Zimmerman was engaged in the butchering business.

In 1878 Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Beck, the attractive daughter of Anton and Theresa (Schneiper) Beck. Her parents were natives of Germany, who left the Fatherland at an early date and came to the United States to take advantage of the broader opportunities of the newer country. Besides Minnie, who became Mrs. John Zimmerman, they were the parents of Fritz, Robert, Theodore, Sophia and Theresa, all of whom were educated in the Conn and Saline schools.

After their marriage John and Minnie Zimmerman began their wedded life in Saline, and her happy talent for home making and his industry united to make their new life both successful and contented. In time nine children came to bless their home, namely: John, Robert, Emma, Theodore, Minnie, William, Leo, Edward and Anton. The parents, knowing that a good education is the best foundation for a life of efficiency and loyal citizenship, sent them all to school in Saline and at home instilled into them high principles and noble standards. John, the eldest, married Miss Anna Kraft and has since become the father of two children, Opal and Lorine. Like his father he follows the carpenter's trade and he does extensive work in St. Louis, where he and his family make their home. Minnie was united in marriage to A. L. Hitz, president of

the general merchandise store in Saline. Leo and Emma make their home in St. Louis. Leo is engaged in the carpentering business with his brother and Miss Emma is a stenographer for Reeves & Company, a machinery firm of St. Louis, in whose employ she has been for over five years. Anton, Albert and Robert passed away in infancy and the rest of Mr. Zimmerman's family remain beneath the father's roof tree.

The years of honest labor that marked the beginning of Mr. Zimmerman's career have their ample reward in the splendid home that he has established in Saline and whose improvement and beautification are now among the main interests of his life. It is interesting to note that in his work as a carpenter Mr. Zimmerman is responsible for many of the fine residences for which the neighborhood of Saline is well known. They stand an enduring monument to his industry and skill. In his trade Mr. Zimmerman is now assisted by his two sons, William and Edward, both skilled and reliable workmen, who, like their father, hold the confidence of all with whom they have ever dealt.

Although a broad-minded man and a supporter of any measure or man whose election means the greatest good to the greatest number, Mr. Zimmerman claims as his own the political party of Lincoln, McKinley and Taft. He has given public service as a school director and tax collector, and has been president of the town board of trustees. He was also at one time elected to the office of justice of the peace, but feeling that the press of private affairs was such that he could not conscientiously serve, he never took the oath of office and did not qualify.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are members of the German Lutheran church of Saline, and have always manifested their interest in its good works by a hearty support of all its undertakings.

It is a pleasure to note that the untiring industry, the kindly concern for the welfare of the community, and the unquestioned honesty have indeed won them the loyal affection and esteem of a large circle of friends and the general good will of the whole county.

AUGUST BRANDES. One of the oldest as well as one of the most eminent farmers of this section of the state is August Brandes, a German by birth but an American by choice, as he came to this country when he attained his majority and has for sixty-five years identified himself with the life of this com-

monwealth. He was born in 1825 and when he arrived in America, in 1846, he went directly to St. Louis, where his brother Herman had been for two years engaged in the dairy business. August first obtained employment on a steamboat and later worked on the street upon which the Union Depot now stands, receiving for his services the sum of three dollars per month and board. St. Louis was his home for several years and he passed through some trying experiences there. He was in the city at the time of the terrible cholera plague, when the town lost nearly half of its population. At another time the great fire occurred, when twenty-two steamboats took fire and one by one floated down the river in sheets of flame like fiery sails and burned to the water's edge. After a time Mr. Brandes obtained work on the farm of Mr. Barnsback, a wealthy German and one of the first immigrants to come from Germany to that part of the country.

In 1853 Mr. Brandes united his fortunes with those of Miss Dora Mueller. She died a few years later, leaving two daughters, Louisa and Emma, who now reside in St. Louis. Mr. Brandes married a second time. In 1861, on October 10, Christina Stauber, one of the ten children of Jacob and Martha Lange Stauber, became his wife and for half a century has been his devoted companion and helpmate. Mrs. Brandes was born in Germany, in 1835. She had two brothers and six sisters. Mr. Brandes had three brothers, Henry, William and Herman, and two sisters, Dora and Anna. His mother died when he was a boy. Mrs. Brandes, like her brothers and sisters, received her education in Germany. At the age of twenty-three she came to America, joining her two sisters and one brother, who had preceded her in seeking a home in America. She obtained work in her brother's home and continued to provide for herself until her marriage.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brandes took up their residence on the farm of one hundred and eighteen acres which he had previously purchased and which has ever since been their home, although its aspect has greatly changed in the fifty years. Where their comfortable dwelling now stands was then a log cabin of one room, with a kitchen "lean-to," built of boards standing on end. A single window supplied light and air. It was a humble home, but that was an age when luxuries—even conveniences—were not thought of for any but the wealthy, and the

young couple did not feel it a hardship to begin life in such surroundings. They did, however, with that pride of property which is one of the bulwarks of patriotism, set themselves to the improvement of their place and they spared no effort in this endeavor. The one hundred and eighteen acres grew to two hundred and fifty and all the excellent buildings were put up as a result of the thrift of Mr. Brandes and his capable wife. Five times they were driven from their home by the high water, and were compelled to stay a month at a time with their neighbors on the higher land. At one time the floods swept away four hundred bushels of corn and sixty-five hundred newly split rails. Such experiences were trying, but they did not daunt these young people, who merely began again where the subsiding waters left them, and have become successful and prosperous in the highest degree.

A family of six children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Brandes: August, Louie, Edward, Ernst, Ida and Rosa. Two of these died in infancy. The others were sent to the district school and later to the schools in St. Louis. They were all confirmed in the German Evangelical church of Nameoki. August Brandes married Carolina Meyer and became the proprietor of a hotel in Granite City. He died in 1908, leaving three children, Henry, Erhard and Blanche. Ida is Mrs. Harry Kinneman, whose husband is the proprietor of a grocery store on Illinois avenue in Granite City. Rosa is Mrs. Harry Milligan, of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Mabel.

Mr. and Mrs. Brandes are members of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, and Mr. Brandes is the only surviving member of the original band who organized that church, which he and his have always supported so loyally. Politically he is a Republican and he upholds his party with characteristic constancy. He has been called upon to serve as school director, school trustee and supervisor and has discharged the duties of these offices to the satisfaction of the entire community.

In 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Brandes decided to retire from their farm, and at that date they moved to Granite City, where they now reside. In October, 1911, they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary with sixty guests, who came to bring their congratulations and their good wishes. The guest of honor was Mrs. Henrietta Soechtig, who was bridesmaid at the Brandes wedding fifty years ago, being then seventeen years of age. The

words of the Golden Wedding Ceremony were spoken by Reverend John Plassman, of St. John's Evangelical church of Nameoki. Mr. Brandes received from the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows a diamond-studded gold medal in February, 1910, as a memento of the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation into the order. The years have been fruitful not only of material prosperity, but also of the lasting flowers of friendship and regard, and no couple in Madison county hold a higher place in the hearts of their fellow citizens.

GEORGE M. CHILDS. Prominent among the representative merchants of Madison county is George M. Childs, of Granite City, one of the founders of the well known firm of Childs & Anderson, of which he is now secretary and treasurer, the concern with which he is officially connected being one of the largest of the kind in this part of the state, handling each season an immense amount of goods, including furniture, carpets, shades and curtains. This firm was organized in 1902 by George M. Childs and Henry J. Anderson, and in July, 1908, was incorporated and capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars, the officers at the present time, in 1911, being as follows: J. C. Hughes, president; Henry J. Anderson, vice-president; and George M. Childs, secretary and treasurer.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Childs was born March 2, 1872, in Ashley, Pike county, a son of Frank A. and Sarah (Strothers) Childs, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Illinois, and of whom neither are now living. Acquiring the rudiments of his education in the common schools, George M. Childs subsequently took a commercial course of study at a business college in Sedalia, Missouri. Going then to St. Louis, Missouri, he was for twelve months employed as a clerk in the office of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company. In 1902 Mr. Childs located at Granite City, Illinois, and, in company with Henry J. Anderson, embarked in the furniture business, becoming senior member of the firm of Childs & Anderson, which, as above mentioned, was incorporated six years later. This firm, which occupies a building fifty by seventy-two feet, with two stories and a basement, carries a large and well selected stock of furniture, carpets, shades and curtains, and is doing a large and exceedingly remunerative business, its officers being men of good business ability, judgment and foresight.

Fraternally Mr. Childs is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of

the Order of Eagles; of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Moose.

**CHARLES D. MCCASLAND.** Among Madison county's well-known citizens is Charles D. McCasland, a real estate dealer, who is a native son of the state, his life story having begun at Morgan, on June 20, 1843. He is the son of James Harper and Jane (Hood) McCasland, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. Their children were as follows: Sarah; J. M.; W. A.; J. T.; Elizabeth; Lafayette, who died at the age of three; and Charles D. the subject of this review. The McCasland children obtained their education, which necessity made of a limited character, in the schools of Jacksonville, Illinois. As the children of a farmer in straitened circumstances, they attended only when the weather was too bad to engage in farm work and walked a distance of two miles and a half. They attended a subscription school.

Charles D. McCasland remained at home until the outbreak of the Civil war, when as a youth of nineteen years he enlisted at Jacksonville as a member of Company H, of the One Hundred and First Illinois Regiment, of which Joab Fannan was captain. The regiment went first to Cairo, and then marched to Hollow Springs, Mississippi, and in an engagement there six companies were captured, there remaining but four to fall back to Coldwater and there make a brave stand with the Thirty-second Illinois. The Federals, who had four companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry, were ordered to lie down in a hollow and to charge and fire upon the advance of the Rebels. This plan was carried out and the Rebels went pell mell back to Hollow Springs, reporting that they had met an overpowering force of heavy artillery and could do nothing. Mr. McCasland's company remained in that location for two weeks with no rations except the result of foraging expeditions, which was principally corn. The subject contracted a fever and was carried by his comrades to a little cabin, where he was laid on a pile of cotton seed and covered with one quilt. He had little attention, and became pitifully poor and emaciated, lying so long on the cabin floor that his bones were through his skin. Such was the suffering and sacrifice of thousands of other brave men that the country might be free.

They remained at Coldwater for some time, but were relieved by Grant's army, who, fall-

ing back from an attempted attack on Vicksburg, took them to Memphis with him, and subsequently they were stationed in Louisiana at a point opposite Vicksburg, where they remained two months. They were transferred to gunboats on the Mississippi river, and there, confined in close quarters and on poor rations, the company lost nearly half its numbers with scurvy. These were the gunboats which ran the blockade past Vicksburg on the memorable night of May 16, 1863. In the face of seemingly insurmountable barriers the dauntless flotilla of five warships and two transports braved the frowning fortresses of Vicksburg and ran past them beneath a tremendous bombardment of shot and shell. The boat on which Mr. McCasland was stationed was the largest and was two hours and forty minutes in passing, all the time under fearful fire from shore. Not a man perished. They went down the Mississippi and the next engagement was at Grand Gulf, the battle beginning at 8:30 A. M. and continuing until 4 P. M., five warships and several forts being in the combat. The Union men gaining the victory, Grant was able to land his troops and the next day the battle of Black River, Mississippi, was fought.

With other soldiers Mr. McCasland was sent down the river and stationed as guard at the mouth of the Yazoo river, where they remained until the fall of Vicksburg. Their long service on the boats with poor quarters and provisions had unfitted the men for duty and they were sent home on furlough, Charles and James McCasland being among the number, while Charles, who was unable to travel, was sent to the hospital at Columbus, Kentucky, where he remained two weeks. Even at the hospital he got little to eat and the first thing he did after getting on the boat was to pay a dollar for a good, square meal. Mother McCasland was delighted at her sons' return, but distressed to see them so sick, starved and emaciated. She was very careful of their diet, but one day—being called to a sick neighbor's, she remained away all day and her sons seized the opportunity for a foraging expedition in their mother's cellar. They discovered a gallon of newly made cucumber pickles, which tasted so good that, although supposed to be dieting for scurvy, they returned again and again to the pickles and before nightfall had eaten the entire gallon. When Mrs. McCasland returned she said, in horror, "Boys this will surely kill you," but

instead of harming them it seemed to help them and Mr. McCasland thinks he can safely recommend cucumber pickles for scurvy.

Returning to the army in thirty days, Charles met his regiment at Columbus, Kentucky, on their way to the support of the Army of the Cumberland after the battle of Chickamauga and to relieve the Knoxville siege. The regiment went on to Chattanooga, where Charles was left to care for a sick comrade—John McKeen. The rest went on to Young's Point on New Year's Eve, 1863, which was one of the coldest nights of which the country has record. At the point the brigade hospitals were formed, Mr. McCasland being appointed ward master and serving from December until the following spring. He was then appointed hospital steward of the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps and served in that capacity under Dr. H. K. Spooner, of the Sixty-first Ohio, until the end of the war. While located there a pleasing instance showed the power of mind over matter, and would doubtless be regarded as an argument by our Christian Science friends. Two soldiers from Alabama came to the hospital for treatment, their chief ailment being homesickness. Dr. Roberts, having charge of the patients, treated them about two weeks, saw there was nothing serious the matter, but could not well discharge them. One day one of the brothers approached Mr. McCasland, addressed him as "Doctor" and said his brother would soon be up for treatment. A bakery had just been started and the first batch of bread had been discarded because half raw. Mr. McCasland constructed a few bread pills, placed them in red pill boxes and when his patient arrived he summoned the professional dignity of an old timer and handing him the box said impressively: "Take three pills tonight and, if no better, three tomorrow and report to me." That night a storm removed a part of the roof of the Alabamans' cabin, but they slept so soundly they heard it not. The brother returned that morning, full of praise for the pills, and remarked, "Doctor, I believe if I had some more I could go back to the regiment." The doctor hastily presented them with a new supply and they bade adieu to the hospital with contented minds. When the old doctor returned to the hospital and learned of the "cure," he was delighted and never ceased to laugh over it.

Mr. McCasland accompanied General Sherman on the memorable march to the sea as

hospital steward, and experienced the thrilling events of those days. He returned with Sherman to Washington, took part in the Grand Review, and then went with the troops to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, where he received honorable discharge.

The following spring Mr. McCasland went to work on his father's farm and on October 11, 1866, he laid the foundations of a happy home by his marriage to Elizabeth Todd, who was born in Hancock county, Illinois, February 11, 1844, the daughter of Martin and ——— (Funk) Todd. Martin Todd was a farmer, and his children were as follows: William, Wylie, Newton, James, Louisa, and two step-sons, Smith and William Barckley. The subject and his wife began their wedded life near Chillicothe, Missouri, and on December 20, 1867, they became the parents of their only child, Arretia. After seven years in Missouri they came back to Illinois and located in Springfield, where Mr. McCasland engaged in buying and shipping stock. He remained in this occupation for fourteen years and for five years was buyer in the East St. Louis stock yards. He then went into the real estate business in East St. Louis. In the panic of Cleveland's administration he lost everything. In 1889 he came to Granite City to rebuild his fortunes, and again went into the real estate business, in partnership with Dr. Youree and T. F. Leyden, and bought a tract of one hundred and fifty-four acres for forty thousand dollars, on credit. In two years he had sold it. He was then employed by the Niedringhaus Company of Granite City to take charge of their real estate business, and here he has since maintained his home, meeting with well-deserved success.

Mr. McCasland is a member of the Niedringhaus Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and in his political allegiance supports the Republican party. He and his worthy wife have a pleasant home at 1919 C street, and enjoy the possession of hosts of friends. In 1888 their daughter Arretia, who had always been delicate, passed away at the age of thirty-two years, and her remains are interred in Mt. Hope cemetery in St. Clair county, Illinois.

Among the pleasantest memories which Mr. McCasland cherishes from his long and interesting life is that of shaking hands with President Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois.

He and his wife are estimable, public-spirited citizens and much esteemed by all who know them.



EDWIN ROSEVEAR, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Collinsville, is a man of great force of character. He has the ability to use a good round "no" and the discrimination to choose the time necessary to use it. We often judge of people by their negative qualities. A person is rich by what he does not spend, wise by what he does not know, good by what he does not do, and is kept alive by the things he does not eat. Mr. Rosevear has excellent negative qualities, but he is by no means a negative quality himself. He is active, right up to date and wide awake.

Born in England, August 28, 1862, he was a son of William H. and Grace A. (Woon) Rosevear. William H. came to the United States in 1867, in order that he might make a home for his family before they came across. The following year, in 1868, he sent for his family and they all located in Youngstown, Ohio, where William H. was working as a miner. They lived at Youngstown until August 22, 1876, when they came to Collinsville, Illinois, and Mr. Rosevear worked in the mines here. He died July 29, 1896, and his widow is still living here, at her home at 223 West Clay street, with her son and daughter.

Edwin was educated in the public school of Youngstown, Ohio, whither he went when he was six years old. He also went to the public school in Collinsville, after which he attended the Jones Commercial College in St. Louis, Missouri, from which he graduated about 1888. After he left the business college he secured a position as book-keeper for a wholesale commercial house of St. Louis, Missouri. He occupied this position for twelve years, at the end of which time he was offered the position of book-keeper at the First National Bank of Collinsville, Illinois. He accepted the offer, as he felt there was more chance for promotion in the bank than in the wholesale house and then, too, he was glad to live at home with his mother and sister and in the midst of the friends and acquaintances he had made during his school years. In February, 1903, he became assistant cashier of the bank. He is a stockholder in the bank and has an interest in the home estate. Mr. Rosevear is unmarried and lives with his mother and sister. He was at one time city treasurer in Collinsville and filled the office in a very satisfactory manner. He is a Republican in politics and very much interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the state and the country at large. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Madison

lodge, No. 43, he is a past noble grand and in the Encampment he is a past chief patriarch. Mr. Rosevear has a very high standing with the members of this organization. His business associates have found him to be universally faithful in the performance of his duties and upright in his dealings. His pleasing personality has won him many friends in Collinsville, who respect as much as they like him.

DANIEL DAUDERMANN is a retired farmer and stockman in Alhambra township, Madison county, Illinois. The most important business in the world is that of farming. Many years ago the farmer was more or less of a joke; now the farmer is a man of influence and power, and to this great class of workers of the world Mr. Daudermann has for many years belonged.

On the 10th day of August, 1829, in one of little farms which abound in Germany, Mr. Daudermann made his first appearance into the world. His parents, Henry and Philippine Daudermann, were both natives of the same old Fatherland, but they were possessed of the spirit which leads to progress; they were dissatisfied with their lives in their old home and determined to try their fortunes in America. In 1843 they, with their five children, Charlie, Jacob, Philippine, Philip and Daniel, disposed of their little farm, embarked on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and after a long, stormy passage, they landed in that southern metropolis. Without tarrying any length of time they made their way to St. Louis, up the Mississippi river, and thence to Madison county, where they settled in Alhambra township. At that date there were very few houses in the neighborhood, and the family became prominent in the upbuilding of that part of the country. Feeling the need of religious training, Father Daudermann was one of that devout body of men who assisted to build the German Evangelical church in the township.

The first fourteen years of the life of Daniel Daudermann were passed in his native land, and he there learned to do all kinds of farm work, according to the German methods; he also received a fair educational training in the schools of his locality. When he had attained the age of fourteen years he accompanied his parents and brothers and sisters to the United States, where he soon gained an insight into the agricultural conditions which prevailed in his new home, proved himself an efficient helper on his father's farm and later took full charge of its management.

On the 22nd day of October, 1853, Mr.





*R. W. Haringhaus*

Daudermann was united in marriage to Miss Fredericka Hilander, born November 11, 1836. She is a daughter of William and Catherine Hilander, natives of Germany and she had eight brothers and sisters, whose names are as follows: William, Fred, Rudolph, Henry, Katie, Sophia, Mary and Diana. Mr. and Mrs. Daudermann became the parents of seven children, but Lizzie died at the age of two years, while Mary, Louise, Wilhelm, Fred, Henry and Sophia all grew to maturity and received their education, in both German and English, at the Big Rock district school. The eldest daughter, Mary, married Rheinhart Kients, a blacksmith of Alhambra, and to this union five children were born,—Louis, William, Fred, Walter and Lillie. Mrs. Kients has been a widow since 1896 and she maintains her residence in Alhambra, where she is rearing her children. Louise Daudermann became the wife of Mathias Doeblin, of Madison, where Mr. and Mrs. Doeblin reside with their four children,—William, Bertha Dora and Rose. Fred Daudermann married Sadie Gehrig, and he became the father of five children,—Katie, Robert, Leo, Irwin and Lydia. After completing his education, Fred Daudermann became the proprietor of a hardware store in Alhambra and later he was for six years a liveryman in the town. In 1908 he was summoned to the life eternal. Sophia Daudermann became the wife of J. A. Frey, who for a period of twenty years has been the section foreman of Alhambra; Mr. and Mrs. Frey have one child, Helen. Henry Daudermann, on the 10th of September, 1902, was united in marriage to Miss Laura Fisher, daughter of Joseph Fisher, of Alhambra. Mrs. Henry Daudermann has one child, Raymond D., and two sisters, Dora and Sophia. While the three girls were all young, and Laura was but four years of age, the mother died and the family was broken up. Father and Mother Daudermann took Laura into their home and raised her as one of their own children; thus Mr. and Mrs. Henry Daudermann grew up together and between the two, as they became man and woman, the affection which they had always felt for each other ripened into warmer feelings, resulting in their marriage. Their wedded life was brief, only lasting three years, during which time they lived on the old Daudermann place, consisting of two hundred and forty acres of land, and Henry Daudermann assumed full charge of the management of the farm, as his parents had retired and moved to the town of Alhambra. On the 11th day of

August, 1908, Mr. Henry Daudermann was driving to a neighboring farm, in order to assist in threshing; his horse ran away and he was thrown from his buggy and killed; his one child, Raymond, a bright, energetic, wide-awake, six-year old boy, accompanied his mother to the home of his grandparents, and with that worthy couple the widow and orphan now live; Mrs. Henry Daudermann tenderly cares for the two who are to her a father and mother in a double sense, and she showers on them that affectionate attention which she herself received at their hands when she was a little, helpless child.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Daudermann attend the German Evangelical church which Grandfather Daudermann assisted to establish. Mr. Daudermann's political sympathies are with the Democratic party, who appreciate to the full his loyal allegiance to their cause; he was elected to the office of school trustee and for six years he was highway commissioner; he has also held the position of school director. He is deeply interested in the county which he honors by his residence and ever aims to assist in every good work for the benefit of the community. Beginning life in humble circumstances, his present position of ease and the respect which he enjoys are due to his efforts and to his moral integrity. As he sits in his comfortable home he can look back over the happenings of the years which have elapsed since he, a boy of fourteen years, came to America, and he has reason to congratulate himself in that he has been enabled to earn a competency for himself; he has launched all his children into the world, endowing them with those high principles which have made them all good citizens; and he has aided in the betterment of the county in which he lives, honored and esteemed by all who come within the circle of his genial nature.

RALPH EDGAR NIEDRINGHAUS, M. D., was born in St. Louis, October 9, 1877. He is the son of Henry F. and Lydia (Boeshenz) Niedringhaus. The Niedringhaus family were the founders of Granite City, Illinois, more extended mention of the family being made on other pages of this history.

The early schooling of Dr. Niedringhaus was secured at Smith's Academy, and following his graduation therefrom he entered Washington University in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He obtained some valuable practical experience while engaged as an interne in the City Dispensary and Hospital of St. Louis for some time after

receiving his degree, and subsequently located in Granite City, where he has remained for seven years in the successful practice of his profession.

Dr. Niedringhaus has traveled extensively, and has visited the clinics of the largest cities in the United States. He is a member of various societies in connection with his profession, among them being the American Medical Society, Marion County Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Association and the Southern Illinois Medical Association. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of Washington University, and possesses the distinction of being the youngest member to be appointed to the State Board of Health, he having been named for that appointment by Governor Yates, and is at present an active member of the board. In addition to his private practice he is employed variously by the companies named below in the capacity of surgeon: Chicago & Alton Railway, "Big Four," Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, Wabash, Merchants Terminal Railway Company, East St. Louis & Terminal Railway, Merchants Bridge & Terminal Company, and the Commonwealth Steel Company. Dr. Niedringhaus is making a specialty of emergency surgery in corporation and railroad work, and is often called as expert evidence in liability cases. In addition to the official positions previously mentioned, the Doctor has just received from President Taft a commission as first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Medical Reserve Corps. Fraternally he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, also a member of the Medinah Temple and Chicago Consistory. In his religious connections he is a member of the Methodist church.

On October 9, 1901, Dr. Niedringhaus married Miss Frances Higgins, of Louisville, Kentucky, a descendant of a pioneer Kentucky family. They have two children: Ralph E. and Mary Elizabeth.

**ROGER B. STUDEBAKER.** Occupying a good position among the younger generation of men who have attained success in business is Roger B. Studebaker, of Madison, who is connected with one of the popular financial institutions of Madison county, being cashier of the Tri-City State Bank. This bank was organized in 1904, with a paid up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and has since carried on a general banking business, its officers at the

present time, in 1911, being as follows: Dr. Charles R. Kiser, president; Henry Meinecke, vice-president; Roger B. Studebaker, cashier; and H. M. Shoch, assistant cashier. A son of Daniel B. and Sarah J. (Carpenter) Studebaker, now of Saint Charles, Arkansas, Roger B. Studebaker was born in Springfield, Illinois, November 1, 1884.

Spending his youthful days in Montgomery county, Illinois, Roger B. Studebaker was graduated from the Litchfield High School in 1903. On July 6, 1908, he was appointed cashier of the Tri-City State Bank, and has since filled the position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Fraternally he is a member of Triple Lodge, No. 835, A. F. & A. M.; of New Hope Chapter, No. 432, O. E. S.; and of Venice Lodge, No. 719, I. O. O. F.

REV. PETER KAENDERS, pastor of St. Mark's church, at Venice, Illinois, has been an influential factor in the many-sided life of Madison county for thirty-one years. Among his congregation his character and personality have made him a beloved pastor and friend, and citizens of all creeds esteem him for his zealous work and public-spirited attitude towards all movements for the general good.

Father Kaenders was born at Veert, near Geldern, Rhine province, Germany, on September 28, 1856, the youngest of seven children, five of whom were girls and two boys, born to Peter John Kaenders and his good wife, Mary Josepha (Hansen) Kaenders. The subject's brother, Hubert, who owns a farm in his native place, and a sister, now Mrs. Eliza-home place, are with Father Kaenders, the only survivors of the family. The home where both Enssens, who owns and resides on the old Father Kaenders was born is situated in an idyllic spot about one mile from the city of Geldern, on a highway built by the ancient Romans on the river Niers in the shadow of the Castle Haag, which is more than a thousand years old. The highway leads from Geldern to Capellen, Soensbeck and Xanten on the Rhine River. Father Kaenders and the older children of the family received their early education in the schools at Veert. He then attended the college at Geldern until 1873, when, on account of the German Kulturkampf, this school was closed. The call to enter the service of the Landrath and to pursue a military or political course he declined, and desirous to become a priest, he left for America when he was but sixteen years of age and arrived in

Hoboken July 5, 1873. He continued his studies in St. Joseph's College, Teutopolis, Illinois, where he graduated on June 24, 1875.

In the fall of 1875 he began his philosophical studies in Ruma, Randolph county, Illinois, where he studied philosophy one year. He followed that with another year's course in philosophy in St. Francis, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and finished his theological studies in St. Francis Seminary of the same place in the year 1880. He was ordained priest by the late Bishop P. J. Baltes in the cathedral at Alton on June 29, 1880. After celebrating his first mass at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, he was appointed assistant at the Cathedral at Alton, after declining to accept the professorship in Philosophy at the seminary where he had completed his studies.

On November 20, 1880, he was appointed by Bishop Baltes rector of Bethalto and Mitchell, with instructions to organize a congregation in Venice. After acquainting himself with conditions, he built the present parsonage at Mitchell. The bishop relieved him of his charge at Bethalto, in order that he might be able the better to look after the interests of Venice, and Father Kaenders moved to Mitchell. While in Mitchell he began to organize the congregation at Venice and on August 19, 1881, it was resolved at a meeting of the trustees at Venice to proceed at once with the erection of a new church. The corner stone of this church, which was called St. Mark's church, was laid October 25, 1881. On April 16, 1882, the first service was held in the new St. Mark's church by Rev. P. Kaenders. Subsequently a parochial school building was erected and afterwards a priest's house. In June, 1885, Father Kaenders moved from Mitchell to Venice and finally it was so arranged that he could devote his entire attention to the Venice church, Mitchell having been provided with another priest. The church, school and parsonage were situated on Granville street, between Second and Third streets.

When about the year 1890 the building of the Merchants' Terminal Bridge induced the population to move away from old Venice, Father Kaenders purchased a new site in Block 22, of Knox and Smith's second addition to Venice, where he built a substantial brick building for a parochial school, which served at the same time for a church and which cost about twelve thousand dollars. In 1903 he moved into his new residence, which was erected at a cost of about six thousand dollars, and in which he still resides. In connection

with St. Mark's, he erected the well-known Marquette Hall, which has the best equipped amateur stage in this section. The teachers' residence adjoins Marquette Hall. The first parsonage and school building on Granville street were sold, the church building wrecked and the ground sold. When in the spring of 1911 the Evangelical Lutheran Hospital of Granite City failed, Father Kaenders purchased it for about fifty-five thousand dollars, and the institution is now managed by Sisters of St. Francis under the name of St. Elizabeth's hospital.

Father Kaenders has marvellous linguistic gifts, being well versed in the ancient languages of Latin, Greek and Hebrew; speaking fluently the German, English, French and Dutch and being sufficiently acquainted with the Polish and Slavish languages to be able to attend to the religious wants of these people. He is also a musician, having been director of an orchestra and juvenile brass band, which he himself instructed. In connection with his parochial school, attended by over two hundred pupils, he personally conducts a commercial class in stenography, typewriting, book-keeping and commercial law. In his leisure hours, for even a busy man has some, he has written dramas, one of which, entitled "The Easter Fire on the Hill of Slane," was given in the Century Theatre in St. Louis with great success in 1906. An appreciation of the same given by the Censor of St. Louis on May 31, 1906, follows: "'The Easter Fire on the Hill of Slane,' is in three acts and is the work of Rev. P. Kaenders. There is much that is praiseworthy in the new piece. The story of the play is told with sweet simplicity; its sentiment is lofty; its dialogue excellent; its action undemonstrative; and its heart appeal unusually strong." The following dramas from the pen of Father Kaenders have been printed: The Prince of Fez, The Easter Fire on the Hill of Slane, Lucius Flavius, Lorna Doone, a dramatization of Blackmore's novel, and the Maid of Desenzano. Two are still in manuscript, the Wizard of Antioch and Mary O'Murrough, a dramatization of Rosa Mulholland's story.

Father Kaenders is a great traveler and has made extensive trips in this country and also in Europe. In 1901 he visited the present Pope Pius X, when he was still Patriarch of Venice. The impressions received by him on his tours through Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Bavaria, Baden, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, England and Ireland appeared in a series

of articles in the *Edwardsville Intelligencer* and other papers of Madison county. He has given lectures on the masterpieces of painting and sculpture seen by himself in the various galleries of Europe and has been frequently called upon to give illustrated lectures on places of interest visited by him. It would be indeed a difficult task to find a man of greater culture and versatility.

He has given to the parish a wondrous success, but it has by no means been an easy task. He has overcome many obstacles and had many unusual experiences, some of them unpleasant, for instance going through several high-waters, when he was compelled to confine himself to the second story of his residence for several months each time, surrounded by water ten feet deep. He has served all his time in the priesthood, from 1880 to the present (thirty-one years), in Madison county and nothing could be deeper than his interest and affection for it and its people.

**GEORGE REINEMANN.** A man of broad capabilities and unquestioned business acumen, George Reinemann, treasurer of the town of Madison, Madison county, Illinois, has been a conspicuous factor in advancing the financial status of his community, and by persevering industry and persistency of purpose has accumulated a sufficient share of this world's goods to be classed among the leading capitalists of this part of the state. He was born March 8, 1874, in Saint Louis, Missouri, a son of Henry and Christina Reinemann, who are now living in Granite City, Illinois.

Receiving his preliminary education in one of the parochial schools of Saint Louis, George Reinemann afterwards took a correspondence course at the Gem City Business College, in Quincy, Illinois. When ready to start in life on his own account, he came to Madison, Illinois, and here, in 1899, opened a mercantile establishment on State street, and as a dealer in hardware and furniture built up a very large and highly lucrative trade, which he conducted successfully until 1907, when he sold out. In 1909 Mr. Reinemann was elected village treasurer for a term of two years, and is filling the office most acceptably.

Mr. Reinemann is held in high esteem as a citizen, and his influence as a man of honor and integrity is felt throughout the community, whose interests he has at heart, and towards the advancement of whose welfare he is ever laboring.

**HERMAN H. WULFEMEYER.** The modern pharmacist, is a man of a number of callings,

for he is expected to bear upon his shoulders the burdens of many. Not only must he understand his own profession thoroughly, but he must be able to detect and rectify the occasional blunders of the medical fraternity, to give kindly advice to those unwilling to call in a physician, and to and at all times place his establishment and his time at the disposal of the general public. The present course of training is long and arduous, and the fitting up of a store expensive. No other line of human endeavor demands such prolonged hours of service, nor does any other ask so much expenditure of nervous and physical strength. Among those who have proven worthy of the confidence reposed in them and shown themselves able to handle cheerfully and capably the demands made upon them is Herman H. Wulfemeyer, who for more than thirty years has been engaged in business at Venice, Illinois, a man who has done much in assisting the growth and development of this city. He was born in 1858, in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a son of Gerhardt W. and Margaret (Witte) Wulfemeyer, natives of Weter Kappel, Westphalia, Prussia.

The Wulfemeyer family immigrated to the United States in 1853, settling in St. Louis, where Gerhardt W. Wulfemeyer followed the occupation of a carpenter until enlisting for service in the Union army during the Civil war, and when he had completed his term returned to that city and again took up that occupation. In 1885 Mr. Wulfemeyer purchased a farm on the present site of West Granite City, Illinois, of which he was the owner until 1892, at which time the tract was taken in charge by real estate men and platted for West Granite City. He and his wife had the following children: Emma, Lena and Herman H. All of the children were given good public school educations in St. Louis, and when he was fifteen years of age, having decided to become a druggist, Herman H. Wulfemeyer entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. On completing his studies there he entered the employ of Dr. E. Staehr, with whom he continued for three years, and he also spent one year with Henry Diers, then returning to Illinois and becoming assistant to William H. Hoffmann, a druggist of Venice. He continued working for Mr. Hoffmann until 1879, at which time he bought Mr. Hoffmann's interests and since that time has conducted the establishment alone. His store is modern in every respect, is equipped with all the latest conveniences and appurtenances and carries a



complete stock of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, rubber goods, perfumes, candies, cigars and stationery, and caters to the best trade in Venice. The city has changed and grown remarkably since he first came here, but Mr. Wulfemeyer has kept pace with the changes, enlarging his establishment and his stock as the trade demanded, and he now has one of the first-class stores of this flourishing community.

In 1887 Mr. Wulfemeyer was married to Miss Maria Staats, an estimable young lady of St. Louis, who was born in 1859, the only daughter of George and Henrietta (Koch) Staats, the former of whom, a well-known cabinet maker of St. Louis, died at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Wulfemeyer have had three children: Elenora, George and Herman H. The children were educated in the public schools of St. Louis, the sons completing their educations in Smith's Academy in that city, and they have manifested the same spirit of industry that has characterized their parents' lives. Elenora is now employed in a millinery business in St. Louis; George is employed by the Hancock Life Insurance Company in that city; and Herman H., Jr., is studying to become a pharmacist and is assisting his father in the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Wulfemeyer are members of St. John's German Evangelical church of St. Louis, and are interested in religious and charitable work. In his political affiliations Mr. Wulfemeyer reserves the right to vote for the man whom he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of political lines. He takes an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city, and has associated himself with all movements which have tended to advance the development of its resources. He is widely known, as are all the members of his family, and is very popular with all with whom he is acquainted.

**J. F. WILLIAM SONNTAG.** Many of Madison county's more prosperous and progressive citizens were born in countries far across the seas, prominent among the number being J. F. William Sonntag, who is extensively and successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Alton. A native of Saxony, he was born July 28, 1848, in the city of Meerane, where the birth of his father, J. F. William Sonntag, Sr., occurred in 1801. His ancestors, so far as known, were of pure Saxon blood and followed the weaver's trade.

J. F. William Sonntag, Sr., following in the footsteps of his forefathers, was engaged as a

weaver during his active life and died in Saxony in 1868, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Charlotte Daut, who was born at Elsterberg, Saxony. She passed to the life beyond in 1854, leaving six children, namely: Louisa, Julius, Frank L., Emeile, Augusta and J. F. William. Frank L., the second son, and J. F. William, the youngest child, were the only members of the family to leave the Fatherland.

Throughout the days of his boyhood and youth J. F. William Sonntag attended school regularly and took special pleasure in cultivating his artistic talent, in drawing standing second in his class. Completing his early studies, he began learning the art of weaving on the hand loom, serving an apprenticeship of two years. In 1866, with the zeal and ambition of sturdy youth, he immigrated to the United States, a land rich in hope and promise for a poor man. Locating first in Alton, he found employment in a woolen mill, not, however, as a weaver, but as general utility man. He was soon given charge of a loom, which he operated until Christmas, 1866, when he accepted a position in a woolen mill at Carlinville, Illinois, where he staid nearly a year. Coming back then to Alton, Mr. Sonntag resumed his position in the mill in which he first worked, and a few months later was made foreman of the department, an especial honor, as at that time he was not yet twenty years of age, and had been in this country less than two years. Being granted a vacation five years later, Mr. Sonntag visited his old home and friends in Saxony, spending five months, and on returning to Alton assumed his former position in the mill. Soon afterwards papers were drawn admitting him to partnership with Mr. F. K. Nichols, the proprietor of the plant, but the death of Mr. Nichols put a stop to the proceedings. The following year Mr. Sonntag was superintendent of the mill, and then, in July, 1879, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. F. Rudershausen, a prominent real estate and insurance man, formed a partnership with him and engaged in business under the firm name of Rudershausen & Company, which was later changed to Rudershausen & Sonntag. On the death of the senior member of the firm in 1893, Mr. Sonntag succeeded to the ownership of the entire business. He has since admitted to partnership his son Fred W. Sonntag, the firm name being William Sonntag & Son, and this enterprising firm is carrying on an extensive real estate business and represents several of the leading insurance companies and vari-



ous steamship lines. The firm likewise deals in Foreign Exchange and during the Boxer war, when the banks refused to assume the risk, telegraphed money to China.

Mr. Sonntag married, in 1873, Minnie Lau, who was born in Alton, Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Christine (Thomas) Lau, natives of Nassau, Germany. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sonntag, one of whom, a youth of much promise, died at the age of fourteen years, and three are now living, namely: Flora, Fred W. and Arthur H. Fred W. Sonntag, who was educated in the public schools of Alton and is now in partnership with his father, married Cicelia Farnier. Arthur was graduated from the State University, at Champaign, Illinois, and is now in the employ of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York.

Mr. Sonntag and his family are members of the German Evangelical church and contribute liberally towards its support. Fraternally Mr. Sonntag belongs to Piasa lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; to Western Star, No. 1; and to the Alton Turnverein.

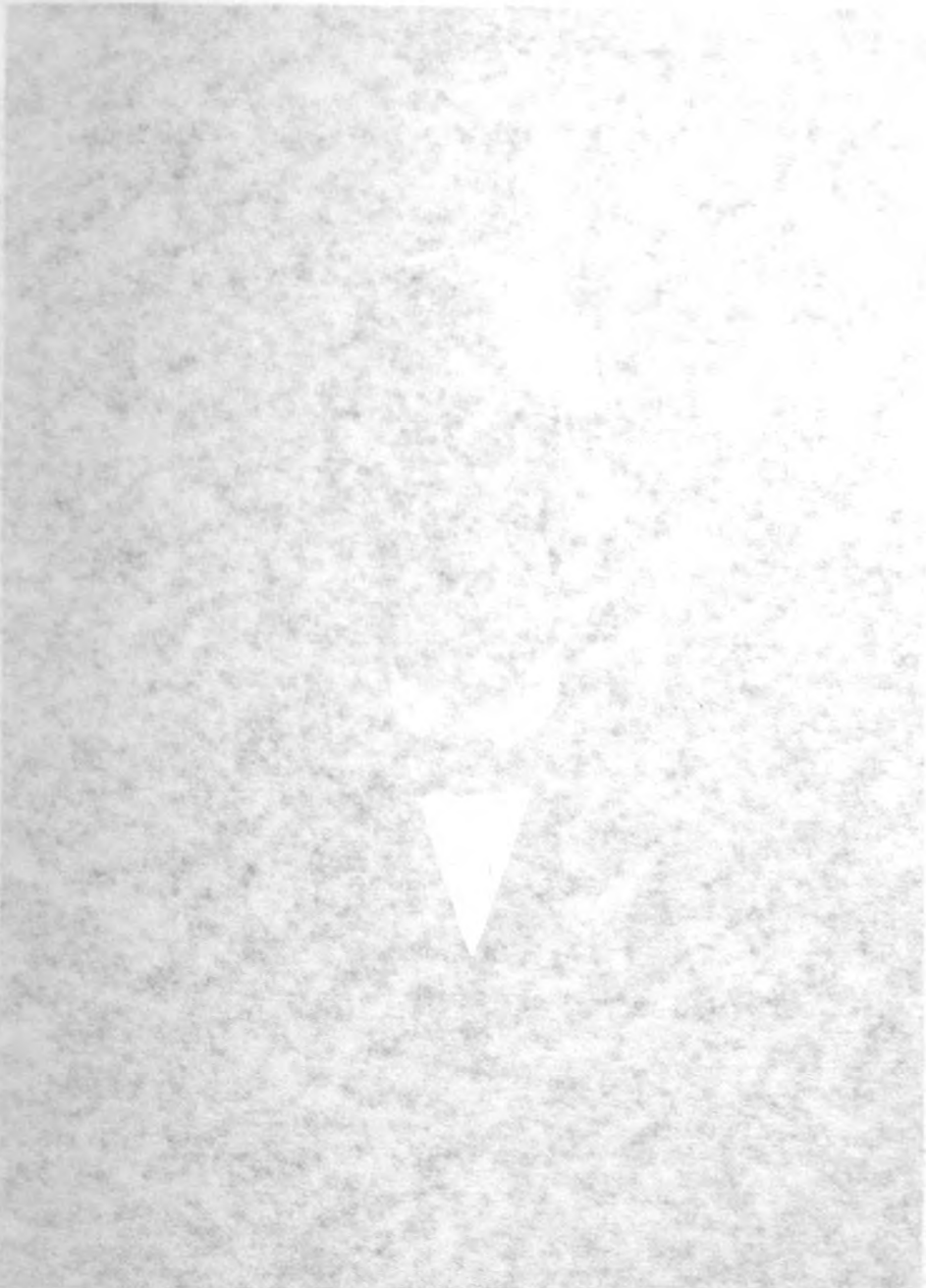
**ROBERT DEMPSTER.** Numbered among those who have contributed careers of skill and industry and civic character to Madison county, Mr. Robert Dempster, of Venice, has for the past twenty years been identified with the great glucose industry of that vicinity. He is chemist and engineer of the plant, and his entire active life has been devoted to the practical work of this line of manufacturing.

A native of Durham county, England, and residing opposite Newcastle on Tyne, he was born in 1852, and belongs to a Scotch family whose record goes through many generations of honorable activity. His parents, James and Susan (Allen) Dempster, were both natives of Scotland. An ancestor in the direct line was Thomas Dempster, 1579-1625, a noted scholar of Aberdeenshire, whose achievements were of such importance that they find record in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Members of the family in successive generations were prominent as educators, and the name itself is said to originate from the Scotch word Demas, meaning judge. Besides Robert the other children of his parents were: John Henry, William, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Liza Ann, Agnes, Martha and Margaret. Their mother's (Susan Allen Dempster) father immigrated to America sometime in the '30s, and later several of her children joined their grandfather and other members of the Allen family in America.

Among these was Mary, who died of cholera at Buffalo, New York.

When Robert Dempster was twelve years old he immigrated to America, and from New York went to the home of an aunt at Newberg on the Hudson, and from there to Buffalo, where he joined an uncle, Allen, and lived in that city for twelve years. Here he finished his education, and then entered the glucose business conducted by his uncle, where he learned all the practical details and technic of this manufacturing. As a practical man in the business his services were required in the establishment of other plants. From Buffalo he went to Geneva, Illinois, where he built a plant and remained to supervise it four years. From there he was sent to San Francisco, but the company abandoned its plans to locate a factory there. His next field was Ontario, Canada, where he was engaged in the glucose business. As a practical chemist he was led into the brewing and malting business in 1885, but after six years this proved distasteful and he withdrew. In 1891 he located at Venice, where he has since been connected with glucose manufacturing.

On January 14, 1885, in Canada, Mr. Dempster was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Jenking. She also represents an old and prominent family, including a number of noted ancestors. She was born in Walkerville, Canada, in 1861, a daughter of Horatio Nelson and Sarah E. (Nelson) Jenking. Her father was one of twenty-two children, and, stating the fact in the form of an old catch problem in arithmetic, each of the twenty-one sons had one sister. Sarah E. Nelson, the mother, was a daughter of Robert Nelson, a native of Cornwall, England, and of the same family as Admiral Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. Horatio Nelson Jenking was a son of Shadrach and Margaret (Maisonville) Jenking, the latter being of French descent. Shadrach Jenking, who was a boat builder, was at one time engaged in constructing a boat in the harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania. While his wife was visiting him there she gave birth to twin boys, who were British subjects born on American soil. On this account it was suggested that one of the boys be named for a noted Englishman and the other for a noted American. Hence one received the name Nelson after the British admiral, and the other was named Thomas Jefferson. Shadrach Jenking built the first boat operated between Detroit and Windsor, and among other vessels

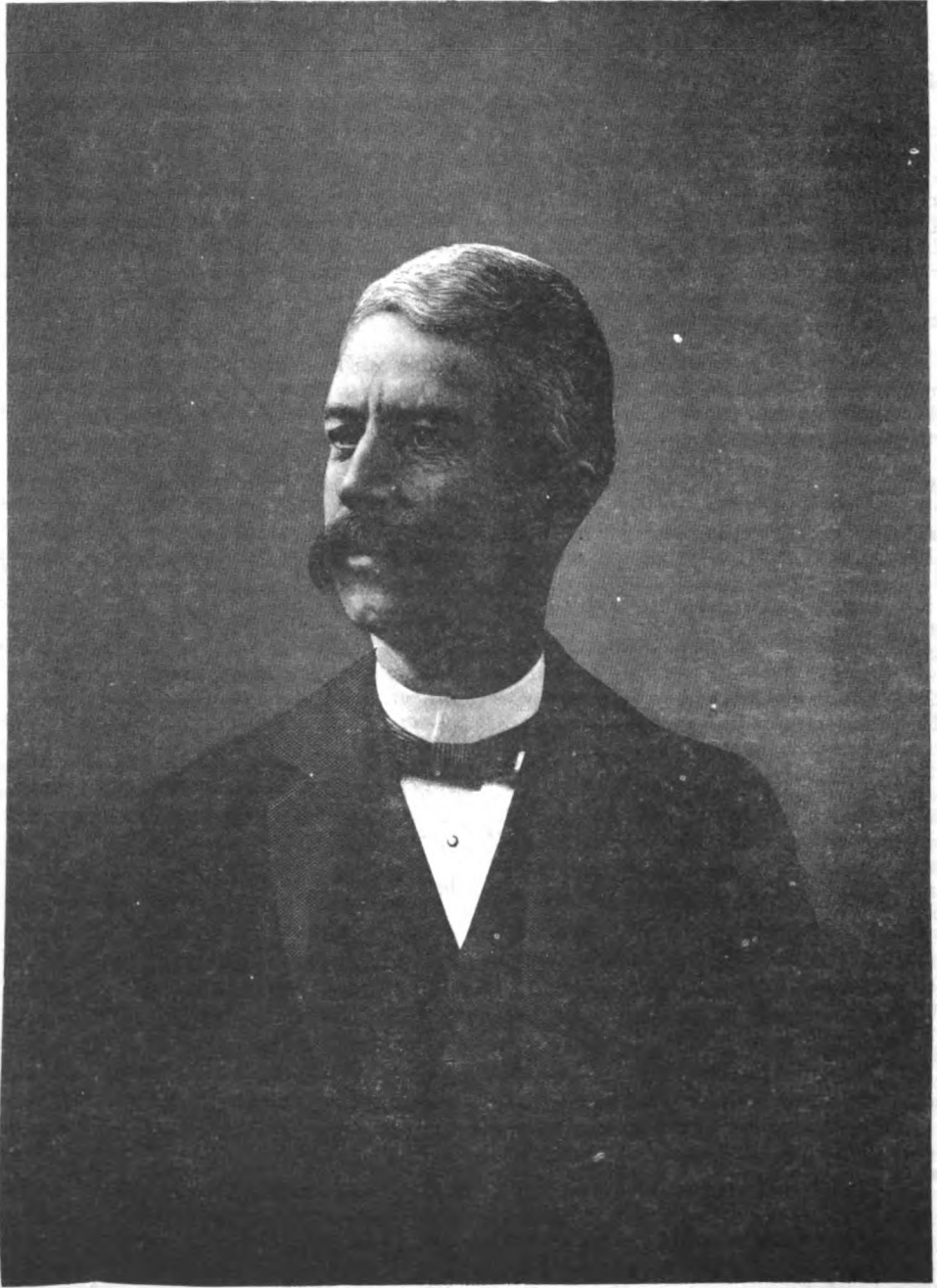


A young man of great ability and energy, and one of the most devoted, useful and beloved citizens of the city of that type which is so rare and which is found in universally great and that civilization which has worth and is the world's pride and admiration.

Mr. Greenwood was born in the city of

his home. When he was out of the high he was to be found at home a preference to which he devoted his fair share of a life.

Mr. Greenwood was a member of the



*E. P. Greenwood,*

constructed by him were the Argo and the Essex. When Horatio Nelson Jenking, one of the twins just mentioned, grew up and selected a wife he married Sarah E. Nelson, a descendant of the heroic sea-fighter for whom he had been named. The children of this couple were: Charles, Frank, James, John, Herbert, Ida and Nellie, the last named being Mrs. Dempster. She was educated in the schools of Walkerville and Windsor, Ontario, and during her residence at Walkerville met and married Mr. Dempster.

Of the eleven children born to the home of Mr. Dempster and wife three died in infancy, the others being: Pearl, Susan, Robert, William, Charles, Nellie, Sarah and Benjamin. These have all been educated in the Venice schools and are well known members of the younger social circles of the town. Pearl, the oldest daughter, after leaving the Venice schools was graduated from the East St. Louis high school, and then began a career in educational work which has been characterized by efficient service and merited promotions. Her first term was in the Sherfy school of Upper Alton, she was then for three years connected with the public schools of her home town, and she is now one of the instructors in the schools of Cairo, Illinois.

Mr. Dempster in religion holds to the good old Scotch Presbyterian faith, while his wife is an Episcopalian. Since he was a boy he has given unaltered allegiance to the Republican party while on American soil. In Buffalo, while he was growing up, an old friend, of staunch Democratic tendencies, undertook to train his beliefs in the politics, and for that purpose took him to some of the rallies and public speakings, where he had opportunity to hear both sides. To the disappointment of his old adviser he decided firmly in favor of the opposite faith, and has never yet had cause to regret this decision. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, an order in which the Dempsters have been members as far back as there is any record. Mrs. Dempster and the daughter Pearl are affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star.

EDWIN PAYSON GREENWOOD. In the death at Edwardsville, October 21, 1911, of Edwin Payson Greenwood that community lost one of its most honored, useful and beloved citizens. He was of that type which is all too rare, and when found is universally accorded that estimation which real worth and not alone worldly prestige commands.

Mr. Greenwood was a banker, one of the

leading members of that line in southern Illinois. His experience in that direction covered a period of forty years, and in his personality he united the courtly, affable gentleman of the old school with the quick perceptions and keen aggressiveness of the modern man of finance. He was methodical in his ways, careful and conscientious in the execution of his responsibilities and invariably courteous with all those with whom he came in contact.

The important post that he occupied in handling the affairs of a banking house whose resources exceeded the million mark caused him to watch closely the current of financial affairs, but he never became so deeply engrossed as to forget the deference that patrons of the institution had come to expect, nor did the trend of outside affairs ever warp his judgment. He steered his course solely by the light of honesty, did right at all times, no matter whether the issue was large or small, and strictly obeyed the dictates of his conscience.

The widow whose tiny estate of a few meager dollars required administration received from him the same business-like attention as the man of affairs who wanted to negotiate a proposition of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. People of Edwardsville came to lean upon Edwin P. Greenwood all unconsciously, and many perhaps did not realize to what an extent until he had been called away. They valued his friendship, they respected his judgment, and they commanded both freely at all times. In consequence when the sudden news of his death came it struck home to the community as of a personal loss.

Those who knew Mr. Greenwood best realize that it was in his home life that the truest characteristics of the man were evidenced. He valued his home above all else, and was happier there than any other circumstances could produce. His life was ordered in such a way as to make that home not a secondary matter, as is too frequently the case with busy men of affairs, but first and foremost at all times. In it he found complete contentment. His library was a carefully chosen one and he loved to read. He was fond of the company of his friends and welcomed them to his home. When he was not at the bank he was to be found at home, a preference to which he remained steadfast through a long and useful life.

Edwin P. Greenwood was a member of an old New England family. He was born at

Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 13, 1844, a son of Stephen P. and Abigail (Bowler) Greenwood. The family settled at Alton in 1859, where the father was a prominent business man. He died in 1892, and his wife in 1891. Mr. Greenwood was educated in public and private schools in his native home and at Boston, and on coming to Alton became a clerk in a shoe store. This was followed by varied experiences in commercial lines. On coming to Edwardsville in 1870 his first work was as deputy circuit clerk of Madison county, attached to the circuit court.

On July 1, 1872, he entered the banking house of West and Prickett, which had been established four years before with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and he remained with this institution until the time of his death. Following the death of E. M. West in 1887, the bank continued under the name of William R. Prickett & Company, until 1896, when it became a state institution under the name of the Bank of Edwardsville, its present designation. Mr. Greenwood at that time became a stockholder and was made cashier. In 1890 Mr. Prickett retired and the Madison County State Bank was merged with the Bank of Edwardsville, the capital being placed at fifty thousand dollars. Since that time the capital has been increased to one hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of ninety thousand dollars created. Throughout these changes and this ever increasing growth the familiar figure and kindly face of Mr. Greenwood remained at the cashier's window and he came to be regarded as one of the bulwarks of the institution.

In his social contacts Mr. Greenwood affiliated with several of the important organizations of the city. He was a member of Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. and A. M., and of Edwardsville Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M. In the latter body he was treasurer for many years. He also affiliated with Caractus Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias. He was appointed a notary public by the governor of Illinois in 1881 and held a commission as such to the time of his death. He was secretary of the Board of Education for fifteen years, and a member of the Commercial Club for many years.

On January 1, 1869, Mr. Greenwood laid the foundation of an ideally happy married life by his union with Miss Abbie L. Harris. Mrs. Greenwood was born in Alton, Madison county, a daughter of Benjamin B. Harris and his wife, who was Margaret Barron, of

Middletown, Delaware. The father was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and was a Madison county pioneer, having arrived within its boundaries in 1840. Three children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood: William Wade, of Seattle, Washington; Paul Harris, a resident of Mexico City, Mexico; and Jennie Louise, who died in infancy.

In the resolutions of respect adopted by the Madison County Bankers' Association of which Mr. Greenwood was a member, comment is made upon his domestic life and his personal traits in the following wise:

"Not only was Mr. Greenwood essentially a home-loving man, but he was methodical in all that he did. He occupied the same plot of ground for thirty-five years, and his neighbors were his closest and dearest friends. Mr. Greenwood was a man of high character, sterling worth and the strictest integrity; his personal life was without a blemish. As a neighbor, friend and citizen, as well as in the position he has so long filled and so well, his loss will be deeply felt and will leave a void which time, the great leveler, can only partially fill.

"It is peculiarly fitting in view of the fact that Mr. Greenwood has been identified with the banking interests of Madison county longer than any man now living within its borders, and the further fact that he has seen during his career as a banker the number of banks in the county increase from five to twenty-seven, and with an opportunity to note the corresponding growth in population and wealth of the county to which these institutions and those in control of them have in such a large measure contributed, that we should by appropriate action make note of the great loss that has been sustained by his family, his friends and the commonwealth."

CARL F. YEAKEL. Possessing excellent business ability, tact and judgment, Carl F. Yeakel, of Alton, is meeting with well-merited success as a real estate, loan and insurance agent, having built up an extensive and lucrative patronage in this section of Madison county. He was born April 6, 1871, in Alton, of German ancestry. His father, George Yeakel, and his grandfather, Philip Yeakel, were both natives of Germany.

Reared in the Fatherland, Philip Yeakel attended school in his youthful days, after which he served an apprenticeship at the brewer's trade, which he followed in Germany until 1836. In that year, accompanied by his wife and children, he immigrated to America. Lo-

cating in Alton, Illinois, he established the Bluff City Brewery, which he conducted until his death, in 1854, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife survived him. She reared three sons, Philip, Fred and George, and two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married first Colonel Kuhn and second a Mr. Haas.

But two years old when his parents brought him to Alton, George Yeakel was educated in the public schools and when young began assisting his father in the brewery. He became familiar with the details of the business, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, and which he conducted successfully until his own death, in 1872, when but thirty-eight years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Rustemeier, was born in Germany. Her father, Anton Rustemeier, resided in that part of Germany until 1840, when he came with his family to Madison county, Illinois, settling near East Alton, where he bought land and was engaged in farming the remainder of his life, his death being caused, in 1851, by cholera. Mr. Rustemeier's widow survived him two years and died in 1853, leaving five children. Mrs. George Yeakel was but twelve years old when she came with her parents to Illinois and her home has since been in Madison county. To her and her husband five children were born, as follows: George, Emma, Leonora, Lillie and Carl F.

At the age of fifteen years, having acquired a good education in the city schools, Carl F. Yeakel began clerking, and he remained in that capacity for four years. Embarking in the oil business, he continued in it for five years and in the ensuing six years was engaged in the grocery business, being located at the corner of Second and Market streets. Mr. Yeakel has since carried on a substantial business as a real estate dealer, insurance agent and in negotiating loans, being one of the best known men in that line of industry.

On April 4, 1902, Mr. Yeakel married Ida Maude Tureff, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of John C. and Nellie (Sanborn) Tureff. Mr. and Mrs. Yeakel are the parents of five children, namely: Fred, Frank, John Stanley, Carl and George. Mr. Yeakel is a member and secretary of the Alton Building and Loan Association, and is a member of Robin Hood Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

HERMAN G. HOELSCHER. In the eighty-sixth year of his life, over sixty of which have been spent in Madison county, Herman G. Hoelscher, of Venice, is one of the citizens

whose long life has gone into the practical work of progress and to the promotion of the welfare of his community through honorable relations with all his fellow men. While for himself his years of fruitful effort are now of past record, his usefulness is continued through his children and grandchildren, a number of whom represent his name and character in this portion of Madison county.

One of the oldest of the German settlers of this county, Herman G. Hoelscher was born at Furthumostenbrueck, Germany, February 7, 1826, a son of Rembert and Elzbeth (Schueter) Hoelscher. Other children in this family were Dietrich, who was for thirty-seven years a school teacher at St. Charles, Missouri, William and Elzbeth. After spending his youth in the fatherland, where he was prepared for the practical duties of life, Herman G. Hoelscher, at the age of twenty-three, immigrated to the republic, the opportunities of which were already well known to him by report. Arriving in St. Louis he found work as a farm hand at Peters Station in Madison county. Two years of this experience gave him assurance for a start of his own, which he took by renting the old Russell farm near the site of South Granite, and he farmed the land now covered by the stamping works, this locality then being known as Kinderhook, from the Kinder family.

At first he was his own housekeeper, but on January 29, 1850, he married Miss Charlotte Bartels. This was the beginning of an unusually long and happy companionship. Fifty years later, in the presence of children and grandchildren, they celebrated a golden wedding. For a number of years longer they continued their journey side by side, until on the 19th of September, 1911, the good wife and mother was taken by death. She was laid to rest in St. John's German cemetery of Nameoki, Rev. Plassmann, her pastor, speaking the farewell. She was born in Baden, Germany, May 6, 1834, daughter of Friedrich and Caroline (Moller) Bartels, the others in the family being Heinrich, George and August. At the age of eighteen, with some companions, she came to America, landing in New York and thence going to Virginia, and from there to Stallings station in Madison county, where she was engaged in working for the old settler, William Stallings, until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoelscher began life with youthful energy and hope, and for several years lived on a rented farm on the site of Granite City. In 1864 they purchased forty acres in Nameoki township, this land being



practically without improvements, and only a two-room cottage for their first home. On this foundation, however, they spent many faithful years in the production of a prosperity which has given their family a substantial place in the county's citizenship. They replaced the first home with a comfortable two-story residence, built barns and other structures, planted shade trees and fruit trees, and the Hoelscher farm has long since been considered among the valuable and attractive farm homes of this vicinity.

Eleven sons and daughters were born of their marriage, but six of them died when children, leaving Charlotta, Minnie, George, Frank and Herman. In the public schools of East Granite they obtained their education, and have since taken independent place in the world of effort and duty. Charlotta became the wife of Jacob Lutcelzschwab, a farmer of St. Clair county, and they are the parents of eleven children: Mary, Minnie, John, Herman, Lottie, Katie, Lena, Jacob, Frank, Edna and Carolina. The eldest of these, Mary, married Jacob Wehl, and their one child, Elsie, is the only great-grandchild of the family. Minnie Hoelscher was married, on September 26, 1888, to Fred Kaseberg, a former blacksmith of Venice. He was born in Venice in 1865, son of Fred and Caroline (Will) Kaseberg, and after an industrious and respected career he passed away June 30, 1911, being laid to rest in St. John's cemetery of Nameoki, both himself and wife having been members of the church there. Mrs. Kaseberg continues her residence at Venice, where she is comforted by the presence of her two industrious sons, George and August. George, the older, was graduated from the Venice public schools in 1906, and is now yard master over the entire system of the terminal of the Merchants Bridge. He was confirmed in 1909 by the Rev. G. Plassmann, of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki. August Kaseberg is twelve years old and a student in the fifth grade of the Venice schools. Frank Hoelscher, who is a carpenter of Nameoki, married Edna Walker, and they have five children—Earl, Herman, Charlotta, Mabel and George. The other two sons, George and Herman, are unmarried and are living on their father's farm, engaged in its management and the support and care of their aged father.

The Hoelscher family are all members of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, and the father assisted in its building and has since been one of its liberal supporters. He hauled

the organ out from St. Louis. The politics of the family has been Republican, and the son Herman was elected a justice of the peace in 1909. For the past ten years George and Herman have been employed in superintending the St. John's German, the Catholic and the Methodist cemeteries of this vicinity.

HONORABLE CONRAD A. AMBROSIOUS. It is a significant fact that the majority of men who have made successes in the business world and many of the professional men who have come to the front were the sons of farmers. At present our country's best educators are advocating military training for boys as a means of increasing their efficiency in the business world. Experience shows that in the past the men who have made successes have for the most part originated on the farm. They there learn many lessons that could not be learned elsewhere. They learn the habit of early rising; they are accustomed to simplicity of food and customs; they are given work to do and are made to understand the consequences of neglect; thus they early come to feel responsibility. These are a few of the advantages that come to a boy from his early life on a farm. In addition to these, the chances are that he will be possessed of a healthy body, due to his open air life.

Conrad A. Ambrosius was born in Germany, January 18, 1839. His father was Adam Ambrosius and his mother's maiden name was Brandenstein. They were both born in Germany, where they were educated and married. In 1842 they started in a sailing vessel for America. After a long, stormy trip of eight weeks, they arrived at New Orleans, Louisiana. They proceeded up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where Adam worked as a day laborer. They stayed in St. Louis for eight years and in January, 1849, moved to Collinsville, Illinois, where they engaged in farming. They lived here until the time of their death. Mr. Ambrosius passing away in 1866 and his wife in 1869. They had four children: Nicolas, deceased; Elizabeth, the third child, is the wife of Fred Kencle; Martha, the youngest, is the wife of Henry Esterline and Conrad A.. the subject of this sketch.

He came to America with his parents when he was only two years old. When he was ten years old the family moved to Collinsville and he even at that early age began to work on the farm. His parents did not realize the benefits to be obtained from an education and therefore he received very little schooling. He stayed home until he was twenty-four years of

age, at which time he began to farm for himself. He discovered that there was coal beneath his land and in 1875 he sank a shaft, immediately starting to mine. He found the mine was rich in coal and worked it until 1887, at which time he sold out to the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He moved from the farm to the city in 1875, where he has lived ever since. In 1889 he engaged in the merchandise business under the name of Ambrosius & Sons. In 1907 he sold out to J. A. Yates, since which time he has spent his life in looking after his real estate.

In 1862 he married Maria Schmidt, a native of Germany, and then it was that he started to farm for himself. They had a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, as follows: Anna, wife of Max Lochman, of St. Louis, Missouri; John, Willie, Gus, George, Theodore, Clara, Louise and Beth. All of his children are married except Clara and he has two great-grandchildren.

The family attend the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat and has been active in public affairs. He has served as city alderman for fourteen years. He has been trustee of the church for twenty-five years. He is a trustee of the parochial school and was a member of the state legislature for the thirty-eighth general assembly from 1893 to 1895. He succeeded in getting five bills through. He is a stockholder and one of the directors in the First National Bank of Collinsville, Illinois. In addition to all of this he owns several business houses. He may well feel contented when he knows that he has made all of this himself. It is true that it was by chance that the coal was found in his land, but the rest of his success was not due to chance, but to his own abilities and his tremendous energy.

MRS. BERTHA HERMAN. The "Goddess of Success" does not favor man more often than woman, but the difference lies in the opposite individual environment. Man's sphere is by custom, heredity and natural aptitude the world of business, of accomplishing big things,—that which arouses the plaudits of the nation; woman's sphere is her home, her domestic duties, her children, but who can say that even in that apparently humble environment she does not mould the world's clay more truly than does man. There is all of truth in that homely old adage: "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world." But when a woman not only fills her destined sphere but also makes more than a success of

business life, then indeed should she receive praise for her remarkable and unusual achievements.

In just such few words a brief resume of the life of Bertha Herman could be given, and one would have a concise idea of what this one woman has accomplished. With no fuss or feathers, no blast of trumpets, no plaudits of enthusiastic multitudes, Mrs. Herman, as she modestly asserts, saw her duty before her and did it. A simple rule which all might try to good advantage. But Mrs. Herman came of good old German stock, who, more than Americans, follow that motto. The natal day of our subject was September 20, 1867, and she is the daughter of Gustave and Mary F. (Jehle) Kaufman, early settlers in Alhambra township, Madison county, Illinois. Gustave Kaufman was born in Prussia, April 20, 1833, a son of John A. and Sophia (Hessler) Kaufman, natives of that country. The father was born in 1787, and the mother in April, 1792, and were married in their native land, immigrating to America in 1844, and finally locating in Marine, Illinois, where they began their life in this country on a farm of eighty acres, only twenty of which were broken, the house being but an humble log cabin. This sort of a life was a change indeed for Mr. J. A. Kaufman, as he had been a man of soldierly activities in the Fatherland, having been an officer in the Napoleonic wars. He was shot through his leg during a war with Austria, and was obliged to resign his commission, but having a love for the sword and the scabbard he later entered the home guards and was appointed their colonel. Mr. Kaufman's death occurred the next year after his arrival in America, in 1845, his good wife surviving him for many years, her demise taking place in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. John Kaufman were the parents of three children, namely: Gustave; Rega, who married George Widecus, of Summerfield, Illinois, and became the mother of three children; and Mrs. Andrew Schmidt.

Gustave Kaufman, the father of our subject, came to the United States with his parents when he was eleven years old, the trip comprising seven weeks on water. The family settling on unimproved land, the lad early ascertained the rigors of the pioneer life, but his early training was not lost, as it served its purpose later in life when he himself engaged in farming. The success of his agricultural pursuits is shown by the fact that at his death he was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in that section of Illinois, the town of



Kaufman, where he resided, having been named after him. He early in life established a home of his own by his union with Mary Jehle, the accomplished daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Neudecker) Jehle, and who was born in St. Louis, January 1, 1840. Mrs. Kaufman received her early education in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of St. Louis, her parents being of the Catholic faith. After her marriage, however, she became a member of the German Evangelical church with her husband and children. They became the parents of the following sons and daughters: Albert, who married Mary Daudemann, by whom he had five children, the family residing in Alban township; William, who was joined in wedlock with Emma Daudemann, and became the father of four children, the mother being now deceased; Augusta; George; and Bertha, who married Robert Herman, and of whom a short review follows. Mr. Gustave Kaufman was a staunch Republican in politics, having served as a school director of Marine, Illinois, and as the first commissioner of Alhambra township. His death occurred January 22, 1910, his wife passing away March 25, 1905, and in the death of this worthy couple Alhambra township and Madison county lost prominent, enterprising and highly esteemed citizens.

In the fall of 1886 Bertha Kaufman was united in marriage with Robert Herman, born in Highland, Illinois, March 20, 1865, a son of Henry and Susan (Leder) Herman, natives of Switzerland. Mr. Herman received the usual common school education, which was supplemented by a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College of St. Louis. He initiated his business career by entering his father's mill at Highland and later on at Trenton, and having learned the milling process thoroughly, in 1885 he commenced an elevator of his own at Kaufman. He carried on this business successfully, but in 1887 decided to branch out a little, and he consequently opened a general merchandise store, maintaining this store and doing a profitable and up-to-date business until his death, on May 7, 1898. He was a staunch advocate of the policies and principles of the Republican party and his efforts in their ranks were rewarded by his being chosen as post-master of Kaufman, in which capacity he served for a number of years. He was also collector of Alhambra township for two years, 1886-88. The death of Robert Herman came suddenly and tragically, the result of a boiler explosion in his elevator May 7, 1898.

Mrs. Bertha Herman displayed her brave spirit and enterprising business ability when, at the death of her husband, she decided to pursue the business which he had so successfully launched, and since that time she has been the manager, superintendent, overseer and business head of this large mercantile establishment, and she has, as well, continued in the post-office, having been chosen the successor of her husband in that office. She also has charge of a coal, cement, feed and grain business, and these diversified activities would certainly tax the brain and strength of a less brilliant woman, but she meets each question or dilemma as it comes and does not rush ahead to meet trouble, and in this way is always cheerful, smiling and happy,—assuredly a pleasant and entertaining body to meet. Mrs. Herman and her husband were the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy.

Gustave Adolph, the son of Mrs. Bertha Herman, received his early schooling in the common schools of his district, later attending the Marine High School and then the Columbia Commercial College of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated. Since this time Gustave Herman has been the able assistant of his mother in her general merchandise business at Kaufman. "His path has been cast in pleasant places," for he has been able to travel quite extensively over the United States, having taken several trips throughout the west and east. His mother has also traveled considerably.

Mrs. Herman's daughter, Emma, is a skilled musician, having graduated from the Strassberger Conservatory of Music in St. Louis, and she is now engaged in teaching music in Kaufman and vicinity, having an interesting class of forty-five pupils at this writing, 1911.

Mrs. Herman and her children are devout members of the German Evangelical church, and they are all respected and esteemed by all who know them. This brief biography of four generations of Kaufmans is certainly interesting, and they all have reason to be proud of their family and the individual members thereof.

WILLIAM L. KAEMPER. Of all the qualifications which are important in order to make up success there is none more essential than the ability to stick to a thing, surmounting all obstacles, disregarding all unpleasantness, optimistic in all, but everlasting, holding on. Such has been the attitude of Mr. Kaemper,

cashier of the First National Bank of Collinsville.

He was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, October 7, 1875. He was the son of Henry and Catherine (Tokscha) Kaemper, natives of Germany. He was brought up in Waterloo, entering the public schools there as soon as he was old enough. He was graduated in 1890, and, not being able to enter high school because of the necessity which existed for him to earn money at once, he immediately started to work. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Commercial Bank at Waterloo in the capacity of clerk. He showed his ability and his faithfulness from the very beginning of his service. In 1894 he had the opportunity to obtain the position of assistant cashier in the State Bank of Waterloo, a position requiring more ability, exercising greater responsibility and with more compensation. He naturally made the change, remaining with the State Bank until 1905, in the month of December. The next month, January 1, 1906, he came to Collinsville as cashier of the First National Bank, the position he is now holding.

On June 21, 1905, Mr. Kaemper married Miss Elsa Quast, of Waterloo. She was educated in the public school and then entered the Kunkel Conservatory of Music in St. Louis. From there she went to the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, from which she graduated. She is now a most accomplished musician, not a mere player of notes, but one who has a genuine love for music as a means of expressing the sentiments with which she is inspired. No one can listen to her interpretations of the masters without feeling that she makes music because she must; because there is that in her which demands expression and music is to her the natural vehicle. Mr. and Mrs. Kaemper have no children, but live a united life in their home at 314 Vandalia street.

In politics Mr. Kaemper is a Republican, but with no desire for political honors for himself. He is today a man of culture and refinement, a man who has read with thoughtful care on subjects of all kinds. He has made a success of his life, beginning as a poor boy with no outside help. His stick-to-itiveness is largely responsible for his present prominence. There is no man in the town who has more friends or who is more widely esteemed than Mr. Kaemper.

**ALBERT KAUFMAN.** Perhaps there is no family in Madison county the head of which has taken a more active interest in the up-

building of its public interests than the family of Kaufman, and inasmuch as Albert Kaufman is the eldest son of Gustave Kaufman, it is perhaps proper that their lives should be recorded together. For a period of over sixty years the life of Gustave Kaufman was closely interwoven with the interests of Madison county. Energetic, public-spirited and progressive; beginning life empty-handed; coming to this country from Germany at the age of eleven years; possessed of an indomitable will-power and a determination which knew not defeat, he forged ahead in the great arena of life, overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles and meeting with success that placed him among the ranks of Madison county's successful citizens.

Gustave Kaufman was born in Prussia, Germany, April 20, 1833, the son of John A. and Sophia (Hessler) Kaufman, who immigrated to America in 1844. Locating in Marine the following year, John Kaufman moved to the farm which is now the Kaufman estate, purchasing one hundred acres of land at that time. Gustave was eleven years of age at the time of the immigration to America, and his first residence was in St. Louis, where the family resided for a short time. In the new home in Illinois there was much work to do, for only twenty acres of the farm had been improved. The Kaufmans did not speak the English language, and Gustave realized that the first and most important step was to become master of the same. Eager to learn the language of the country of his adoption, he presented himself at the little country school house and his reception there was not at all reassuring, but was the occasion of much mirth among the country boys and girls, who were greatly amused at the little stranger's struggles with the new tongue. Nothing daunted, however, he persevered in his studies, going finally to Staunton, where he was educated by one of his own countrymen, and was also confirmed in the church of the Fatherland, the German Evangelical. In later years, when prosperity came to his doors, he encouraged the building of the church of his faith at Marine, liberally contributing to the same and retaining his membership until his death, January 22, 1910. In 1859 Gustave Kaufman wedded Mary Jehle, of St. Louis, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Neudecker) Jehle, natives of Germany. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart of St. Louis and proved herself a most worthy helpmeet to Mr. Kaufman, working industriously and possess-

ing the qualities of a good home maker. She was of an admirably easy and amiable disposition, just the wife for the energetic and impetuous young German. They became the parents of six children, their first-born being a son, to whom they gave the name of Albert, and the others being William, Amanda, Bertha, Augusta and George. The Kaufman children obtained their education at the West District school, where their father before them had attended.

With the passing of the years Mr. Kaufman, owing to his splendid business ability, met with a pleasing prosperity and, though much engrossed in the business of life, he always found time to take an active part in every public work that meant a step's advancement to the country. When the first railroad through this section—the Clover Leaf—was prospective, Mr. Kaufman became very much interested in the same. He donated a free right of way through his lands and also the land necessary for station purposes and encouraged the building in every possible manner. As a compliment to his generosity, the railroad after its completion and the organization of the little town named it Kaufman and gave Mr. Kaufman a pass, which, however, he never made use of, always preferring to pay his own fare. He became in time by his successful management the owner of twelve hundred and sixty acres of land, which he left to be divided among his six children.

When the merry-hearted boys and girls were all at home the old homestead was oftentimes the scene of joyous merry-makings and sometimes it was also the scene of mourning. Death visited them on March 21, 1905, claiming the dear mother, who after life's battle was ended was tenderly laid to rest. She was a good, Christian mother and was mourned by a large circle of friends, her bereaved husband always feeling keenly his loss and mourning her absence. On January 22, 1910, his death followed and he was laid to his final rest by the side of his life companion. He was a useful man whose energies were ever applied along the line of progress.

The eldest son, Albert, had always remained at home, assisting his father in the management of the farm, until his marriage, which occurred in 1883, when he laid the foundation of his own home and happiness by wedding Miss Mary Daudermann. His wife, who was born in 1860, is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ohren) Daudermann, natives of

Germany, whose children were Henry, Charles, Emma and Mary, the latter the wife of the subject of this sketch. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman they began their wedded life on one of his father's farms, two miles south of Alhambra, where they have always resided. Mrs. Kaufman has proved an industrious and loyal helpmeet and they have prospered in their work. The husband purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, becoming one of the most successful farmers of Alhambra township and now having under cultivation over two hundred acres. Some seasons he threshes three thousand bushels of wheat and one year he threshed two thousand seven hundred bushels from one hundred acres. Like his father, he is progressive in every way. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman became the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy and the surviving being Amanda, Mollie, Gustave (named after the head of the family), Alfred and Alice, the latter twins. The children obtained their education at the West district schools and at Alhambra, Gustave, Amanda and Mollie all fitting themselves for teaching. Gustave has had some pedagogical experience, having successfully taught the I. X. L. district school in Leef township. Amanda also taught the same school two years. She became the wife of Harry Landolt, a farmer and resident of Bond county, and they are the parents of two children, Mollie and Arnold. They also buried one child, Viola, at the age of six months. When Mollie Kaufman had arrived at the age of sixteen she had made such progress in her studies as to become the proud possessor of her first teacher's certificate. Her first school was the Ruedy school in Leef township and her work gave such satisfaction that she was engaged for two years more. She also taught for one year at Pleasant Ridge and for one year at Stahling's school and has been engaged by the same school for 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kaufman are members of the German Evangelical church of Alhambra, having been brought up as children in that faith. In his politics Mr. Kaufman is a stanch Republican and his business principles have always been such as to win the confidence of the public. In evidence of the same is his election as school director for twenty-seven consecutive years. His motto for the schools under his supervision has always been "The best teachers for the boys and girls, regardless of cost." Being a public-spirited





*Henry Kissinger*

man in this way, his work for the schools has been most satisfactory, the people knowing that when Mr. Kaufman held the office it was in good hands. Like his father, he prides himself on keeping his word under all circumstances and he is a true citizen in every sense of the word. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are among the representative people of the county and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community. They can look back over the years with pardonable pride, surrounded by their pleasant and dutiful children, Gustave, Mollic, Alfred and Alice, who give them added cause for pride in the family name.

HONORABLE R. GUY KNEEDLER. There is no lawyer in the state of Illinois who has a higher standing than the Honorable R. Guy Kneedler, of Collinsville, Illinois. He has had an interesting career, but throughout it has been beyond reproach. No one has been able to cast any aspersions on his character, either in a private or public capacity. Since his first entry into the field of law he has set himself to run the course with singleness of purpose. His goal was not a crown of glory for himself, but he strove to perform each day the duties which were nearest. This course he has kept without deviating to the right or to the left. To such honors will come without being sought, as indeed they have to Mr. Kneedler, but in his mind the contentment which comes with the knowledge of a life well spent means much more than the positions of honor which he has filled.

He was born on a farm in Collinsville township in May, 1873, a son of Christopher D. Kneedler, one of the old and respected citizens of Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois. There is no one who stands higher in the estimation of the people than Mr. and Mrs. Kneedler, who have been residents of this county for many years. Christopher D. Kneedler was born in Pennsylvania, June 30, 1833. His father, John Kneedler, was one of the Pennsylvania Dutchmen. His wife's maiden name was Dome; she, like John Kneedler, grew up in Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in 1844, locating in Collinsville township, at a time when this country was very newly settled. John Kneedler died a year after they came to Illinois, leaving to his widow the task of raising the family. This was no light task, considering that there were ten children, of whom Christopher was the youngest. At a very early age he began to assist on the farm, going to school whenever he could be spared. There were no public schools in Illinois at that time,

but some of the people in the neighborhood clubbed together and built a log cabin which they used as a school house, then hired a teacher to instruct the children. This was the school that Christopher attended, at the same time doing all he could to help his mother. Early in 1852, when he was nineteen years old, Christopher was fired with a desire to make a stake. He started to California, where he engaged in farming and teaming. After four years spent in that state he returned to Illinois, where he was united in marriage with Miss Lauretta Penney, a lady of great energy, born in Collinsville township, of Irish descent. She is the mother of six children, as follows: Robert, engineer for the Douk Brothers Coal Company; William, proprietor of the Air-dome; Harry, who is a physician in the Philippine Islands; Lauretta, the wife of Fred Gade; Don, who is dead. Mr. Kneedler is a Democrat in his political views and when a younger man he served as alderman in his ward. He has always been a farmer from his childhood days. He owns a farm in Collinsville township of one hundred and sixty acres. Until nine years ago he farmed there; he then moved into Collinsville, where the family are residents at 421 Vandalia street, enjoying the fruits of their early labors. Mr. and Mrs. Kneedler are quiet, unassuming people, honest in their dealings with everyone.

R. Guy Kneedler was the fourth in the family of six children, one of whom is now dead. Guy was brought up on his father's farm, attending the district school until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the graded school at Collinsville. He was graduated from the high school in the class of 1889. For a time he worked on the farm, then he worked in the coal mines in the capacity of check weighman. He held this position for two years, during which time he made up his mind that he should like to be a lawyer. He entered the law department of the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. He was admitted to the bar in the state of Illinois and began to practice at Collinsville. While he was still in school he was elected city attorney of Collinsville, in which capacity he served from 1901 to 1907. During this time he was appointed master in chancery of Madison county, Illinois, in 1906 and 1907. He practiced his profession until April 18, 1911, when he was elected mayor of Collinsville.

In 1901 he married Olive Anderson, a lifelong resident of Collinsville. Three children

were born to this union, Richard, aged six, Josephine, four years old, and the baby Maude, only eighteen months old.

Mr. Kneedler is a member of the Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Chapter, Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, standing high with both fraternal orders. In politics he is a Democrat, the party having in him a most able supporter. The duties which devolve on him in his capacity of mayor have so far been performed to the satisfaction of both Republican and Democratic parties. Inasmuch as he has proved himself so fully qualified for each of his other offices, it is safe to predict that he will go on as he has begun, with an earnest desire to do his best, than which no man can do more.

T. F. LEYDEN. Among Granite City's most prominent and progressive citizens must be numbered T. F. Leyden, the well-known real estate and insurance man. He is a product of New England, that cradle of so much of our national history, his birth having occurred at Bath, Maine, January 31, 1866. He is the son of Patrick and Margaret (Considine) Leyden, natives of Ireland, who immigrated early in life to the land of the stars and stripes. They reared a family of sons and daughters, as follows: Minnie, Nettie, Elizabeth, Kate, Anna, Nellie, Agnes, Edward, and T. F., the immediate subject of this review.

When Mr. Leyden was two years of age his parents removed from Maine to Carrollton, Illinois, where the father engaged in railroad work, and there the children drank of the "Pierian spring" of learning. When he bade farewell to his desk in the school-room Mr. Leyden learned telegraphy, and in 1888 he came to Venice, Illinois, where he secured a position, being agent for the Chicago & Illinois and then for the Big Four. Subsequently, in 1891 and 1892, he was employed as dispatcher at Roodhouse, Illinois. In 1894 Mr. Leyden was united in marriage to Madeline Youree, born in Venice and the daughter of Dr. C. S. Youree. Two children were born, both dying in infancy. In 1899 the death of Mrs. Leyden occurred and Mr. Leyden removed to Granite City in the fall of 1899. Here he engaged in the real estate business with C. D. McCasland and Dr. Youree, these gentlemen purchasing the Wulfmeyer tract, platting it and selling the lots, under their judicious management a live town springing up from the prairie.

On December 11, 1907, Mr. Leyden was

united in marriage to Miss Lulu G. Jones. She was born in 1882, in Moberly, Missouri, and is the daughter of the late Charles H. and Dora (Schultnoir) Jones, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Iowa. Mr. Jones' occupation was that of superintendent of the Gray Iron Foundries of the Madison Car & Foundry Company, now known as the American Car & Foundry Company, of Madison, Illinois. He came to Madison from Armourdale, Kansas, where for a number of years he had been superintendent of an iron works. In 1893 his death occurred and in 1903 that of his wife. They were good people, kind neighbors, indulgent parents and they are vividly remembered and regretted by a wide circle of friends. They are laid to rest in St. John's cemetery in Granite City. Mr. Jones was active in the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges. His children consisted of Rodney O., Earl R., Kenneth W. and Lulu, the latter the wife of the subject of the sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Jones reared their children with great care and the admirable citizenship of the younger generation is largely due to their early training. Mrs. Leyden pursued a business course in the Home University of St. Louis, Missouri, and the sons finished their education with courses in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Correspondence Schools.

Mrs. Leyden's first public work was in the real estate office of C. D. McCasland, in Madison, Illinois, at the time when the new addition of West Madison was being laid out and platted. Later she was employed for seven years by the firm of McCasland & Leyden, and during that period the firm purchased the aforementioned Wulfmeyer tract and laid it out. The long acquaintance of Mr. Leyden and Miss Jones led to marriage, their union being celebrated on December 11, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Leyden began their married life in a delightful new home on Missouri avenue in West Granite City, the attractive and commodious structure having been personally supervised by Mr. Leyden for the reception of his bride.

Mrs. Leyden's life has ever been one of activity and service for others. In youth, bereft of her parents by death, she was left with the care of two younger brothers, Earl and Kenneth, to whom she was both father and mother. In 1901 she was appointed by Governor Yates to the office of notary public in Madison county, and was again appointed to the office in 1905 by Governor Deneen. She had the distinction of being the notary who

received the complaint of the crusaders against the pool rooms which resulted in their closing. In the highest degree she enjoys the respect and confidence of the people.

Mr. Leyden's business principles also have been such as to win him the confidence of the people. He was city councilman at Granite City for a number of years and was five times elected assessor and three times collector of Venice township. He was elected one of the trustees of the East Side Levy district and is serving in such capacity for a term of four years. In all these offices he has proved an honor to his constituents and a credit to himself. He has numerous fraternal affiliations, belonging to the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, and the Commercial Club of Granite City. He is one of the trustees of the Granite City Trust & Savings Bank.

Mrs. Leyden is a devoted member of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal church of Granite City and active in church, guild and club work. She is one of the beloved associates of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal church.

The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Leyden are so closely and helpfully identified with the history of Granite City that its record would be seriously incomplete without detailed mention of them. They are public-spirited and progressive, kindly and altruistic. Mrs. Leyden is a true type of American womanhood, with fairest gifts of mind and heart. Their home on Missouri avenue is the center of gracious hospitality and they enjoy the esteem and popularity of the community. The Leydens may well be included among the flower of Madison county, whose helpful and representative men and women form the subject matter of this Centennial History.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, president of the First National Bank of Collinsville, is an instance of the way in which a foreigner (if we may speak of the English as foreigners) can come to this country, apply himself to his chosen calling and come to the front, taking precedence over many American-born citizens. Collinsville is bound to have the best man to fill any vacant position. If the best man happens to be an American citizen, American born, well and good, but if he is born across the water it makes no difference to Collinsville. If he is the best man, him they must have. Mr. Fletcher has been shown honors, and no one can doubt that the preference was not justified by the man himself.

William Fletcher was born at Poynton in Cheshire, England, May 19, 1844. He is the son of James and Hannah (Bold) Fletcher, neither of whom came to this country. Mr. Fletcher was a miner, but was only getting very low wages, barely enough to buy bread and clothing for his four children. They are all living now; William and Selina (Mrs. Higginbotham) live in Collinsville, but the other two never came to America.

It is to be supposed that William Fletcher was not able to get much schooling; there were no public schools when he was a boy and his father could not afford even to buy books, let alone pay the fee that was necessary. When he was only ten years of age he began to work in the mines, that being the only way that little boys could earn any money in that mining district of England. For seven years he worked as a trapper boy and a miner, earning a mere pittance. He was not content to live the rest of his life as his father had before him, struggling for mere existence. He had heard of the wages to be procured in the mines in America, nearly double what a man could earn in England; he had a little sweetheart whom he expected to marry some day and he did not mean to subject her to the same poverty which had been his mother's lot. He, therefore, found some kind friend who lent him enough money to buy a suit of clothes and the money to come to America. He bade farewell to his family and his sweetheart and started for Liverpool. There he took steerage passage in the vessel called the Great Eastern. He was brought up to live frugally and without any luxuries, but the privations of that crossing were beyond anything that he had ever thought of. The quarters were close and dirty. The food was plentiful but most unappetizing. The seasickness was terrible, but the homesickness was worse. However, he landed in New York, and his spirits began to revive. He was only seventeen and it is hard to keep a boy of seventeen down hearted very long. He went direct to Belleville, Illinois, of which he had been told as a probable place to get work. He commenced immediately upon his arrival to work as a mule driver, that being the only work he could obtain at first. At the end of five months he obtained work as a regular miner and gradually, by dint of hard work and strict attention to details, he worked his way up, saving all the money he could spare that he might have something for the future, that he might not have to toil all of his life and that his children



might have a better bringing up than his had been. He and four other miners put their earnings together and in 1870 they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in St. Clair county, Illinois, where they were certain there was coal. They had not enough money to pay for the land in cash, but paid one-third cash and the balance in installments. They sank a shaft and began to operate, Mr. Fletcher being the mine manager. After three years' time he obtained a position in the same capacity with the Abbey Coal Mining Company and was with them until 1882. He was then appointed superintendent of the mines until 1886. At that time a change was made and larger operations engaged in, he becoming superintendent of the entire company. In March, 1904, he retired from the mining business, having spent his whole life in mining. In 1902 a company was organized to buy up the Collinsville Bank and merge it into the First National Bank. James H. Bett was the president of this amalgamated bank and William Fletcher was the vice president. In 1903 Mr. Fletcher was elected president, a position he is holding at the present time. In addition to his bank stock Mr. Fletcher has one hundred and seventy-six acres of land in Madison county, Illinois, and one-third interest in two hundred and fifteen acres of land in St. Clair county, Illinois, the site of his coal mine. He is also interested in one hundred and sixty-three acres of land in St. Clair county, Illinois, besides possessing other smaller interests.

Five years after his arrival in America Mr. Fletcher went back to England to marry his little sweetheart, to whom he had been true. Her name was Julia Ridgeway, and she was a typical English girl, affectionate and true as steel. William's sister Selina joined him in America two years after their arrival, and lived with them in Collinsville and is now married there. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher had four children who lived to grow up, John J., Thomas C., William C. and Bertha, the latter the wife of John Willett. In April, 1882, Mrs. Fletcher died; two years later he married Mrs. Maria Hatfield, a widow, who was born in Derbyshire, England, and came to the United States in 1876. She and Mr. Fletcher had two children, one of whom died. The other, Arthur Fletcher, is a professional ball player, now on the National League, playing with the New York Giants.

Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Collinsville Blue Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Unity Chapter, No. 182,

Royal Arch Masons, and of the Tancred Commandery, No. 50, Knights Templar. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. In politics he is a Republican and served as township school treasurer for thirteen years. He is greatly interested in all matters that tend to the welfare of the state, but he is perhaps more interested in educational progress than in anything else. Having had the advantage of next to no schooling himself, he realizes, as none other could, the advantages that come with education. Not that he is an ignorant man by any means, but his knowledge has come through his association with people and through his reading. There is no man in Collinsville who has made more progress than Mr. Fletcher, who began life at the age of ten as a little trapper boy. It is entirely by his own efforts and natural abilities that he has attained the prominence he now enjoys. He is a man the city could ill afford to spare.

**GABRIEL PEPPER.** The fertile lands of the American Bottoms in Madison county attracted many of the early settlers to this region, and many of the leading citizens who have been identified with the history of the county made their first locations on these Bottoms. While not among the earliest settlers, Mr. Gabriel Pepper, of Madison, has resided in that locality for the past half century, and few survivors of the early times have been more active workers and interested observers of the affairs of this vicinity than he. He has had a career of honorable and well rewarded industry, and enjoys a high place of esteem in this community.

Mr. Pepper was born in Shelby county, Missouri, on the 6th of February, 1839. His parents, Elijah and Elizabeth (Calvert) Pepper, were both Kentuckians by birth, and his mother was a descendant of Lord Baltimore. His father became a settler in Missouri before the Indians had moved to the west. He was a lifelong farmer and made a fair success of it. On his way to Missouri from Kentucky he stopped near St. Louis and worked for a time in splitting rails at six bits a hundred. Besides Gabriel the other children of the family were John, Joseph, Franklin, William and Sarah. They were all brought up in a time and country when public schools had not come into existence, and they received their education in a log school-house in the woods, the school being conducted on the old subscription plan. The best thing they learned was the value of in-

dustry and the ability to perform hard, honest labor. When Gabriel was thirteen years old his mother died. The father later married a widow who had four daughters. The two sets of children did not agree very well, and with his oldest brother, John, Gabriel left home and they began shifting for themselves.

In 1861 they came to the American Bottoms, where, as determined and energetic young men, they rented a hundred and fifty acres of land and began raising produce. They had a crop of fifty acres of potatoes, besides other crops, and they employed half a dozen men in the labor of their truck farm. Provisions that would keep were in great demand at that time by the government, which paid them three and four dollars a barrel for all their potatoes. They raised thousands of dollars' worth of produce during the war. In 1875 Gabriel Pepper made the overland trip by railroad to California. This experience was undertaken primarily for his health, and after a year he returned with body well restored to its normal capacity, when he continued farming with his brother. He was later engaged at a salary of a thousand dollars a year as overseer for the five hundred acre farm of Judge I. Z. Smith, of St. Louis, with whom he remained three years, after which he retired from a business life.

In 1889 Mr. Pepper established his own home by his marriage to Miss Ellen Fehan. She was the only child of John and Catherine (Woodlock) Fehan, natives of Ireland, and she was born in Madison county, in 1850. She was reared and educated here, and with her marriage she became an energetic assistant in making a success in business and also a comfortable home for her husband and children. They purchased a hundred and sixty acres of land on Gabrett Island, where they prospered as farmers for a number of years. This land was in recent years bought by the Niedringhaus interests.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, named Kate, John, Elizabeth, Elijah, Sarah and Mary. Kate died in infancy. Soon after the birth of the youngest, the mother was called by death and was laid to rest in the Calvary cemetery of St. Louis. Under the father's care the children were reared in a comfortable home and given good advantages, attending the public schools of Venice, and they have since taken places of honorable activity in the world. The sons, John and Elijah, and the daughter Mary as housekeeper, now comprise the family circle

at home. Elizabeth is the wife of Joseph Kraft, a contractor of Venice. The daughter Sarah died in 1908. She was the wife of John Boyer, a moulder at Venice, and she left one daughter, Ruth.

Mr. Pepper comes from a family of staunch Jefferson Democrats, and throughout his career has been a firm adherent to that party. In public affairs of his community he has taken a public-spirited part. He held the office of school director several years, and was also a member of the village board. At the present time he is a highway commissioner of Madison county. He has held one unique distinction for many years in this vicinity. From his long residence in the lowlands he has become an authority on the rises of the river, and his warnings have on numerous occasions been the signal for the people to retire to higher grounds. Mr. Pepper is a citizen of sterling character, has been successful in his business, and has long been a positive influence for good and advancement in his community. Personally he is very popular among the people of this portion of the county. His quiet humor, his kindly nature and hospitable manners have gained him a large circle of firm friends.

DAVID JONES, ex-sheriff of Madison county, Illinois, is not the original Davy Jones of whom the sailors are so terrified, but he is nevertheless a Welshman. Judging of the Welsh people as a whole by the few who have crossed the ocean and settled in America, they must be a remarkably enterprising nation. When Wales was a separate country, ruled over by a native prince, the people spoke the Welsh tongue, and as there was very little intercourse between the two countries, England and Wales, for the most part they understood only their own language. Now that the country is part of Great Britain and travel has become more general, the inhabitants of Wales speak the English language and the Welsh is gradually dying out. It is not taught in the schools and the only way in which it is kept up at all is by its being spoken in the homes and thus handed down from generation to generation. Since none but a born Welshman could pronounce the tongue twisting words, it is not a language that is studied by other nationalities. As soon as we know that a man is a Welshman we immediately think of some one who is industrious, enterprising, faithful, affectionate, brave and religious. David Jones has all of these qualities and a great many others

that make up a good citizen and a successful man.

He was born in Wales, August 31, 1875, in the same village where his father and his grandfather were born and had lived. His grandfather, David Jones, is still living in the old home, speaking the old language and surrounded by his old friends. His son Noah was not satisfied to remain quietly in his own country and live the life his parents had lived. He wanted to see the world and to try and make a fortune in the new world, as he had heard others had done. He was brought up in the mining district in Wales and his imagination was fired by the stories he had been told of the high wages that miners get in America. When he was quite a young man he crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, landed at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and thence across the border into the mining district of Illinois. He had no difficulty in obtaining work, as he understood his business thoroughly and the wages, too, were as high as he had expected, but he had not realized that the cost of everything was proportionately high. The fortune did not come as fast as he had anticipated, but he was able to get some money ahead. His thoughts turned often to those hills in his little home town and to the little girl who was waiting for him there. As soon as he could get enough money together he went back home and married his little sweetheart, Margaret Morgan. She was not anxious to leave her home and her friends, so they settled down in Wales. Two children were born to them, David, named after his grandfather, and John. Although they lived in a very healthy locality David was not a very strong child and the specialist whose medical opinion they asked advised them to try a change of climate. Naturally Noah suggested a return to America, where he felt he could be contented with his wife and babies. Accordingly, about five years after they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Jones, with their two little boys, came to the United States. They went to Kentucky and located in Beaver Dam, where Noah worked in the coal mines and the little boys spent their time in the warm sunshine. Two years later he moved to Iowa and mined, but he also got a little land and farmed. The family remained there until 1891 and in September of that year they came to Troy, Illinois. Noah worked then in the Illinois coal mines, going from Troy to Venice and from Venice to Elwood and back to Taylor-

ville. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Jones had twelve children, two born in Wales and ten in this country. The two that were natives of Wales are living still and of the other ten six are living, as follows: Sarah, Simon, James, Noah, Jr., Mary and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Jones still live in Taylorville, rejoicing in the prosperity of their children.

From the time of his birth David was a sickly little fellow. He could not toddle about the mountains as his little neighbors did. When he was five years old his parents brought him to America and here, in the Kentucky hills, he soon became strong and well. When he was seven years old he went with his family to Iowa. There he attended the district school and worked on his father's farm in his spare moments. He was not especially anxious to go to school, however, and his parents felt that the outdoor life was what he needed, so they did not insist. The result is that David never got much schooling. In 1891 the family moved to Troy, Illinois, and David worked in the mines with his father. Later they all moved to Venice, and on May 5, 1898, he was put on the police force in that town, which position he filled until he was elected sheriff of Madison county. He served one term in this capacity.

On December 25, 1906, David Jones received the best Christmas present of his life. On that day Elizabeth Hadfield gave herself to him in marriage. She is the daughter of John and Maria Hadfield, both of whom were born in England. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic orders in Edwardsville and East St. Louis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Venice and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in Granite City. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in Venice and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in East St. Louis. In politics he is a Republican and he is deeply interested in the well being of his county and state. He is a member of the Episcopal church in Collinsville and a very regular attendant at its services. Mr. Jones has won the esteem and respect of all who know him and his personality is such that he is very popular.

FRANK NICKERL. It is a very difficult thing for a young man to choose the line of work which he intends to follow throughout his life. A very little thing will often cause him to decide, but something just as small may cause him to change. A single stone may

turn the rivulet of water to the right or the left. It is sometimes said that what we call providence shapes our careers. Undoubtedly something outside of ourselves has something to do with the general direction of a man's life, but the getting on is purely a private affair. Each individual is fated to work out his own career. If he is qualified by nature he cannot be kept down: if deficient he cannot by hook or crook be boosted up. Opposition, adversity and hard luck are powerless to keep a big man in a small place and no set of outside conditions can keep a small man in a big place. Mr. Nickerl, the postmaster of Collinsville, has made many changes in his business since he first started out in life, but he had the mettle in him that is bound to succeed and come to the front. He is one of the most prominent men in Madison county.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the site of the old French market, May 4, 1856. His father, Frank W. Nickerl, was born in Bohemia, in 1816. He was brought up there and there received his education. He married Anna Heubner, a young Bohemian girl. Soon after their marriage they came to America to seek their fortunes. They went direct to St. Louis, Missouri, and stayed there until 1868, when they moved to Odin, Illinois. In 1870 they came to Collinsville. They had six children, all of whom are living (1911). He died in 1870, and his wife in 1897.

Frank was the third child born to his parents. When he was seven years old he went with his parents to Odin, Illinois, and the following year came to Collinsville. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Odin and Collinsville. He had a natural aptitude for carpentering and as soon as he left school he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1873, when he was seventeen years old, he began to work as a carpenter, but he was not able to get enough work to keep him busy. He learned the trade of a cooper and worked at this for two years. In 1876, when he was twenty-one years old, he decided to work in the coal mines and for the next fifteen years he divided his time between mining, carpentering and the cooper's trade and other things. He is a great believer in organized labor and he organized the carpenters' Union March 6, 1891. He was the president of this organization and it was through his influence that the carpenters obtained the concessions which they required. He is still a member of this Union. For five years he

served as a clerk in a general store and he organized the Retail Clerks' Union.

In 1877 Mr. Nickerl married Lena John, a native of Collinsville, Illinois. They have been blessed with six children, all of whom are still living. In 1889 his wife died, and in 1890 he married Minnie Boedecker. She was born in Waterloo, Illinois. He has had no children by his second wife.

Mr. Nickerl's fraternal relations have been of a very high order. He belongs to the independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past noble grand. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge number 664. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Red Men and has represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge. He belongs to Modern America and to the Eagles and served as a delegate to Seattle, Washington, from the Eagles fraternal order. There are few men in the state, or even the whole country, who have such a record as the above, and in all his connections Mr. Nickerl has made the best of reputations. Unlike the leaders of most labor unions, Mr. Nickerl is a Republican, and a prominent one, too. He has three times served as township clerk, and when he was only twenty-four years old he was superintendent of streets. On February 13, 1908, Mr. Nickerl was appointed postmaster in Collinsville, in which capacity he is still serving and doing excellent work. On August 1, 1910, the office became a free delivery station, No. 2 Rural Free Delivery. The Postal Savings Bank was established in this city June 27, 1911, and this city was about the sixth in the state where the postal savings system was established. On the 1st of January, 1911, Mr. Nickerl was appointed custodian of the government site in Collinsville. There is no man in Collinsville who has done more for its uplifting than Mr. Nickerl; there is no man in the county who has done more for its welfare; there is no man in the state who has done more for organized labor; and there is no man in the United States who has done more to make of himself a man of use in the world. All that he has done is due to his own efforts and his own natural abilities. He has forged ahead in spite of all difficulties. He is a living example to the young men of Collinsville of what can be done if a man has the right stuff in him.

JOHN MUELLER is one of the honored old residents of Collinsville, where for many years

he followed his trade and is now living retired in comfortable circumstances. He is a veteran of our Civil war, and though not a native American he has always been a loyal, public-spirited citizen.

He was born in Bohemia, January 22, 1842, and the schools of his native land afforded him a fair education. When he was sixteen years old he landed in New York, in July, 1858. He came on west to St. Louis, and out of the sum with which he paid his way to this country he had but three cents left on arriving in this city. The poor but industrious citizen always has a chance in this country, and he was almost immediately given a place with Schulz Brothers, a firm of painters at Park avenue and Broadway, with whom he began learning the trade, and received three dollars a week during his apprenticeship.

About the conclusion of this period of preparation the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in the Second Missouri Infantry for three years' service, entering Company C of the Second Missouri Infantry. He was with the western armies during their terrific campaigns down the Mississippi valley, and among the important battles at which he was a participant were Wilson's Creek, Shiloh and the first and second battles at Corinth, besides numerous skirmishes. After he had served one year he was discharged under the special general order of August, 1863, and then returned to St. Louis. He moved to Collinsville on the 27th of January, 1871, and for a number of years was an industrious worker at his trade. He has taken an active interest in the organization and affairs of the old soldiers, and is now acting commander of Post No. 34, G. A. R. He is a member of the C. S. P. S. society, and in politics is a Republican.

At the close of his army service he was married in St. Louis to Miss Catherine Stumpf, who was born in Germany on August 17, 1843. Seven children were born to them. His son, Edward H., is connected with the Mortgage & Loan Company of Kansas City, Kansas, and is married and has three children. Joseph F. Mueller, another son, was in partnership with his father up to the time of his death, in August, 1908, when thirty-nine years of age.

WILLIAM H. GRAYSON, M. D. The history of the medical profession in Madison county contains the names and careers of many physicians of ability who in the past century have been identified with the county in the

performance of indispensable services to society. Of those whose names stand in the most conspicuous places one is Dr. William H. Grayson, of Granite City, whose active career as physician and surgeon covers a period of forty years, and only a very few still in active practice began their work in this country at an earlier time than did he.

Dr. Grayson was born in Wytheville, Virginia, October 17, 1846, a son of William E. and Lucinda (Bates) Grayson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was a farmer and tobacco raiser and in 1860 moved from the Old Dominion to Illinois, locating on a quarter section of Madison county land, where he continued a prosperous farmer until his death. He died while on a visit to Kentucky. The mother died in St. Louis in 1887. There were eight children in the family, all of whom attained maturity, namely: Dr. W. H.; B. F.; T. M.; J. A.; George W.; Charles A.; Mary, the wife of Thomas Barnes; and Sarah.

While a boy in Virginia Dr. Grayson was educated under a private tutor, and after the family had come to Madison county he attended McKendree College at Lebanon until 1868. His medical studies were begun under Dr. John T. Hodgen, a prominent physician of St. Louis, and he graduated M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1871. As a young medical graduate he had unusual opportunities for that time, as he was connected with the staff of the St. Louis City Hospital for six years after his graduation. In 1879 he located for practice at Venice and soon became one of the best known and most reliable practitioners of that locality. In 1900 he moved his office and residence to the new manufacturing metropolis of Granite City, where he has since cared for his large practice. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Madison County and Illinois State Medical societies, the Tri-City Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Grayson has for many years taken an active and influential part in the public life of his city and county. He is one of the prominent Democrats of the county and has supported the party both locally and in the state. In 1884 and again in 1892 he was appointed to the postmastership of Venice. His fraternal affiliations are with the order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is the owner of considerable property in Granite City and vicinity and is one of the prosperous citizens of the county. On July 4, 1871, Dr. Grayson

# HISTORY



*W. H. Grayson*



married Miss Mary E. Watson, a daughter of John A. Watson, of St. Louis. They have one son, William F., who is also a physician and engaged in active practice at Granite City.

The subject is one of the valued contributors to medical journals. His work on "The Texas Fly," published in 1892, is known over all the United States. The Grayson family had its origin in England, but at an early date in the history of this country located in Virginia, Grayson county of the Old Dominion being named for them. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Lucinda Bates and her uncle, Edward Bates, was a member of Lincoln's cabinet and one of the prominent figures of his time.

AGUSTIN P. MCQUILLAN. In the progress and prosperity of Collinsville as a business center during recent years one of the group of enterprising men who have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the best interests of the city is Agustin P. McQuillan, the real estate man. He has been a resident of the city only five or six years, but has identified himself with all of its progressive movements. At the present time he is the youngest president that the Collinsville Business Men's Club has ever had, all his associates recognizing his ability and energy in getting things done for the general good of the city.

Mr. McQuillan was born in Redbud, Illinois, October 17, 1883, and is a son of John B. and Rose (Dinan) McQuillan, both of whom are now residents of Collinsville. He was the third of the four sons in the family, and was reared in Redbud, where he graduated from the high school, after which he was a student in the East St. Louis high school two years, and also in the St. Francis College—Solonas—three terms. He had liberal advantages and was well equipped for a business career. His first experience in the real estate business was with the Lindon Trust Company, of St. Louis, with which he remained until he came to Collinsville in 1906. On September 1st of that year he engaged in the real estate business with Mr. William G. Burroughs, the attorney. After two years and a half they dissolved partnership. Mr. P. J. Sweitzer was his partner until October, 1909, and then Mr. Renfro until May, 1911, since which time he has conducted a large business on his own account in real estate, loans and insurance. He is individual owner of real estate, and is also a stockholder of the Collinsville Opera House Company. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the Catholic church,

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has taken the third degree of the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Elks Club of East St. Louis.

HENRY W. EBERHARDT. One cannot think of Henry W. Eberhardt without at the same time thinking of a "go ahead" business man. Not only has he been engaged in the contracting business all of his life but his father before him was a first class contractor and builder. He imbibed commercial principles from his babyhood; he observed them in his youth and he has practiced them in his maturity. The people of Collinsville feel that they have a proprietary interest in him, as he was born here and has spent the best part of his life in their midst. They have watched his development and that of his business. They have seen him grow from being his father's son to a man who has made his own reputation and not content to live upon that of his father, however good that might be.

Henry W. Eberhardt was born in Collinsville, Illinois, July 18, 1865. His father, Mathias Eberhardt, was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was a young man, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He obtained a position with a contractor and builder, having learned the business in the old country of Germany, and he followed it the rest of his life. In Philadelphia he met Susan Bush, a young girl who was born in Germany and had come to America with her parents. The acquaintanceship resulted in marriage in 1855, and two years later they went to St. Louis, where Mr. Eberhardt started out on his own account as a contractor and builder. About 1859 they moved to Collinsville, where they spent the rest of their lives, Mrs. Eberhardt passing away in 1888 and her husband in 1905, they having left seven children to support the honor of the family.

Henry was the youngest child. He attended the public schools of Collinsville, after which he went to St. Louis to a private college, where he received special training in architecture. He had a natural genius for architectural drawings and for designing work, which led to his speedily becoming proficient in the architectural profession. He came back to Collinsville and worked with his father, being taken into partnership in 1887. Whether he holds arguments against marriage as an institution or not, the fact is he has never been guilty of attempting it. Several times his friends began to shiver, the tailor to write encouraging letters and the parents of the girl



to take a supercilious interest in him, but there have always been difficulties. He lives with his sister, Sophia, at 207 East Main street, absorbed in his business and in various other interests. He is a member of the Business Men's Club; he is a stockholder of the Opera House Company; a stockholder of the Herald Publishing Company; a stockholder in the State Bank and in the First National Bank; he owns four business rooms on east Main street and owns eighty acres of land in Collinsville township, which he rents to a farmer. In politics he is independent, believing that the right man in the right place is the first consideration. He has never had any desire for political honors himself, being content to leave politics, like marriage, for other people to look after. He is greatly respected in Collinsville, being absolutely straightforward in all his dealings with any one with whom he comes in contact and a gentleman of fine personal traits.

**JAMES BAILEY.** Honesty is the best policy. That truism has been corroborated, vindicated and exemplified many times. Perhaps the one characteristic that is most conspicuous in James Bailey is his absolute honesty. He does believe it to be the best policy, but that is not his reason for being honest. It is a question whether any one who is honest simply from policy ever succeeded very much. Mr. Bailey is honest simply because his nature will not permit him to be anything else.

He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, November 5, 1869. He is the son of Isaac Bailey, a native of England, who came to this country with his parents when he was a child. The family located in St. Clair county, where he grew up and was educated. He worked in the mines in St. Clair county and later came to Madison county, locating at Collinsville. While he was at school in St. Clair county he met Hannah Harrison, a young girl who was likewise born in England and had come to the United States when she was a child. Her family had settled in St. Clair county and she was sent to school there. It was natural that the boy and girl with such similar history should become friends and that this friendship should result in marriage. They are both living in Collinsville and have had a family of ten children, six of whom are now living.

James Bailey was the second child of his parents. When he was about five years old the family moved from St. Clair county to Collinsville. He was educated in the Web-

ster School, receiving a good grammar school education, graduating when he was fifteen. He then learned the printer's trade, which he worked at most of the time for seven years, during which time he was compositor of a local paper and also a jobber. After this he went to work in the mines for several years, feeling that although the work was not as congenial as some other kinds, yet he could make money and have an opportunity for advancement as a miner. He has been engaged in various lines of work since that time and is at present the city clerk of Collinsville, having been elected on the Labor ticket in the spring of 1909 and re-elected on the same ticket in 1911.

In 1900 he married Mary D. Kohr, likewise a native of France who came to this country at an early age. Four children have been born to the union: Elizabeth, born November 17, 1900; Margaret, born November 8, 1902; Edna, born March 8, 1905; and Salena, born June 14, 1909. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Collinsville, in which she is an active worker.

Mr. Bailey is a member in high standing of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Mizpah Lodge, No. 86. He is past chancellor. In politics he is a Democrat in national affairs, but in local matters he votes on the Labor ticket. Personally Mr. Bailey is a man of very pleasing manners and of most affable mien. He is fully qualified to fill the duties which his position involves both as to personal characteristics and business abilities. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, both in his official and private capacities.

**CHRISTOPHER A. HARTMANN**, cashier of the State Bank of Collinsville, Illinois, although a German by birth is an American at heart; not that he loves Germany less, but that he loves America more. It is natural for a man to have tender feelings for the land which gave him birth, but he has still more reason to feel attached to the country where he gained his education; made his friends; and has earned not only a competence for himself and family, but it has appreciated his efforts by showing him honors. Mr. Hartmann has become well known in Collinsville and in Madison county in general, not only through his business connections, but because he has public spiritedly devoted himself to doing everything in his power for the good of his district, his county, his state and his

country. Collinsville, Madison county, Illinois, the United States, are all his both by reason of adoption and the service he has been to them and they to him.

Christopher A. Hartmann was born at Albertshausen, six miles southeast of Stuttgart, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the southern part of Germany, October 17, 1848. His father, Christopher Hartmann, was born and grew up in the same little town, where he was a cloth manufacturer. He married Agnes M. Kiebauer, a German girl, and they had four children. Mr. Hartmann died in 1852, in Germany. After his death his widow did not care to stay in the little town where they had lived together. She went to France and there married Christian Roth, a German by birth. The marriage took place at Paris, France. Mr. Roth regarded the four children as his own and he considered there was more chance for him to give the family a good living in America than in Germany. Accordingly, he and his wife with the children embarked in a sailing vessel for the United States. They landed at New Orleans and came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence direct to Collinsville, Illinois, reaching that town May 10, 1857. Mrs. Roth died December 16, 1876.

Christopher lived the first eight years of his life in his native town. When he was six years old he went to the public school and remained there until his mother brought him and the other children to the United States, when he was eight years old. After the family settled in Collinsville Christopher attended the public school there, and he also went to the public school in Troy, Illinois, and to the Jones Commercial College, St. Louis. After he left school he clerked for a while and for some years he engaged in various kinds of business in different places. On January 13, 1896, he entered the employ of the State Bank at Collinsville, and is now the cashier.

On April 13, 1875, he married Annetta Bachmann, a young woman of Swiss parentage, but she was born in Cleveland, Ohio. She was educated in the public schools of Hillsdale, Michigan, where the marriage occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann have had ten children, of whom eight are living (1911): May A. is unmarried and lives at home with her father; Annetta is the wife of Louis Wittenfeld; Reuben C. is a book-keeper in the bank where his father is cashier; C. A. Hartmann, Junior, is the pay-

ing teller in the National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri; Cora B. and Pearl R. are both graduates of the Webster school; Roy O. is not intending to enter the banking business, like his father and brothers, but is taking a course in civil engineering at Valparaiso, Indiana; the youngest child is Homer C. and he is still in the public school.

Mr. Hartmann is a member of the German Lutheran church and the whole family attend there. They are all actively engaged in carrying on the work of the church, Mr. Hartmann being a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat and has held several offices in the town. During the administration of Grover Cleveland he served as post-master, holding the office four years and four months, from 1886 to 1890, and he served five years as tax collector. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Hartmann is interested in real estate. He has a most interesting family and might well congratulate himself on their success and feel that he had done well if he had nothing to be proud of on his own account. As a matter of fact, however, he is a man whom his associates say is possessed of a very high sense of honor, and along with this goes a pleasing manner that has made him popular in public and private life.

EDMUND C. BARDSLEY. The line of demarcation between the indoors man and the outdoors man is a thin and wavering one, at times almost indistinguishable. There is no indoors man who has not a subconscious self that wants out doors more or less of the time. E. C. Bardsley has been more or less of an outdoors man all of his life, having now returned to the land, though in a different connection from that with which he started in. He lives in the busy world in that he is intensely interested in its advancement and has done and is doing his utmost to further that end. On the other hand, he lives close to nature and can understand to a modified degree its inscrutable workings. He is a public benefactor and a private idealist. He has the refinement that contact with people brings and the simplicity that is derived from communion with nature.

He was born in Helvetia township, Madison county, Illinois, January 23, 1875. His father, Edmund W. Bardsley, is a native of New Jersey. He married Mary Marcot and spent most of his life on a farm. In 1883 he moved to Pocahontas, Illinois, where he only stayed five years. In 1888 he moved on

to a farm near Grand Forks, Illinois. In 1895 he moved into Collinsville, where he still lives with his wife.

Edmund was the third son of his parents. He lived in his native township until he was eight years old, not yet having started to go to school. These eight years were spent on the farm, gaining health and strength and incidentally learning a great deal about the methods of farming. When he was eight years old he went with his parents to Poca-hontas, Illinois, where he attended the district school. When he was thirteen years old the family again moved, this time to a farm near Grand Forks, Illinois. He again entered the district school, working on the farm in the summer time. After he had finished his schooling he stayed on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he moved to Collinsville with his parents. He learned to be an electrician, working at this business until 1906, when he went into the feed and farm implement business. He is still connected with that business. Towards the close of 1909 he began to dabble in real estate and since that time has made real estate trades in Collinsville and in Troy.

In 1902 he married Odessa Jacobs, of Troy, Illinois, where she spent her whole life previous to her marriage. She graduated from the Academy in Troy. One child was born to the union in 1909; they named the little girl Edna.

Mr. Bardsley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he is an earnest worker. He is a member of the city and township school boards, on which he has done excellent work. For the past two years he has been financial secretary of the Merchants' Association. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in the Von Moltke Lodge, No. 297. He is also a member of Modern America fraternal order. In politics he is a Republican, having already done very efficient work for his party. Mr. Bardsley is a man who is interested in many things, but perhaps that is the reason he is such a companionable man to be with. There is hardly any subject which does not arouse enthusiasm in him, education, religion, politics, business, all being subjects in which he is vitally interested. Since he first came to Collinsville he has done much for the city and for his native county.

PHILIP SCHWAAB. America has been likened to a great melting-pot into which all the nations of the earth are cast in a constant tide of immigration, the result being the

American citizen, virile, progressive, with his fine ideas of freedom and independence. It is generally acknowledged that one of the most desirable elements which enter into the great crucible is the German, the nation having everything to gain and nothing to lose from the assimilation of this brainy, honest and generally admirable stock, which has given to the world so many of her greatest geniuses. To the Fatherland is Collinsville and Madison county indebted for one of their excellent citizens, Philip Schwaab, city treasurer of Collinsville. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 3, 1861, and is the son of William Schwaab, a German school-teacher, and his wife, whose maiden name was Helen Loe. The father died in 1905, and the mother died in 1911. These worthy people were the parents of seven living children, Philip and Fred being the only ones to cross the Atlantic to seek their fortunes in the newer country. Fred is a resident of Boston and is a stationary engineer.

Philip Schwaab received his early education in the public schools of his native land; at the age of twelve he left the public institution and became a student in the Latin school, where he continued until the age of sixteen years. Following the conclusion of his education he became a clerk in a law office for three years, and it was primarily to escape military service that he left for the United States, in 1880. Upon arriving here he went to New Madrid, Missouri, where his cousin was operating a saw-mill, and he there remained for two years. The year 1882 marks his first identification with Collinsville, and thus almost thirty years of his life have here been passed. His first occupation was as a coal miner and his connection with mining in its various phases continued until December 7, 1910. For nearly eight years he served as secretary of Miners' Union, No. 685, and for twenty-four years he has acted as secretary of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. He is a Republican in his political convictions and has ever proved willing to do everything in his power for the support of its causes. It was on the labor ticket that Mr. Schwaab was elected city treasurer and his elevation to this office has proved a satisfactory arrangement to all concerned. He is a most faithful and competent official, and his books are models, being kept in the neatest and plainest style. He is a communicant of SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church and is one of the trustees of the Catholic Knights of America. He is a considerable property owner pos-





*W. P. Boynton*

sessing not only the desirable place upon which he makes his home, but two others as well.

Mr. Schwaab laid the foundation of a happy marriage by his union, April 18, 1887, to Mary Verharst, daughter of Peter and Mary Verharst, and a native of the State of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Schwaab have five children living, as follows: Philip, Jr., born in December, 1888; Joseph, in 1892; Mamie, in 1898; Arthur, in 1900, and Raymond, in 1902.

**WILLIAM PARKER BOYNTON.** An able and influential member of the Madison County Bar, William Parker Boynton, of Alton, Illinois, is distinguished not alone for his skill and astuteness as a lawyer, but for the honored ancestry from which he traces his descent. Mr. Boynton cherishes with much pride his family "Coat of Arms." The records in his possession show that not far from the North Sea, in the eastern part of Yorkshire, bordering on the town of Bridlington, England, still stands the ancient village of Boynton, where for several centuries the family lived, and from whence the name is derived.

The family at an early period sent forth branches into neighboring villages. East Heslerton and Wintringham were for several generations the abode of that branch whose descendants, William and John, in 1638 settled in New England. Although the village of Boynton must have existed long before the Norman Conquest, it is not until 1067 or a year after the "Battle of Hastings" that the name is met with as a surname. In that year Bartholomew de Boynton was seized of the Manor of Boynton, and was succeeded by his son, Walter Boynton, who was living in 1091. Thereafter we meet with Bruis de Boynton, whose name appears in a document dated 1120, A. D.

From 1159, A. D., when Sir Ingram de Boynton, Knight, was living, William Parker Boynton, VI., the subject of our sketch, traces an unbroken line of descendants representing twenty-seven generations, and covering a continuous period of over seven hundred and fifty years, the chronological order being as follows:

Sir Ingram de Boynton I, Knight, living in 1159, his son,

Thomas de Boynton I, his son,

Robert de Boynton I, living in 1205, his son,

Ingraham de Boynton I, living in 1235 and 1258, his son,

Walter de Boynton I, living in 1273, his son,

Ingraham de Boynton I, living in 1272 and 1307, his son,

Sir Walter de Boynton II, Knighted in 1356, being in the service of the Prince of Wales in Brittany, his son,

Sir Thomas de Boynton II, Knight, his son,

Sir Thomas Boynton III, Knight, his son,

Sir Henry Boynton I, Knight, living in 1405 and fought with the Earl of Northumberland against Henry IV, his son,

William Boynton I, his son,

Sir Thomas Boynton IV, Knight, living in 1408, his son,

Sir Christopher Boynton I, Knight, seated at Sadbury, in Yorkshire, his son,

Sir Christopher Boynton II, Knight, also of Sadbury, his son,

Robert Boynton II, of East Heslerton, dying in 1526, his son,

James Boynton I, of Wintringham, dying in 1534, his son,

Roger Boynton I, of Wintringham, dying in 1558, his son,

William Boynton II, of Knapton, Wintringham, dying in 1615, his son,

William Boynton III, of Knapton, Wintringham, his son,

William Boynton IV, was born at Knapton, Wintringham, in 1606, and his brother, John (born in 1614), in the year 1637, joined an expedition fitted out under the auspices of Sir Matthew Boynton, and others, who had made extensive preparations for a settlement in New England. The cause of the Puritans, at that time becoming much brighter under the direction of Oliver Cromwell, Sir Matthew Boynton remained behind and cast his fortunes with that famous leader, and later proved of great service to him. The remainder of the party embarked at Hull in the autumn of 1638 and landed at Boston the same year. Many of the families were wealthy, and purchased a tract of land situated between the towns of Newbury and Ipswich, in what is now Essex county, Massachusetts, and founded the town of Rowley, naming it in memory of the old town of Rowley, in Yorkshire, England, which had for many years been the home of their pastor, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, who accompanied them to their new home. William Boynton IV, was

assigned a lot on Bradford street. He subsequently bought additional land, and as his children grew to years of maturity, gave each a farm. He is spoken of in the town records as a planter and weaver, and in his deeds as a tailor. He taught school in Rowley from 1656 until 1681, and is believed to have been the first school teacher in the place. His son,

Joshua Boynton I, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, March 10, 1646. During the Narragansett war he served under Major Appleton, and was with Captain Brocklebank when the latter was slain by the Indians, at Sudbury, in April, 1676. His son,

William Boynton V, was born May 26, 1690. Living first in Byfield Parish, Newbury, he later removed to Kingston, New Hampshire, early in the year 1730. His son,

John Boynton II, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, May 4, 1756. He was captain of a military company. Sometime after 1805 he moved to Windsor, Province of Quebec, where he died in 1841. His son,

Noah Boynton I, was born in Wheelock, Vermont, February 28, 1802, but was reared and educated at Quebec. He married Lucinda Vinton, at Windsor, in 1826. Thereafter returning to the United States, he lived with his family for sometime at Galena, Illinois, later removing to Jerseyville, Illinois, where his death occurred, January 30, 1884. His family included six sons and three daughters.

John Edson Boynton III, the youngest son of the parental household, was fifteen years of age when the Civil war began. He, together with three of his brothers, two brothers-in-law and a nephew, responded to President Lincoln's call to arms. John Edson Boynton entered the army as a recruit in Company H of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Twelfth Army Corps, First Division of the Third Brigade, under "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Later he served as dispatch carrier under General Henry W. Slocum, and was with that noted officer in Sherman's "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas, and finally participated in the Grand Review at Washington, being honorably discharged some weeks later at Louisville, Kentucky. On August 2, 1876, John Edson Boynton was united in marriage with Maria L. Beatty, who was born in New York city, on August 27, 1849. Four children were born of this union, including: Chester, a son, and Lucile, the only daughter, who died in infancy, and William Parker

Boynton VI, and John Edson Boynton IV, the latter a mechanical engineer by profession and now professor at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

William Parker Boynton VI, was born at Jerseyville, Illinois, August 31, 1878. While attending the public schools he worked with his father in the manufacturing of jewelers' tools, inventions which the latter was then placing upon the market, and soon acquired a liking for mechanics. He served a short apprenticeship as delivery boy for a local groceryman, and later worked in the car shops of his native city. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Boynton graduated with honors from the Jerseyville High School, responding for his class at the annual banquet tendered by the Alumni Association of his alma mater.

It was then his intention to become an electrical engineer, but receiving a kindly invitation from his uncle, General Edwin E. Bryant, Dean of the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin, to come to Madison and act as his private secretary and study law, Mr. Boynton accepted, and in the fall of 1898, entered upon a course of legal study. In June, 1901, he received the degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of Wisconsin and a license to practice both in that state and in the Federal Courts. During the summer of 1901 he pursued still further his studies, in the office of state's attorney George M. Seago, at his old home in Jerseyville, being admitted to practice in Illinois in October of that year.

Mr. Boynton remained at home until about the first of May, 1902, when he came to Alton, his father's old home, to begin the practice of his chosen profession. Of a pleasant temperament and an obliging disposition, he made friends from the beginning. His standing as a man of sterling worth and integrity has never been questioned. He honors well the reputation inherited from a distinguished line of ancestors.

On June 25, 1907, Mr. Boynton was united in marriage with Miss Jessie M. Harris, daughter of William L. and Elizabeth Harris, of Alton, Illinois, a bright and popular teacher in the Alton public schools. But grief assumed the part of promised joy, and the happiness of wedded life terminated in her death, which occurred February 20, 1908.

Fraternally Mr. Boynton is a member of Fleur de Lis Lodge, K. of P.; Robin Hood Camp, M. W. A.; Alton Lodge, B. P. O. E.; and the Sons of Veterans. In politics he has always adhered strongly to the Republican

party, and has frequently taken the stump in its behalf. In city politics he has for a number of years been an active figure, where he is known as an earnest and ready debater and a tireless campaigner. For three successive elections Mr. Boynton espoused the cause of Hon. Ed. Beall for mayor, and was largely instrumental in procuring the big majorities by which that popular candidate was three times chosen chief executive of Alton. From 1905 to 1911, for a period of six consecutive years, Mr. Boynton filled the office of city comptroller, with great credit to himself and honor to the city.

Enjoying the confidence of a large acquaintance, possessed of a keen intellect, a ready wit, fluent of speech, attentive to business, a diligent student, a hard worker, sober, honest and industrious, Mr. Boynton has built up a splendid practice. Apart from his numerous law books he possesses a fine library of the world's best literature. He is especially fond of poetry, history and travel. In the line of recreation his chief delight is hunting and boating, but he never allows these pastimes to interfere with his work. Mr. Boynton has acquired an enviable reputation as a forcible and entertaining speaker. His services in this capacity, especially on public occasions, are much sought after. He is at his best when talking to the "Old Soldiers." Commenting upon a recent "Memorial Day Address," a local paper said: "Mr. Boynton has been known to make some delightful speeches, but he outdid anything he had before attempted. Inspired with patriotic fire, with a moving pathos at times, those who were within hearing distance of him were entranced by the flow of words, the beauty of thought expressed and the speaker's manifest sincerity and earnestness."

ALEXANDER C. POWELL. One of the ablest young civil engineers of Madison county is Alexander C. Powell, who is connected with various Illinois coal companies, among them the Lumaghi Coal Company. He stands for all that is best in good citizenship and is the scion of a family well and favorably known in this section. Alexander C. Powell was born April 25, 1876, the son of A. M. Powell, at one time a practicing physician at Collinsville, Illinois, and his wife, Louise (Davison) Powell, the latter of old Virginia stock. The mother was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and came from that state with her parents, who took up their residence in Missouri some time previous to the Civil war. The sub-

ject's paternal grandparents were also of Virginia stock, but his father was born in Kentucky. That gentleman, when of age, migrated to Missouri and was there married for the first time in Saline county. To this union two children were born, but both are now deceased. The subject is one of the six children born to the second marriage, five of whom are still living, as follows: Nan, wife of J. E. Combs, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Kate L., wife of W. E. Hadley, of Edwardsville, Illinois; Margaretta, wife of L. H. Kraft, of Collinsville; and Alexander C. and Maury D., both of Collinsville, Illinois.

A. M. Powell was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and after receiving his degree in the famous institution which has prepared so many men noted in the profession he came to Collinsville, Illinois, where he conducted an apothecary's shop in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery. In subsequent years he engaged in the practice of medicine in association with his son by his first wife, McDonald Monroe, who was at one time in his career a staff physician in the Missouri State Penitentiary. He preceded his father to the Great Beyond, his demise occurring in 1897, while A. M. Powell survived until 1906, practicing until the last and being beloved as the kindly friend and efficient doctor of hundreds of families.

In his boyhood Alexander C. Powell attended the public schools in Collinsville, finishing his course in the same in 1894. He then studied civil engineering under the direction of E. G. Helm, who at that time was civil engineer of East St. Louis. After three years' study he was employed as instrument man by the International Construction Company, which at that time was engaged in building the straight line from East St. Louis to Edwardsville. Ambitious to become proficient in the field he had chosen to enter, he matriculated in the Valparaiso (Indiana) University, and continued in that institution until February, 1900, giving his full time to perfecting his knowledge of civil engineering. He then returned to Collinsville and since, for more than a decade, he has been employed by the Lumaghi Coal Company and also in city work in various cities throughout the state. He is also employed by a number of other coal companies and his services are highly esteemed by all. He engages, in short, in municipal as well as civil engineering.

Mr. Powell established an independent household when, on November 20, 1905, he



was united in marriage to Estella Boso, daughter of Thomas B. Boso, of Mackinaw, Illinois. This happy union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Catherine, aged five years. Mr. Powell is a member of the ancient and august Masonic order and enjoys popularity in fraternal ranks, being also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is liberal in his political views, in local matters esteeming the better man and the better measure far above mere partisanship, while in national politics he is Republican. In evidence of the confidence in which he is held as a citizen and a skilled workman is the fact that for five years he has held the office of city engineer.

ALEXANDER W. CRAWFORD. Prominence in public and business affairs has been characteristic of the Crawford family of Madison county for the last half century. One of the best known men in the public affairs of this part of the state is Mr. A. W. Crawford, the general manager of the Collinsville Electric Company. His father, Robert W. Crawford, who was a native of Ireland, resided for many years in the vicinity of Godfrey. Forty years ago he was one of the influential leaders in Democratic politics, and served as sheriff one term and as county commissioner two terms. His wife was Ann (Squire) Crawford, a native of England.

Mr. A. W. Crawford was the oldest of their six children, and was born at Godfrey, February 8, 1861, was reared on a farm two miles from that town and received his early education in the district school. He began his business career as a traveling salesman, continuing for two years. He has been an active and successful business man for a number of years and has been identified with many large enterprises. His public career has been of still larger scope. He is one of the Democratic leaders of southern Illinois. His first important local office was township supervisor of Godfrey township, serving in that capacity two terms. For twelve years he was secretary of the Democratic county executive committee, and for eight years was chairman of the senatorial district committee for Madison county. During Cleveland's first administration he was postmaster at Godfrey, and under the second administration of that president was appointed United States live-stock inspector at St. Louis.

He resigned this office to engage in the coal business in Williamson county, Illinois, where he was a resident one year, and then moved

to Girard to take the superintendency of a coal mine there. He was elected mayor of Girard and served two terms, and while a resident of that city was elected a member of the state board of equalization for the twenty-first district. This important position he still holds. For a number of years Mr. Crawford's chief business interests have consisted in coal mining and coal lands. He has bought and sold several thousand acres of coal lands, and is still interested in one of the large mines of Montgomery county, of which he is superintendent. He is a resident of Hillsboro, Illinois, and is general superintendent of the Collinsville Electric Company and directs one of the most important public corporations of the county.

Fraternally Mr. Crawford is a member of the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order at Girard, and is also affiliated with the order of Elks. His first wife was Miss Jennie Stewart, of Godfrey, who died in 1893. Their three children are: Alexander M., in the coal business at Hannibal, Missouri; William P., a traveling salesman; and Mrs. Leroy A. Maxwell, of Alton. At his second marriage Miss Maude A. Boyd, of Godfrey, became his wife. They have three children: John T., aged eleven; Mary A., aged eight; and Sue H., aged six.

CHARLES H. F. JOHANN, the enterprising florist of Collinsville, is a native of Madison county and has been engaged throughout his active career in the cultivation of a farm and the culture of fine plants and flowers.

Henry Johann, as he is more popularly known in this vicinity, was born near Collinsville, July 12, 1859. His parents, Charles and Mary (Auhann) Johann, were both born in Germany, where they were reared and where they married, and thence came to this country and located in Collinsville township, where they spent the rest of their lives. There were three children in the family, Henry, Hannah and Louise. Hannah is the wife of Henry Buse, and Louise is the wife of Charles Jung-haus.

The forty-acre farm where he now lives and where he has his greenhouses is the place on which Mr. Johann was reared. He attended the district school until he was thirteen years old, and then had to quit and go to work. His father died when he was ten years old, and thus from an early age he was a worker both for himself and others. Through honesty, upright dealings, and a thorough knowledge of his business and skill

as a floriculturist he has prospered and has a good business and is in good circumstances. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church.

He has a fine family of boys and girls. His wife's maiden name was Mary Junghaus, and she was born in Madison county, October 11, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of the county. Their six living children are: Charles, engaged in the floral business; Herman, a farmer; Lena, wife of Edwin Bonn; and Bertha, Louis and Henry, all at home.

MARTIN SCHROEPPEL. In the business community of Collinsville one of the oldest and best known names is that of Schroepfel, which has been familiar to the residents of the city for over sixty years. In 1850 the late John A. Schroepfel, who with his wife, Carolina (Fincke) Schroepfel, had come from Germany and become early settlers of Madison county, bought a lot on West Main street and established there a shoe-making shop, which he conducted until his death, in 1897. He was a quiet but substantial citizen, and was known and esteemed by most of the people of Collinsville.

At the home on West Main street where this shop was also located was born, June 20, 1855, Martin Schroepfel, who has continued the worthy name of his father in the business affairs of the city, and who has for about thirty years been proprietor of a large furniture and undertaking business.

During his boyhood he attended the German parochial school, and when he was fourteen years old he lost his mother. He began making his own way at an early age, and it is through the force of his own ability and unflagging effort that he has acquired a prosperous position among the business men of Collinsville. The first remunerative employment of his younger days was in picking berries for William J. Matthews. He worked at what he could find to do, and eventually learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and from this got into independent business as a contractor and builder. Many of the older buildings of this vicinity were erected by him during this period of his career.

Finally, in 1881, he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, his being now one of the oldest business houses under continuous management in the city. During his career as undertaker it is estimated that he has attended to five thousand burials. Besides the old home lot at 314 West Main he owns two other lots in the city, and is one

of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Collinsville. For many years his honest, reliable dealing have retained a large trade, and his standing as a merchant and citizen has always been of the best. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Republican but has never taken much part in politics.

Mr. Schroepfel married, in 1884, Miss Louise Eigenbrodt. She is a native of Madison county, having been born on a farm in Collinsville township, April 5, 1858. To their marriage four children have been born, namely: Eleanore, the wife of William H. Wittenfeld; Anna, Gertrude and George, at home.

GUS HOLZWEG, of the real estate and insurance firm of Holzweg & Thomas, is one of the progressive factors in the business enterprise of Collinsville. He belongs to that class of citizens who begin life with only their native business judgment and their industry and finally achieve independence and influence in their communities. When a boy of eighteen he went into the mines at Collinsville as a workman with pick and shovel, and has continued along the lines of substantial progress until he is comfortably situated from a financial standpoint and has the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

He is a native of Prussia, where he was born December 11, 1872. His parents were Ludwig and Wilhelmina (Gloss) Holzweg, both of whom lived and died in the old country. Reared in his native land, he managed to obtain a fair education in his own tongue, though he was largely self-taught, and in 1890 immigrated to the United States and joined his brother at Collinsville. During the three years he worked in the mines he saved his money, and was enabled to secure employment in other lines, until finally he got into business for himself. On May 20, 1911, he went into partnership with Mr. John Thomas, to engage in the real estate and insurance business at 119 East Main street, and they have built up a good patronage. Mr. Holzweg owns the two business rooms at Nos. 115 and 117 East Main street, and also his comfortable home at 356 North Aurora street.

In politics he is a Republican, but not active in politics nor seeking office. He is a member of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Holzweg married Miss Frieda Meyer, who was born in Hanover, Germany. They are the parents of two sons: Edward, aged ten; and Gustav, aged seven.

**JOHN A. DAUDERMANN.** Among the good citizens of Madison county perhaps none are more representative of public spirit and progressiveness than the two prominent agriculturists, John and Jacob Daudermann, brothers, the former the immediate subject of this record. They are associated in a praiseworthy manner with the great basic industry, which is the very foundation of the strength and wealth of this particular county of the great state of Illinois. John and Jacob Daudermann were born in 1864 and 1852, respectively, the scene of their birth being Alhambra township. Their parents, now deceased, were Jacob and Mary (Bauer) Daudermann, both natives of Germany, who immigrated from the Fatherland at an early day and were married in Madison county. They were farmers and among the pioneers, and like the most of their countrymen, who by the way constitute one of America's most valuable sources of immigration, were stanch and industrious people. They bravely faced the many hardships and experiences of pioneer life, and engaged in breaking and cultivating the land, for the most part raw prairie. Their industry was rewarded by success and prosperity and in course of time they found themselves the owners of two hundred and sixty acres of splendid land. The elder people were both members of the German Evangelical church of Alhambra and they were successful in instilling into their children's lives many high ideals of citizenship. The children were as follows: Philip, Mary, Caroline, Jacob and John. They secured the fullest advantages of the public schools, attending Big Rock district school and also at Alhambra and New Douglas. The old Daudermann homestead was often the scene of joyous merry-making, when all the boys and girls were at home and "dull care" was sent "a-packing." There were also, alas, times of sorrow and sadness, when the Angel of Death made his inevitable visits. He visited the household February 12, 1891, and bade the dear mother go to claim her reward, and October 12, 1908, her life companion followed her to the Great Beyond. They were good and honored citizens, kind neighbors and loving parents and were mourned by a large circle of friends, with whom their memory remains bright. They aided very definitely in the progress and upbuilding of this section, and there were many ways in which to help, for those were the days of few advantages. They were better days than the present, however, for "graft" was a word unknown and

every man gladly reached out a helping hand to help his brother. The good qualities of these good people have not been lost, but are reflected in their sons and daughters.

John A. Daudermann remained beneath the home roof, assisting his father in the work of the farm until, on October 16, 1890, he laid the cornerstone of a home of his own by his marriage with Mary Hosto, born in Leef township in 1870, the daughter of Ernst W. and Anna (Determann) Hosto. The parents were both natives of Germany, who immigrated to America at an early day and married in this country. The father's occupation was that of a farmer and he resided in Leef township. He and his wife became the parents of a large family of children, who received the names of Williams, Henry, Ernst, Charlie, Elizabeth, Sophia, Minnie and Mary, the latter the wife of John Daudermann. These sons and daughters received their education in the Gehrig School and in the German school of Alhambra. The elder Mr. Hosto and his wife, now living retired at Alhambra, are members of the Evangelical church.

After their marriage the subject and his wife located on the old Daudermann homestead, where they remained for four years. They loved and cared for Father and Mother Daudermann, their kindly and thoughtful attention anticipating the every want of the elder people. It was while thus situated that Mother Daudermann's death occurred, and afterward the father went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Smith, of New Douglas. The brothers, John and Jacob, then purchased four hundred and forty acres of land in Leef township, one mile north of the old home. Subsequently they erected a fine, commodious house and built a fine barn and outbuildings. During all these years the brothers remained together, planning and sharing each other's work and ever alert to the other's interest. From boyhood to manhood this happy and admirable association has continued; their joys and sorrows have been the same, their counseling together has done much to bring about the success which both enjoy, and to which their industry and thrift have also contributed.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Daudermann have one daughter, Lillie Maria, aged fifteen, an interesting student at Rockwell school and a music pupil who plays nicely and with credit to her instructors. She has also studied in the German Evangelical school, in which she was prepared for confirmation. The Dauder-





*F. A. Garaschi*



lights of modern type, and other metropolitan advantages have been brought about by Mayor Garesche, and his popularity is not to be wondered at.

Mr. Garesche married, on November 14, 1903, Miss Dora E. O'Brien, of St. Louis, and to them four children have been born: Dorothy Marie, Ferdinand Hicks (deceased), John Paul and Robert. The Garesches have a pretty home in East Madison, and their home life is ideal.

EDWARD G. GERDING. If the people of Collinsville want a square deal and perfectly honest treatment they go to Edward G. Gerding's drug store and they are sure of getting it. He is one of the leading druggists in Collinsville and he has reached this prominence by dint of hard work, combined with natural abilities. He has made his own way in the world, and though it has been a hard road, it led to success just the same. It is the presence of such business men as Mr. Gerding that Madison county has attained the high standing it now possesses.

He was born in Washington county, Illinois, March 26, 1861. His father, John W. Gerding, was a native of Eisleben, Germany. He married in his native land and brought his wife (who was a native of Hanover) to the United States. They settled in Illinois and lived there until the time of their death. He died in 1868 and she in 1863.

Edward G. Gerding can scarcely remember his father and mother, as he was only a very small boy when he was deprived of them both. He was sent to a parochial school near Nashville, Illinois, in Washington county. He made his home there until he was fourteen, being brought up and confirmed in the Lutheran faith. The day after his confirmation he left the school and the town, going to Crystal City, Missouri. There he was employed in a glass factory, in which position he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Madison county, Illinois, and worked on a farm for two years. At the end of that time he had made up his mind that he did not want to make farming his life work and he was apprenticed to H. G. Grosse, of Collinsville, for three years. After his term had expired he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and worked as a drug clerk for eight years. In 1885 he came to Collinsville and since that time has been in business here in the same place. While he was in St. Louis he took a course in pharmacy at the St.

Louis College of Pharmacy and graduated in 1883.

On March 7, 1886, he married Miss Priscilla A. Brighton, the daughter of J. T. Brighton, an old resident of Collinsville, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Gerding have four children. Walter, the eldest, is a licensed drug clerk, being a graduate of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He is with his father in his Collinsville business. Gertrude, the second child, is at home with her parents. Albert, the third child, is also a drug clerk and a graduate of St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Louis is a junior in the Collinsville high school.

Mr. Gerding is a strict follower of the precepts laid down by Martin Luther and takes a great interest in the training of the young in these doctrines. For eighteen years he was a member of the Lutheran parochial school board, standing up for the school in which he received his education. His political views tend towards Democracy in national politics, but he is liberal in his opinions. To him the right man in the right place is of more importance than the supremacy of either party. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Collinsville, formerly called the Bank of Collinsville. The fact that two of Mr. Gerding's sons wanted to follow in their father's footsteps speaks well for the impression they formed of his life. A boy only wants to be what his father was if he admires the father. Mr. Gerding is not only popular in a business way, but in a social way also and in his own home.

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. DORRIS. It is a difficult matter for one to decide which one of the professions is the most worthy, which is of the most benefit to mankind, which calls forth the highest capabilities in the one engaged in the practice of its duties. However, all will agree that the man who has devoted his whole life to education has lived a life worth living, that he has served his fellow men and his country in a very marked degree. Professor Charles H. Dorris is a well known educator in Illinois. To him education does not consist in cramming facts into the minds of the student, but in so drawing out the mind of the student that it may be in a receptive condition to acquire these facts. He feels that if a student should go through the schools and the university even and at the end of that time has not learned much else than the way to think properly, that his education has been

profitable, as all kinds of knowledge can then be easily acquired. He is old fashioned in his thoroughness and up-to-date in his improved methods of teaching. He is a man whose experience of human nature has been wide and varied and his observations have taught him to be lenient with the failings of others, to be sympathetic with their discouragements and to be helpful to all whom he can reach.

Charles H. Dorris was born in Oakville, Illinois, October 10, 1867. He is the son of August and Elizabeth (Cantrell) Dorris. August Dorris was born in Germany, coming to the United States when he was a young man. He settled in Illinois, where he farmed until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company G, of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. After the close of the war he went back to his farming in Illinois, near Okawville. He married and five sons were born to the union. He died in 1874, leaving to his widow the task of bringing up the family. She was possessed of little money, but sterling qualities and indomitable courage. She made sure that her boys were grounded in Christian principles. Honesty, decency, obedience, cleanliness in thought and speech—those were the things she insisted on. Those things they might have if they were poor, and then she made sure that her boys learned as much as they could in the few years of schooling possible for them. She saw to it that they went to school every day and that they made every day a busy day. She told them that the things they knew the world could not take from them. She stirred them with ambition to get out and do better than their father or mother had done. She is living now, but three of her boys have passed on before. William R. is cashier of the First National Bank at O'Fallon, Illinois.

Charles was the second of the children in order of birth. He attended the village school in Oakville, after which he attended the public school in the winter, working on the farm in the summer. He was very industrious and at the age of seventeen he got a teacher's license. He taught in the district school, while at the same time attending the McKendree College of Lebanon, Illinois. By dint of the closest application he completed the course in 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1892 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws and Literature, after another year's work in the law department of the College. That same year he was

elected superintendent of the public schools of Lebanon, in which capacity he served for eight years. In 1900 he came to Collinsville, where he is the present superintendent of schools and is doing excellent work. He has taken post graduate work at Valparaiso, Indiana, and at the University of Illinois.

In 1895 he married Susie May Peach, of Lebanon, Illinois. She was a graduate of McKendree College and has proven a true helpmeet to her husband, interested in the things in which he is interested, both having the same views of life and the value of things. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dorris: Charles L., born June 1, 1896; Milburn L., born in 1898; and little Dorothy A., born in 1905. The children are students in the public school.

The Professor is a Republican in politics, but never takes any active part. He is a Mason of high standing, being a member of the Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand and holds membership in St. Clare Lodge, No. 119. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a most active worker. Not content with his connection with children during the week, he is superintendent of the Sunday school. If we were to pick out the one profession of all others for which the Professor is eminently suited in knowledge and personal traits, we should select the pedagogical field. He is able to put himself in the place of teacher and pupil and both classes feel that he is square with them. He not only has the respect and admiration of the students in the schools, but he has their love: they feel that he has their welfare at heart and that he is indeed a friend to whom they can confide their troubles and their pleasures, their failings and their difficulties.

A. CHARLES ARMBRUSTER, M. D., is one of the prominent young physicians and surgeons of Collinsville, where he has been practicing for the past four years. Dr. Armbruster is a graduate of the Homeopathic College of Medicine of Missouri, and is one of the ablest representatives of his school in the county.

He is a native of Steeleville, Illinois, where he was born April 4, 1884. He was graduated from the local high school with the class of 1901, and was also a graduate of the Lutheran parochial school of that town. He did special work in Ewing College one year and



was a student of Walther College one year, after which he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and after finishing the full course at that institution was graduated in 1907. Dr. Armbruster was one of the merit students selected for internes, and worked out his experience in that capacity in the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital. Then in August, 1907, he opened his office at Collinsville, where he rapidly acquired the confidence of the people and a large patronage. He is a member of the Madison County and Illinois State Medical Societies. His church is the Lutheran, in which faith he was reared. He has always taken an independent stand in political matters.

On June 25, 1908, Dr. Armbruster married Miss Lydia Reusch, of St. Louis. They have one son, Carl, who was born January 29, 1910.

WILLIAM W. EVERETT, M. D., holds distinctive precedence as a physician and surgeon of note at Highland, where he has maintained his home and professional headquarters since 1892. His service has been prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives, and the trust reposed in him by the public is indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him.

Dr. Everett was born in Scott county, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the seventeenth of January, 1856, and he is a son of Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Anthony) Everett, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now residing at St. Louis, in 1911, she having attained to the venerable age of seventy-four years. The father was a farmer of prominence and influence during his active life in Scott county, this state, and for three years he was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Civil war, having served in Company F, Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Everett, five are living in 1911, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth. One brother, Alfred E. Everett, is a prominent physician in St. Louis, Missouri; and Joseph S. Everett is an electrician at Staunton, Illinois.

In the public schools of Scott county, Dr. Everett, of this notice, received his preliminary educational training and subsequently he

attended school in St. Louis for a number of years. In 1876 he was matriculated as a student in St. Louis, and he was graduated, in the spring of 1877, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he located at Jamestown, Illinois, where he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative patronage and where he continued to reside for the ensuing fifteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1892, he came to Highland. Here he is a man of mark in all the relations of life and he is particularly noted for his splendid professional work, being widely renowned as a skilled physician and surgeon. He is a valued member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Near Dudleyville, Bond county, Illinois, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Everett to Miss Flora B. Clement, who was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, and who was summoned to the life eternal on the fourteenth of August, 1910. She was a daughter of Edwin and Ellen (Atherton) Clement, both natives of Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. Everett became the parents of nine children, five living, and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Dr. Ernest A. was graduated in the St. Louis University of Medicine as a member of the class of 1906 and he is now located at Sorento, Illinois; Bertha and Grace are both graduates of the Highland high school; and Lucile and Marion are pupils in the Highland public schools.

In politics Dr. Everett is an ardent advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party and, while he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office, he is keenly alive to all matters projected for progress and improvement. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and at Highland he is a member of the organization known as the Sharp Shooters.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, one of the proprietors of the Collinsville Ice & Coal Plant, came to Collinsville a number of years ago with only thirty-five cents in his pocket. Hard work and business energy were the kinds of capital that he put into his career, and being now one of the prosperous and influential men of his city he has proved the possibilities of success on this basis.

Mr. Martin was born in England, May 26, 1862. His parents were James and Louise

Martin. His father came to the United States prior to 1862 and for a time was engaged in the operation of a copper mine in Michigan, but later returned to his native land and died there. The first eight years of his life William H. spent in England, where he had limited educational advantages. He then came to America and spent the remainder of his boyhood with his brother James in the state of Colorado. When he was about eighteen he started out for himself. In the Dakota mines he worked for a time at good wages, being there for three years, after which he returned to Colorado, and afterwards traveled about the country. His wanderings came to a close when he arrived in Collinsville, where, as already mentioned, he began his residence with only thirty-five cents. His first experiences here were in the coal mines. His progressiveness advanced him from the ranks of the wage worker to more independent lines of business, and he has become prominent in local affairs, and in business. In addition to his interests in the ice and coal plant, he is local agent for the Star Brewery. He owns his comfortable home at 921 Vandalia street.

In politics a Republican, he has served as treasurer of the Madison county executive committee. He is a member of the Traveling Men's Protective Association and of the United Commercial Travelers, and has fraternal membership with the Elks Lodge, No. 664, at East St. Louis, and the Eagles and the Red Men at Collinsville.

Mr. Martin was married in Collinsville to Miss Anna Feig, who was born in St. Clair county in 1862. They are the parents of three children: William G., a graduate of the College of Commerce in East St. Louis, is now chief clerk in the probate judge's office at Edwardsville; Lenora is a graduate of the Collinsville public schools with the class of 1912; and Ruby was born in September, 1906.

ADOLPH MEYER is a man of unusual enterprise and initiative and he has met with such marvelous good fortune in his various business projects that it would verily seem as though he possessed an "open sesame" to unlock the doors to success. Self-made and self-educated in the most significant sense of the words, he has progressed steadily toward the goal of success until he is recognized as one of the foremost business men and citizens of Highland, where he has lived during his entire life time and where he is now secretary, treasurer and business manager of the Helve-

tia Milk Condensing Company, one of the important business enterprises of Madison county.

At Highland, Illinois, on the first of October, 1871, occurred the birth of Adolph Meyer, who is a son of Hugo and Anna (Hecker) Meyer, the former of whom was born in Switzerland and the latter in Prussia. The father came to America about the year 1845, and after locating at Highland, Illinois, he devoted his attention to the carpenter business until his demise, which occurred on the twenty-ninth of July, 1880. Mrs. Meyer was born on the first of October, 1831, and she is still living, having reached the venerable age of eighty years. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Meyer four sons are living, in 1911, namely,—Fred and Edward both reside in the city of St. Louis, Missouri; Gottlieb is a stock-dealer at Highland; and Adolph is the immediate subject of this review.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Highland, Adolph Meyer spent one year at the Carbondale Normal School, subsequently teaching for a period of four years at St. Morgan, Illinois, and two years at Highland. In May, 1893, he entered the employ of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, working for a time in the office and later working in the manufacturing department until 1899, when he was placed in charge of the first branch plant at Greenville, Illinois. In July, 1907, he returned to Highland, where he became business manager for the company and in February of the following year he was elected to the offices of secretary, treasurer and business manager, retaining those incumbencies to the present time, in 1911. In addition to his connection with Helvetia Milk Condensing Company he is a stockholder in the State & Trust Bank at Highland, in which prominent monetary institution he is also a member of the board of directors. He is a man of fair and honorable business methods and as such holds a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

On the thirtieth of November, 1899, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Meyer to Miss Clara C. Bardill, a sister of Hon. J. G. Bardill. Mrs. Meyer was reared and educated at Grand Fork, Illinois, and she is a woman of attractive personality, being deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—Helen F., Clara, Bertha, Adolph, Jr., and Hugo. While the

Meyer family are not formally connected with any religious organization, they attend and give their support to the *Allegemeine Christliche church*.

Mr. Meyer's interest in political questions is deep and sincere and he gives an earnest support to Republican principles, believing that the platform of that party contains the best elements of good government. In a social way he is a valued and appreciative member of the Singers. He is genial and courteous, and the popularity that comes from these qualities, with the distinction that comes from his achievements, make him a man among many. A thorough business man, a true friend, a jolly fellow and a gentleman—such will describe the marked characteristics of Adolph Meyer.

DR. G. H. R. SCHROEPEL. There is perhaps no calling in life the success of which depends so much on a man's own abilities and efforts as in the case of a physician. In the first place only men with the right personality and temperament should ever attempt to become doctors. If a man has fully decided that he has the necessary personality, the next thing for him to do is to seek to know something about every branch of medicine and all about some one branch. Dr. Schroepel is a decided success in Collinsville, so it is safe to conclude that both requisites are fulfilled in his case.

He was born in Collinsville, Illinois, December 27, 1868, the son of John A. and Louise (Finke) Schroepel, both of whom were born in Germany, coming to America soon after their marriage. They brought up a family of eight children, of whom the Doctor was the youngest.

G. H. R. Schroepel went to the public school in Collinsville as soon as he had reached was sixteen years of age, when he started to the school age. He stayed in school until he work in the furniture business, staying in that line of work until he was nineteen years old. At that time he made up his mind that he should like to become an embalmer and to that end he entered the School of Embalming in New York city in 1889. After he graduated from this school he came back to Madison county, and was one of the first to engage in embalming work in this county. After working at this business for two years he felt that instead of devoting his life to the care of the dead, that he would expend his energies in trying to cure the living. Surely this was a nobler ambition and one that he quickly

sought to bring to pass by entering the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1893 he was graduated from this college, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located in Maine, Illinois, where he practiced for two years, at the end of which period he decided to come back to his native town and practice. He soon had a large number of patients who feel that there is no one else who could possibly do as much for them as Dr. Schroepel. Since his first entry into the medical field he has lost no opportunity to investigate every new theory and has himself given a great deal to the scientific world. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of the State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

In 1898 he married Minnie M. Becker, a native of Collinsville, Illinois. To this union three children have been born, as follows: Harold, aged twelve; Beulah, aged six years, and little Maxine, only eighteen months old.

In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but he does not take any very active part in politics, devoting his time to his professional work and his home. He has a comfortable brick residence at 317 Main street, where he is always glad to see his many friends as well as his patients. He is a member of the Lutheran church, devoting as much time to his church work as his professional duties will permit. He feels, however, that a physician has larger opportunities than most of the professions to do good to the spiritual life at the same time that he is attending to the corporal life in the fulfillment of his daily duties. He has never regretted entering the profession, hard as the calls are on his time and his energies. To him the life most worth living is the one which calls forth the best there is in a man and the one where he can be of the most use to his fellow man. It is true that the Doctor has made money by reason of his large practice, but he performs many services for which he receives no remuneration but the gratitude of a thankful heart.

M. D. TIBBETTS, M. D. Holding in high estimate the duties and responsibilities which his position involved, and more than ordinarily successful as a medical practitioner, Dr. M. D. Tibbetts is well known and highly esteemed in the city of Highland, where he has spent a number of years in the practice of his profession. He is an American of the highest type, and of purest blood as well, his lineage on both sides being traceable back for many generations on American soil. Dr. Tibbetts



G. H. R. Schraeppel



was born June 1, 1857, at Manchester, Indiana, and is a son of Charles F. and Betsy W. (Cook) Tibbetts, the former a cooper by occupation. He is the fifth in order of birth of his parents' children, the others being: James H. L., Philena, Mary J., Horace M., Norrie T., Flora S., Charles E., Zeph, Otis E. and Gertrude.

Dr. Tibbetts' early education was secured in the schools of Manchester, and later he became a student in the Madison county institutions. On deciding to enter the field of medicine, he went to Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, and Valparaiso (Ind.) College, and spent three years in the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated with honors. Dr. Tibbetts first began practicing at Chillicothe, Missouri, subsequently was located at Pierron, Madison county, where he continued for three and one-half years, and on March 5, 1885, transferred his field of activities to Highland. Here his success was instantaneous and complete. Being naturally endowed with a genial nature and agreeable manners, he made hosts of friends and the extent of his practice rapidly increased. The collective opinion of those to whom he has ministered in sickness and who know his kind and gentle ways in the sick room, his untiring efforts to alleviate suffering and to combat disease, is the best tribute that can be paid to him. Dr. Tibbetts is largely self-educated, in that he worked his way through college. Having a sincere love for his profession, he has devoted all of his spare time to deep study, and no man in Madison county stands higher in the esteem of the members of his profession. He is a member of the local lodge of Masons and has attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry. Politically a staunch Democrat, he has been active in the ranks of his party, but has not entered the political field for personal preferment.

In 1882 Dr. Tibbetts was married to Miss Sarah E. Ketcham, who was born at Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois, in 1858, daughter of William and Mary Ann Ketcham, and sister of Levi Ketcham. Dr. and Mrs. Tibbetts have had three children: Maud P., Burns Duane and Robert Keith. Maud P. attended the public and high schools of Highland and of the Lindenwood Ladies' Academy of St. Charles, Missouri, and is now residing with her parents. Burns Duane went to the public and high schools, graduated from the manual training school of the Washington

University of St. Louis, and from Barnes Business College of that city, and is now in the employ of the Malvern Lumber Company of St. Louis. He married Miss Freda Schott, a daughter of Otto Schott, of Highland, and they have one child, Marguerite, aged five years. After graduating from the high school, Robert Keith Tibbetts took a course in mechanical engineering at Champaign College, and is now connected with the International Harvesting Company, of Sterling, Illinois. He married Miss Mildred Bardill, daughter of the Hon. J. G. Bardill, of Highland, a state representative.

FRED BERNHARDT. One cannot think of Fred Bernhardt without being impressed with his cleanness and his methods of business and his own personal character are irreproachable. Collinsville has many business men of fine character and amongst these Mr. Bernhardt stands very high. He is possessed of business ability to a marked degree, having gained valuable experience in the different enterprises with which he has been connected. He is a man bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

He was born in Jarvis township, February 11, 1866. His father was Peter Bernhardt and his mother Mary Schwerdfager before her marriage. They were both natives of Germany, and, coming here, were married in this country. They farmed in Jarvis township and raised a family of five children, of whom Fred is the third. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt are dead.

Fred was brought up on the farm and attended the district school. He remained at home, working on the farm and attending school, until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, to learn to be a blacksmith. He worked at the trade for four years in St. Louis and then located at Troy, Illinois, where he worked at the blacksmithing trade for two years. In 1898 he came to Collinsville, Illinois, where he and his brother formed a partnership and opened a blacksmith shop. They continued in this partnership for about six years, the latter part of the time adding implements to their business. At the end of the six years Fred Bernhardt purchased his brother's share of the concern and sold to William F. Niehaus, the firm now being Bernhardt & Niehaus and is incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital of ten thousand dollars.

In February, 1891, he was married to Anna Hess, a native of Troy. Five children have

been born to this union, as follows: Pearl, aged eighteen, a graduate of the Collinsville township high school. The rest of the children are all in school, Josephine, aged sixteen years; Irene, aged fourteen years; Anna, aged twelve; and Irvin, aged six, having just started to school.

Mr. Bernhardt is a member of the Evangelical church of Collinsville, where he is president of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has insurance. In politics he is a Republican. He has various interests, being a stockholder and one of the directors of the State Bank of Collinsville. He owns a small farm in this township, on which is a fine residence. He is the president of the incorporated firm of Bernhardt & Niehaus and is one of the township trustees, having held that office for some time. He has certainly made good since he came to Collinsville, with only fifty dollars in his pocket. He is now worth thousands, but not only has he made good from a financial standpoint, but he is a very influential man, one who does good with the money he has made and one who is ready to help any worthy object. Nor does he only give of his money, but of his time and of his energies. It is such men as he who have given to Collinsville the high standing it possesses in the county and in the state.

FRANCES R. DINZLER. Among the priceless possessions of the great and beautiful state of Illinois—of more value than its agricultural or industrial wealth, to which it points with a pardonable degree of pride—is its fair heritage of keen, bright, energetic boys and girls whose marked abilities are a prophecy of the future continued greatness and success of the state. Miss Frances R. Dinzler, well-known in Madison county, has emerged from the ranks of those whose prominence lies all in the future, and, young as she is, has already attained considerable distinction in the county which claims her as its own.

On the twenty-fifth of August, 1891, Frances R. Dinzler made her first appearance in the world. Her eyes rested upon the peaceful sights and rural beauties of the fine old farm near Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois—the scene of her nativity. Her parents are John and Elizabeth (Posten) Dinzler, both born in Illinois, the father prominent in Hamel township, where he has resided many years. His is not the nature, that is permitted to remain in obscurity, and he has been, on the other hand, most active in political and other public

life. He served for several terms as deputy sheriff of Hamel township, fulfilling the duties which devolved on this office to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned; he was an official who knew no fear. He has long ago given up all active connection with farm life and for a time he and his wife were the proprietors of the Cottage Hotel in Hamel. John Dinzler's parents are Martin and Fransiska Dinzler, of Deitsheimreinfallsbeiren, Germany, whence they emigrated in 1844. They came to the United States and were the parents of six children, one of whom, Appollonia, died in infancy. The names of the living children are Philip, Vincent, Elizabeth, Henry and John (father of Frances R.). Mrs. John Dinzler is a daughter of Abram and Ellen (Fults) Posten and granddaughter of Abram Posten, a slave-owner of Farmington, Missouri. On one occasion Grandfather Posten had reason to leave home on business and left his son in charge of the plantation. The young man had always been very lenient with the negroes, and justly popular on that account; they now took advantage of the absence of the old gentleman and for days engaged in a general, hilarious good time, with the entire approval of the young master. Upon the return of Mr. Posten, Sr., he was very much incensed at the evident neglect of duty and, being high tempered, he whipped one of the slaves and then dealt the son a blow with the same whip. The young master was every whit as quick tempered as his father, and without saying one word, without pausing to gather together any of his belongings, he turned and forever left the parental roof. He went direct to Monroe county, Illinois, where, unaccustomed though he was to work, he sought and obtained employment with a farmer. By means of the strictest economy and the most careful saving Mr. Posten managed to accumulate enough money to invest in some cheap land; this he cultivated and from time to time added more, so that at the date of his death he owned twelve hundred acres of valuable land. He married in Monroe county and reared a family of children—Nancy, James, Mary, Abram, Isaac, Jennie, Elizabeth, Rosetta and Clarinetta.

We are, however, digressing from the babe who so gladdened her mother's heart by her advent and who was christened Frances Rose Dinzler. Her growth and development were tenderly watched by her devoted parents. Her first school days were spent at Red Bud, Illinois, where she soon proved an interesting

student; and later she completed the grammar school course at Worden, Illinois. She grew up in the midst of the usual interests and amusements so dear to the heart of childhood, her especial delight being an array of dolls, on which she spent much thought and care—planning their costumes, making little dresses and hats to match. As she grew older she manifested that admirable spirit of independence and self-reliance so frequently found among American boys and girls, and she desired to fit herself for some useful self-supporting position in life. To that end she went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there learned the millinery business with the well-known and popular house of Rosenthal Company. Speedily becoming proficient in her trade, she was sought by those who are ever desirous of obtaining the best talent, and for seven successive seasons she was employed by the Model Department Store of Edwardsville.

During her short but active life, Miss Dinzler has found time to cultivate her musical talents, has studied both vocal and instrumental music at the St. Mary's Parochial school of East St. Louis and is now a sweet singer and a pianist of considerable technical and expressive ability. Perhaps the greatest joy Miss Dinzler ever knew was the companionship of her little sister, and the deepest sorrow which the whole family experienced was the death of the little one. Miss Dinzler is essentially feminine; she lives so as to express her own personality, to find her own deepest tastes and instincts and to give them expression. She has a host of friends, who love her not because of her talents, although they are of a high order; not for her father's sake, though he is highly esteemed; but for her own genial disposition and kindness of heart, which have won for her the enviable reputation of being one of the popular young ladies in Madison county.

**JOHN A. LEU.** One of the useful and prominent citizens and leading Republicans of Highland is John A. Leu, postmaster, who since 1906 has discharged the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. He was appointed by President Roosevelt five years ago and is now serving upon his second term. Mr. Leu was born in Clinton county, Illinois, May 11, 1870, and is the son of John and Louise (Weidner) Leu. The father was a native of Switzerland, which has given so many good citizens to the United States and honored and been honored by so many. The mother is a native of the land of the stars and stripes, and

both are now living and make their home in Highland. Mr. Leu, immediate subject of this review, is the eldest of four children born to them and was reared upon the farm. He was eleven years of age when his parents removed from Clinton county to Highland, and in the public schools of this place he received his educational discipline. When a very young man he became associated with his father in the hardware business and they carried on a good business for fifteen years, their trade being drawn from Highland and the surrounding country. Mr. Leu has ever been aligned with the prominent Republicans, having given heart and hand to the men and measures of the party since his earliest voting days and for a number of years he has been prominent in public affairs. He was elected township clerk of Helvetia township and for two years gave efficient service in that office. As previously mentioned, his appointment to the postmastership occurred in 1906 and his re-appointment in 1910. In addition to the central office there are four rural delivery routes which are connected.

Mr. Leu laid the foundation of a happy married life in December, 1895, the young woman to become his wife being Ida Bleisch, daughter of John Anton and Catherine (Metzger) Bleisch. Mrs. Leu was born in Bond county, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools. The subject and his wife share their home with one son, Leto Millard, born May 5, 1898, who is a student in the Highland high school.

Fraternally Mr. Leu is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sharpshooters' and Singers' Society. He has served as a member of the Republican central committee and is secretary of the Taft-Sherman Club. In all matters of public import in the community he is helpfully interested.

**HENRY BRENSING,** of Alhambra township, is a fine representative citizen whose life is viewed with pride by those who admire the German-American soldier and patriot and the successful agriculturist of the Mississippi valley—and who does not honor such as among the most loyal and substantial of those who assisted to preserve the Union and who have since faithfully labored to build up the industry upon which is founded its most enduring prosperity. Mr. Bensing is of brave and soldierly nativity and stock, having been born in the great military kingdom of Prussia, Germany, on the twentieth of September, 1841, a son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Mueller)



Breising. Like most practical German parents, Henry's father and mother insisted upon the mastery of a trade, and their son was therefore apprenticed to a shoemaker. This he followed in the old country and married when quite a young man. Although his friends in the United States were constantly writing him of the greater opportunities to be found in the new country, he did not immigrate from Germany until after he had married and become the father of five children, of whom the Henry who is the subject of this biography was the youngest; he had four sisters, Henrietta, Elinor, Wilhelmina and Elizabeth, but the two latter only survive.

The father of this family came to the United States alone. He landed at New Orleans, came up the river first to St. Louis and afterward located at St. Albans, Franklin county, Missouri, where he engaged at his trade and also purchased twenty acres of farm land and ten town lots. After three years of hard work and close economy he sent for his wife and children. The mother bravely undertook what was then a perilous ocean voyage, spending two months and two days upon the sailing vessel which also landed the family at the port of New Orleans. An event of the trip which is a part of this biography was the eighth birthday of Henry of this review, which was celebrated by the baking of a cake by the ship's cook, and in other family festivities which chiefly concerned the mother and children. The continuation of the voyage by river from New Orleans to St. Albans, Missouri, consumed fourteen days, and at that point the family were happily re-united. It was in that locality that the children obtained their education and that the three were born who died in infancy. When of proper age the daughters found employment in St. Louis, and later married good and industrious men—Henrietta, Gustave Willming, a farmer who is deceased; Elinor (deceased), Charles Olger, also an agriculturist; Wilhelmina, William Peters, a carpenter, after whose death she wedded Henry Berkemeier, also a member of that craft in St. Louis; all deceased; and Elizabeth, Jacob Hitts, a farmer of Switzerland, after whose death she wedded Jacob Willig (deceased), and is now a resident of St. Louis.

Henry Breising remained with his father, assisting in the support of the household until his own marriage, in 1866, although for more than three years he was missed from the fam-

ily circle, during that period being at the "front," fighting for the Union. He was twenty-one years of age when the Civil war burst upon the country, and he at once joined the fortunes of the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, enlisting at Pacific, that state, and reaching his regiment at Helena, Arkansas. To be exact, during the succeeding three years and three months Mr. Breising participated in the battles at Pea Ridge, Seary Landing, Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Arkansas; Fort Pemberton, Fourteen Mile Creek, Jackson, Vicksburg and Canton, Mississippi; Cherokee Station, Tuscumbia, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; and Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Loving Station, Georgia. While serving with his command he was at different times under Sherman, Grant, Logan and Sheridan, and, as a soldier of the true blue, was worthy of those brave and great commanders. At the close of the terrible war he came home, bearing with him an honorable discharge, and as a member of the Grand Army Post at Edwardsville still shows his unfailing loyalty to his old comrades in arms, both living and dead.

Mr. Breising's wife was formerly Miss Wilhelmina Geisman. A daughter of Christopher and Minnie Geisman, she was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1847, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States with her sisters. In the following year (1866) she wedded Henry Breising, the sturdy young man of twenty-five who had but lately returned from the war and was eager to return to the paths of peace and domestic comforts. In the intelligent and affectionate German girl of nineteen he found all that his heart or his good judgment could desire, and for nearly forty-five years their lives flowed along steadily together, although often flowing over rugged beds of death, sorrow and disaster. They became the parents of a large family, in whose rearing and care the wife and mother (as has been the case with the faithful of her sex from time immemorial) bore the heavier burden with Christian patience and cheerfulness. Mrs. Breising was not only a mother to her children, but a friend to all the helpless—kind, helpful and motherly to everyone who was in need of the kind of ministrations which only a sweet and true woman can give. On December 15, 1910, her womanly soul sought kindred spirits in the beyond, leaving a bereaved husband, children, grandchild-

dren and many fast-knit friends to mourn her departure and be comforted and blessed with the memories of her works and influences.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brensing became the parents of nine children, four dying in their youth, and the surviving four being Albert, Henry, Edward and Ida. Elizabeth married James Wallace, engaged in the meat business at St. Louis, and at her death left two sons and a daughter—Edward, Leonard and Loretta; the last named is now Mrs. Edward Hitts, the wife of a farmer of Stafford county, Kansas, and the mother of one child, Ethel. Albert, who married Mollie Ankley, is a farmer residing at Mullenville, Kansas, and is the father of Henry, Walter, Irwin and Edna. Henry, who lives in Oklahoma, married Minnie Poos, who has borne him four children—Arthur, Nora, Oliver and Malinda, while Edward, also a farmer of Stafford county, Kansas, is married to Dinah Mindrupp and has two children, Vera and Jacob. Ida married John Ochs, proprietor of a lumber yard at Alhambra, Madison county, and has become the mother of six children—Edwin, Adala, Orvill, Allevia, Alma and Alfred (deceased).

For one year after his marriage Mr. Brensing continued to reside in Franklin county, Missouri, where he rented his father's farm. In May, 1867, he moved with his wife to the farm in Alhambra township, Madison county, which remained the family homestead for the succeeding third of a century. The young couple first moved into a one-room house on a sixty-acre tract, but with such happy, hopeful hearts that they were quite content to work and wait for more comfortable surroundings; energy and good sense, with a constant spirit of contentment and intelligently-directed efforts, brought advancement all along the line, substantial prosperity and the deep respect of associates, until at length the estate comprised two hundred acres of fertile and improved land and no family was more honored than that which had been founded by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brensing. The one deep regret which tinges the life of the venerable but still vigorous husband and father is that his revered wife is not spared to him to still enjoy the comforts and pleasures which are his; but his religion gives him the sublime assurance that his happiness is not to be measured with that of the revered wife who has been parted from him for but a brief season. His grandsons, Edward and Leonard, who have lived with him since the death of their own parents, are now fine young men of

twenty-four and nineteen; have lifted many of the burdens from his older shoulders, and are among the greatest solaces to a life which, in the order of nature, must be moving toward the setting sun.

EDGAR G. MERWIN, M. D. It is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor of the illustrious sons of the state. High on the roll of those whose efforts have made the history of medicine in Illinois a work of fame appears the name of Dr. Edgar G. Merwin, who for the past four years has been numbered among the medical practitioners at Highland, Illinois. Dr. Merwin is strictly a self-made man, his education having been obtained through his own well directed endeavors. In addition to the work of his profession, he has time to participate actively in community affairs, his intrinsic loyalty to all matters affecting the good of the general welfare having ever been of the most insistent order.

A native of Madison county, Dr. Edgar G. Merwin was born in Saline township, the date of his birth being the fifth of July, 1879. He is a son of Peter D. and Sophia (Walter) Merwin, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born and reared in Connecticut, and the subject's grandparents were natives of Scotland and England, respectively. At the age of twenty-one years Peter D. Merwin came to Madison county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming operations and where he also devoted a portion of his time to work at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned as a young man. He was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Emily Reynolds in her girlhood days. To this union were born five children. In 1877 Mr. Merwin was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Walter, and that union was prolific of one child, the subject of this review. Mr. Merwin died when the Doctor was a child of eighteen months and subsequently the mother married again. In 1886 she wedded J. P. Sehnert and they established their home at Pierson, Illinois, removing thence to Edwardsville, in 1887. When he had reached his eleventh year Dr. Merwin lost his mother and thereafter he lived for about ten years in the home of his uncle, Frank S. Walter, at Highland. He attended school until he had reached his thirteenth year, and for the ensuing four years worked at various odd jobs. At the age of seventeen years he again entered school and three years later he became prescription clerk for Dr. Pogue in a

drug store at Edwardsville, subsequently reading medicine under that skilled practitioner for a period of two and a half years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated as a student in the medical department of Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated in Washington University as a member of the class of 1907, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation Dr. Merwin located at Highland, where he initiated the active practice of his profession and where he rapidly gained recognition as one of the most efficient and well equipped physicians and surgeons in Madison county. In connection with his medical work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the twenty-second of October, 1903, Dr. Merwin was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Nowotne, who was reared and educated at Edwardsville, and who is a daughter of Frank Nowotne, long a representative citizen of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Merwin are the parents of one child, Imogene Hope, whose birth occurred on the tenth of January, 1910. Mrs. Merwin is a woman of most gracious hospitality and is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

In political questions of a national character Dr. Merwin is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his vote to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to follow along strictly partisan lines. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Highland Lodge, No. 583, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Highland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in the Masonic order, and with the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Merwin is a man of mark in all the relations of life. His splendid achievements show him to be a hard and earnest worker and, inasmuch as he himself built the ladder by which he has risen to prominence in the medical world, his admirable success is the more pleasing to contemplate.

LOUIS PHILIP FROHARDT. It is not to be gainsaid that there is no office carrying with it so much of responsibility as that of the educator, who moulds and fashions the plastic mind of youth; who instills into the formative brain those principles which, when

matured, will be the chief heritage of the active man who in due time will sway the multitudes, govern nations or frame the laws by which civilized nations are governed. Louis Philip Frohardt, the admirable and enlightened superintendent of the schools of Granite City, Madison County, Illinois, is one who sees in education a process rather than a fulfillment; an acquiring rather than a completion; who strives to teach the young people within his care to be of quick perceptions, broad sympathies and wide affinities; responsive, but independent; self-reliant, but deferential; loving truth and candor, but also moderation and proportion; courageous, but gentle; not finished, but perfecting. Professor Frohardt has served in his present capacity since 1894 and the ensuing years have been fruitful and satisfactory. At that date the new industrial city that now is was but a village and the subject accepted the position of superintendent, at that time very insignificant, because he believed there was a brighter future ahead. He was the only teacher for the first two months, and then received an assistant. Now he has forty-seven assistants. The first day's enrollment in 1894 was thirty-two; now it is sixteen hundred.

Professor Frohardt was born June 5, 1857, in Moniteau county, Missouri, the son of John D. and Wilhelmina (Kuenning) Frohardt. Both parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, and in their son are apparent many fine and characteristic Teutonic traits. Perhaps credit must in part be given to the Fatherland, the country of splendid schools, for his ambition to give to the young the best educational advantages possible. John D. Frohardt came to the United States in 1836, to claim his share of the greater advantage and opportunity afforded by the newer country. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he passed ten years, the greater part of which period he spent as an employe in the Planters' Hotel. In 1845 he removed to California, Missouri, where he married and engaged in the grocery business. In 1848 he settled on a farm and there lived until 1866. He was an extensive reader, an active worker in the German Methodist Episcopal church and a local preacher. He served in the home guards during 1864-5 and spent his later life in the state of Iowa, where he died at the age of ninety years. The year of the



L. P. Frohardt



mother's birth was 1827, and at the age of three years she came with her parents to the United States and located near Dayton, Ohio. Her mother died when Wilhelmina was a very young girl, and at the age of eleven or twelve she removed to St. Louis, where she received her elementary education. With her father and sisters she went to California, Missouri, where she married. She was always a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She spent her last days with one of her daughters in Omaha, Nebraska, where she died January 7, 1912, in her eighty-fifth year. These worthy people were the parents of the following children: Frederick William, Christine Wilhelmina, Louis Philip, Caroline Margaret, Alvine, Ferdinand Christopher and Dorothea. The father was a public-spirited man and always a staunch Republican, but he was never active in public life, having held no public office with the exception of that of school director.

Professor Frohardt received his elementary education in the district schools of Moniteau county, Missouri, and Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and his academic and collegiate studies were pursued in Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Missouri. He was a farmers boy until reaching the age of eighteen years and he then attended college for five years, earning his own expenses. After graduation he took a position in one of the schools in St. Louis county, Missouri, and he taught the same school for five consecutive years. Recommended by his pedagogical services, he was then chosen head teacher of the academic department in Central Wesleyan College, which position he held for eight consecutive years, then resigning to take his present charge. The subsequent growth and development of the Granite City schools have been previously mentioned, and their excellent direction has been entirely in the hands of Professor Frohardt, who is one of the best known instructors in this section.

In his political affiliations Professor Frohardt is a Republican, having given hand and heart to the cause of the party since his earliest voting days. He has ever been a valued and active factor in public affairs. He was a charter member of the city council of Granite City and was secretary of the Granite City Building and Loan Association for a number of years. He has never sought any political office or any political favor, as his school work claims his closest attention. He

is one of the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and is superintendent of its Sunday-school, in which capacity he has served for the past seventeen years. He is a licensed local preacher and can conduct a religious service with grace and efficiency. He has no fraternal associations, with the exception of membership in the Mutual Protection League, which he holds principally on account of the insurance feature, his church, Sunday-school and other duties so fully engrossing his attention as to prelude all other activities.

At Virden, Illinois, on June 20, 1883, Professor Frohardt was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Becker, the daughter of John G. and Anna Katherine Becker, the former a carpenter and contractor by occupation. Her paternal grandfather was a teacher in his native Germany. He taught to the age of eighty years, his demise occurring at the age of ninety-four. Mrs. Frohardt was educated in the public schools of Virden. The children born to this happy union are as follows: Homer Oscar, born in St. Louis county, July 6, 1885; Edith Luella, Virden, Illinois, September 20, 1887; Viola Elnora, Warrenton, Missouri, February 25, 1890; Elmer Philip, Warrenton, Missouri, July 13, 1892; Irwin Louis, Granite City, Illinois, September 1, 1895; Alvin Raymond, Granite City, April 6, 1898; Annie Edna, Granite City, January 20, 1900; Ralph Eugene, Granite City, June 24, 1902; Waldo Emerson, Granite City, October 26, 1907; Homer O., the eldest member of the family, is a commercial photographer, located in Omaha, Nebraska; Edith L., the next in order of birth, is a graduate of the high school and also of the Missouri Conservatory of Music, and a talented musician. She is now teaching piano and is pipe organist in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Professor Frohardt is a man of interesting and virile personality. He is of a modest and retiring nature, and he deplors this as the cause of his missing a number of good opportunities. People at first sight regard him as too meek and modest, lacking self-assertion and aggressiveness, but this is an apparent contradiction of the real hidden self in the background. Professor Frick, of the college from which he graduated, who knew him thoroughly and witnessed his struggles to make his way unaided through college, once said to him, "It is your bull-dog nature which carries you through." Through a reliable source the following bit of interesting

personal history of Professor Frohardt came into our possession: When he started here with a board of education of seven members they were possessed with the idea, as so many boards are, that they must run the schools. He heartily concurred with them in this, as the law gives them that power, but it was a question as to the manner in which this power is to be exercised. It was Professor Frohardt's idea that the board should run the schools through the superintendent, who is supposed to be the educational expert, and if it should develop that the superintendent is not capable of managing the schools, it becomes the duty of the board to get someone who can.

For a time there was a hard struggle and it required his consummate energy and tact to tide over this critical period of a school system in a formative stage. Professor Frohardt struggled on heroically because he felt that this was a vital epoch in the history of the schools, as not only his interests were at stake, but it was a question of moulding the school policy in the incipient stages of this new industrial emporium, for he believed that in the original mould in which it would be cast it would likely remain indefinitely. He felt it his duty to stand till the last ditch for the inherent rights and for the prestige and the dignity of the office of school superintendent, yes, ultimately, for the best interests of the boys and girls, because if the head of the school system is constantly hampered by men, though honest and well meaning, but inexperienced and uninformed on school management, feeling it their bounden duty to "hold down" the superintendent instead of upholding and encouraging him, then the entire school system must suffer and may be a total failure. During these strenuous times one of the board members was once overheard making the pathetic remark, "It takes more than seven men to hold him down."

Little by little the board members began to understand their superintendent and gain confidence in him as time and experience demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of his recommendations, so that today he has the entire confidence of the board, which is now one of the most progressive and liberal minded to be found anywhere, and the good will of the entire community.

Having built a school system from a one-room district school to a complete city system from the kindergarten to the high school, so that today Granite City is regarded as hav-

ing one of the best school systems in this part of the state, puts Professor Frohardt in a class almost by himself, as not one out of a thousand school men has passed through so unique an experience. Nevertheless, he feels very humble over his favorable record. Just recently one of the most prominent ladies in Madison county, speaking of his unusual success remarked, "You certainly must feel proud of your achievements in your line of work." "No," he remarked, "I do not feel proud, but I feel humbly grateful to a kind Providence who has given me many friends and made it possible for me to succeed." He feels a firm conviction that each one in this life has his God-given mission to fulfill, and that unless God's blessings accompany our efforts, they will be little avail. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

**KARL ESPENSCHIED.** One of the oldest and most progressive farmers of Alhambra township Fatherland, and is well worthy of his great birth-land as of the country which he adopted as his home in his youth and in which he has so prospered as an agriculturist and a citizen. He was born in Germany in 1836, a son of Peter and Phillipine (Spies) Espenschied, and in 1853 immigrated to the United States with his parents. After a voyage of forty-two days he landed at New York, going thence to St. Louis (where he remained a year) and finally locating in Alhambra township, Madison county. The other children of the family were Elizabeth, Fred (now deceased), Jacob, Phillipine, Louis, Katharine, Peter, Henry and Fred.

Like other young men in similar circumstances, Karl worked for various farmers of the township and county, but finally his industry and hard-headed management enabled him to purchase one hundred acres of land, which formed the basis of his homestead and future prosperity. His father had died in 1855, two years after the family came to America, and he had remained at home with his widowed mother, managing the farm and caring for her until his marriage, in 1859, to Miss Lena Schmidt; nor did his care then cease, although his responsibilities were more divided. Mr. Espenschied's wife was of a well known family, her brothers and sister being Martin, Fred, Andrew and Mary Schmidt all of whom obtained their education at the Marine school. Lena Schmidt, as Mrs. Espenschied, proved a staunch helpmate to her husband, and their affairs so prospered that the family es-







*E. W. Hilke*

tate increased in extent from year to year until it now consists of 310 acres of land, thoroughly cultivated, beautified by shade and fruit trees and a large and attractive brick residence, and its value as a fine piece of country property further increased by the erection of adequate and modern farm and stock buildings.

Born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Espenschied have been the following children: Henry, Louisa, Katharine, Charles, Fred, Caroline and Phillipine. They were educated in the Seibert school. As regards Katharine, it may be stated that she married William Mugler and bore him four children: Sophia, William, Caroline and Charles; that she is now a widow and, with her four children, makes her home with her grandparents.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Espenschied are active and leading members of the German Evangelical church of Marine, and can revert with just pride to the long and honorable succession of events which have formed their married lives of over half a century in Madison county. Doubtless the source of their deepest pride is found in their children and grandchildren. Among the latter are Caroline and Sophia, both capable teachers and most attractive girls—Miss Sophia having taught very successfully for one year at the Hickory Grove school in Morrow township. Mention of the relatives must also include reference to Richard Weissenborn, a nephew of Mr. Espenschied, who is a resident of St. Louis, and a well known contractor of brick work. Evidences of his skill and good taste abound in the residence which has lately been completed, as Mr. Weissenborn came from the Missouri city specially to construct it. Within the ample walls of this Espenschied home-stand are often gathered numerous friends and relatives; so that it is the center of much of the best social and church life of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Espenschied are most genial hosts and altogether exert a wholesome and elevating influence on their home community.

EDWARD W. HILKER. Builders of cities have ever been given higher meed of praise than conquering generals who destroyed them. Since man first learned to hew the shaft and lay the architrave the builder has been in the vanguard of progress, for without his skill and efforts habitations for business or for residence could not exist. It was an opportunity such as this that was recognized as existing at Madison, Illinois, by Edward W. Hilker, who

at once laid out extensive yards, stocked with all kinds of builders' supplies, and who in these preparations for others' building has builded for himself an extensive business. Mr. Hilker's activities in Madison date back to 1892, when he moved there from St. Louis. Madison was in its infancy then, but it gave promise of a robust and vigorous maturity, and foreseeing this Mr. Hilker determined to grow with the city. He secured an admirably located tract of ground in the center of the city and put in a complete line of structural supplies, such as brick, lime and cement, adding to these warehouses for feed and bins for coal.

His success was instant, and in 1903 he laid out new and larger buildings, which dwarfed those in which he made his start. The vast increase in the use of cement for buildings, sidewalks, retaining walls and the like, caused his business to grow to great proportions, and he supplies much surrounding territory. In 1906 the plant was removed to Granite City, Sixteenth and State streets, where the buildings are seven in number, including a coal pocket with a capacity of twenty cars and the the only one in Southern Illinois, a lime house, cement house, hay warehouse, grain elevator, plaster house and an office building. The plant also maintains switching facilities for twenty cars, and each and every department is modern in its slightest detail.

To this exalted position Mr. Hilker has advanced from a minor clerkship. A son of August and Caroline (Fritz) Hilker, he was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 18, 1866, and was there educated in the common schools. Beginning his active career at the age of sixteen years, he was employed as a clerk in the various dry goods stores of his native city, including the concerns of William Barr, Flower and Jessup & Davis. For four years he was with Charles Bauer, successor to the firm of Overstolz & Schroeder.

Politics has been a deep study with Mr. Hilker, and he has been consistently active in Republican ranks. In 1896 he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, serving continuously in that capacity for thirteen years. He served one term in the city council, has been a member of the Republican county executive committee, and has other affiliations of a prominent nature. He is an Elk and a Mason of high rank.

Mr. Hilker married in 1891 Matilda B. Rupenthal, a lady of refinement and culture, who

was born, bred and educated in the city of St. Louis.

JOSEPH B. PEARCE, the popular mayor of Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois, and a retired farmer and stockman, belongs to a family which has been prominent in the state for upwards of a hundred years. All law-abiding people pride themselves on placing their very best citizens in positions of power in municipal offices, and a man of the calibre of Mayor Pearce is not apt to be permitted to remain in the background.

Mr. Pearce's birth occurred on the tenth day of March, 1847, in Olive township, Madison county, Illinois. His grandparents, James and Lucinda (Allison) Pearce, were natives of Kentucky, where they lived until after their marriage and until after the birth of their son, William W., who made his first appearance into the world on the twentieth day of June, 1815. When he was but an infant the family migrated to Illinois, where the children grew up, received an excellent education and proved to be a credit to the careful training of their parents. The family passed through many privations and experienced many hardships peculiar to pioneer life. William W. early manifested a taste for trading in live stock, his first proud possession being a pair of matched calves, which he traded for a pre-emption right and improvements on eighty acres of land. The "improvements" consisted of five acres of broken and fenced-in land, on which was a log cabin. Two years after entering this he was enabled to farm this whole tract of land. Very few settlements were established at that time, and the whole country abounded in wild game, deer, turkey, etc. Mr. Pearce turned a natural love of the chase to a moneyed account, found a ready market in St. Louis for all the game he could shoot, and the profits thus gained he used for the purchase of more land. In this manner he entered about one thousand acres of land. He became a man of prominence in the community and occupied a seat in the Illinois legislature, as did his brother, Dr. F. M. Pearce. When a young man William Pearce was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Allen Vincent, named in honor of the old-time poem which was so dear to the hearts of her family. She was a life-long resident of Madison county, as her birth occurred in Olive township in 1818, and in that same part of the county she passed the residue of her days. She became the mother of five children,—Lu-

cinda, Martha, William W., Joseph B. and Louise.

Joseph B. Pearce remained at home with his family until the fall of 1878, when he left the parental roof, but did not leave the township for a couple of years. In 1880 he purchased forty-four acres of land in Alhambra township and he gradually evolved the beautiful home which he owns today. The house itself is attractive and is surrounded by an extensive lawn and fine shade trees. From time to time Mr. Pearce has added to his holdings until today he is the owner of a fine farm two miles north of Alhambra, three hundred acres of fine land on the east half of section 35, township 6, range 6. This farm is superintended by Mayor Pearce's two sons, Allan V. and Roger, and they cultivate wheat, corn and oats, and also raise live stock.

In the fall of 1878 Mayor Pearce was married to Miss Annie Sharp, a daughter of Henry and Margaret J. Sharp. Henry Sharp was one of the prominent characters in the old pioneer days. He was born in a fort near Carlyle, Clinton county, where his parents had temporarily located, having migrated from St. Clair county, Illinois, and he was the first white child born in what is now Clinton county. At the time of his nativity the state was one vast wilderness, in which elk, deer, bears, panthers and other wild animals abounded. Grandfather Sharp was a soldier in the war with the Indians in 1812. Father Sharp obtained his education in a log cabin, and at the age of nineteen he commenced to teach in that same school. He was a student of McKendree College of Lebanon, Illinois, and was always seeking for knowledge. Between the years of fourteen and twenty-three he was never known to retire until after eleven o'clock, unless his father insisted, and the evening was occupied by reading and study. In 1842, on the twenty-third day of October, Mr. Sharp married Miss Margaret Mills, of Kentucky, and during the fifty-three years of their wedded life Mr. Sharp maintained with pride that no unkind word had ever passed between them. Mr. Sharp was an independent thinker and outspoken in the expression of his convictions; his life was such that it commanded the respect of the community in which he lived. He was a justice of the peace for twenty-five years in Bond county and after he removed to Alhambra township he was elected to the same office, and continued to hold that high position until his death, which occurred

at his home in Alhambra, December 30, 1895. His widow still lives, at the age of eighty-nine, and is a remarkably well preserved woman, enjoying life in the home of her daughter, whose thoughtful attention and loving care contribute much towards her happiness in the setting sun of life. Her children are,—Mary, wife of John McAlister, of Keysport, Illinois; Milton M., of Greenville, Illinois; Thomas C., who resides in East St. Louis; Betty (Mrs. L. J. Harris), living in Boulder, Illinois; and Mrs. Pearce. Mayor Pearce's wife is a lady of fine, prepossessing appearance, a woman of culture, whose presence adds grace to her husband's official position. Mayor and Mrs. Pearce are the parents of five children,—Allan V., who married Miss Della Hauskins, of Alhambra township, a daughter of Edward and Lizzie Hauskins; Davis, who died in infancy; Betty, who married Dr. C. A. Dodson; Morrison and Roger. Roger, on the tenth of October, 1911, married Miss Emma Gierschner, of Alhambra township.

Mrs. Betty Dodson is the mother of little Lucian, a bright, attractive, three-year-old boy. Mother and son maintain their home with Mayor Pearce. Mrs. Betty Dodson is a graduate of Hardin College of Missouri, in both music and scholastic subjects. A skilled musician herself, she has also successfully taught music for several years. She believes that one of the most honored callings of life is to impart knowledge to others and has just received the appointment of principal of the Alhambra school for the year 1912.

In his political sympathies Mayor Pearce is a Democrat, but he is broad in his views and every time he votes for the man who will best serve the public, regardless of the party to which he may claim allegiance. For years Mr. Pearce was one of the members of the movement to incorporate the town of Alhambra, and since they succeeded in their efforts, in 1884, he has been incumbent of the following offices,—supervisor of the township, assessor for several terms, school director and trustee, and for several terms he has filled the position of mayor of Alhambra, which office he now holds. The fact that he has been retained in these public places of trust is an indication that his service has been such as to reflect credit on the community. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are deeply interested in spiritualistic views and each year attend the camp of that body at Clinton, Iowa. It must be a source of satisfaction to the Pearce family to realize the high esteem in which they are held by the

townspeople. In this age of graft and jealousies it is truly refreshing to see a town so kindly interested in its mayor. The people seem to feel that he belongs to them.

THOMAS CALVIN CLARKE. Distinguished not only as one of the oldest native-born citizens of Madison county, but as one of the longest established merchants of Edwardsville, Thomas Calvin Clarke has been a dealer in groceries, flour and feed for forty-five or more years and is widely known as a man of undoubted integrity and sterling worth. He was born March 2, 1839, in Fort Russell township, in the old house on the old farm upon which his grandfather had settled in 1804. This was two miles northwest of Edwardsville. He is a son of Robert W. Clarke, and comes of substantial Irish ancestry, his grandfather Clarke having immigrated from Ireland to America when young, locating in Pennsylvania.

Robert W. Clarke was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Blairville, October 22, 1794. Following the march of civilization westward, he came to Madison county, Illinois, in early manhood, and having purchased a tract of wild land in Fort Russell township, devoted his energies to the redeeming of a farm from the primitive condition in which he found it. Succeeding well in his arduous task, he was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death, in 1845, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years. He was active in public affairs and belonged to the old-line Whig party. He married Emily Newman, who was born in Fort Russell township, Madison county, Illinois, January 1, 1809, a daughter of Joseph Newman, and of the nine children that blessed their union, Thomas Calvin, the subject of the sketch, is the sole survivor.

Joseph Newman, maternal grandfather of Mr. Clarke, was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1755, and was the second pioneer in Fort Russell township, having settled there in 1804 with his wife, nee Rabb, and four children: Zadock, Maria, John and Andy. His father was born in Ireland, but he came to this country from England. It is believed that he married an Englishwoman, which is perhaps the reason that the southern Newmans claim to be of English descent. When he came to America he settled in Pennsylvania, where he reared a large family, seven of whom were sons. Six afterwards settled in the southern states and at the time of the Revolutionary war all of the sons lined up for

independence and did their part toward winning it.

Joseph Newman was a millwright and boat-maker. He helped build a mill on the head waters of the Ohio river and constructed flat boats for his brother-in-law, John Rabb, who carried on a milling business at that early day, shipping flour from there to St. Louis at a time when St. Louis belonged to Spain. He and his family left their native state for the purpose of trying their fortunes in the wilds of the west. They reached Cincinnati, Ohio, from which point the mother and children, in company with other families who were pushing westward, came across the country (through the wilderness, as it was then called) on pack horses. Among the families of these hardy few were the Fords, one of whom—Thomas—afterward became governor of the state of Illinois.

When his wife and children had started on, Joseph Newman constructed a small flat boat at Cincinnati to convey his goods and chattels, and thus made his way down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. He then joined his family when they came to what is now Fort Russell township, and they settled on section 34, about two miles northwest of where Edwardsville is now situated. He became a prominent citizen and served as the first road overseer in the county. On the first day of January, 1809, was born to Joseph Newman and his wife a daughter named Emily Newman, who was probably the first white child born in Fort Russell township. About the year 1815 Joseph Newman and his son John built a saw and grist mill on Indian creek in section 28. John Newman was an innovator. He constructed the first frame house in the township, and was the first to start a store and sell goods in the township, or indeed in section 14. His wife died about 1816 and his own death occurred on August 9, 1826. His remains were the first to be interred in the graveyard located on the Burroughs farm, this being about three hundred yards east of the spot where he first built his pole cabin in 1804.

The subject's father, Robert W. Clarke, was born at or near Blairville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1794. His father had settled there long before the Declaration of Independence. He was Irish and his wife was of the stock commonly called Pennsylvania Dutch, and they had five children—James, John, William, Jane and Robert W. The brother James was a prominent church

member, a Democrat, and somewhat active in politics and he was talked of for governor of the state in 1841. William was lost on the warship "Wasp," in the war with England in 1812. Robert W. learned the carpenter's trade, and he was a Whig and a church member. He went west in 1823, locating in St. Louis, and working in the carpenter's business there until 1825. In that year he went to Edwardsville, Illinois, and there on the thirtieth day of August he was married to Emily Newman, a daughter of Joseph Newman, Rev. Thomas Lippencot performing the ceremony. He engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. They became the parents of nine children, only four of whom lived to marriageable age. These were Jane, Matthew, Thomas and Charles S. The sister died in 1871, at the age of forty-three years, leaving a child who died a few years ago. Matthew died at Alton, Illinois, March 13, 1877, aged forty-one, leaving two daughters and one son. They are all married, have families of their own and live at Alton. The youngest brother, Charles Springer, was a veteran of the Civil war and a mail carrier at Lawton, Oklahoma. He died there March 28, 1911, when about sixty-six years of age, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Edwardsville, Illinois. He left five children, two girls and three boys. The oldest boy is married and has a family of three children. He follows his father's occupation, being a mail carrier at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Thomas Calvin Clarke was left fatherless at an early age, his father dying when he was six years old, and his mother ten years later. He did not attend school until he was sixteen, his sister teaching him the elementary branches at home. After the age mentioned he attended the county schools two winters and the third winter he became a student at McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1858, Mr. Clarke and Mary Jane Lelia Lewis, a daughter of Benjamin Lewis and Nancy Turner, were married by Rev. Babbet at the residence of Martin Turner, four miles northwest of Edwardsville. Mrs. Clarke was born at Versailles, Illinois, May 1, 1842, and in 1851 went from there to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1856 to Edwardsville. Her father was born in Virginia, February 8, 1807, and died at Quincy, Illinois, July 20, 1851. Her mother was born October 12, 1809, in Logan county, Kentucky, and her mother was Nancy Maradeth Bernard, of the well-known Bernard family of

Kentucky. Mrs. Turner died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amanda Crocker, at Diamond, Missouri, a few years ago.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Clarke started housekeeping in Alton, Illinois. The former spent the first winter clerking in a furniture store at \$25 per month and in the spring he bought a small farm and went to farming in Fort Russell township. He sold this in 1864 and removed to Edwardsville, where he embarked in the teaming business, remaining thus engaged for about two years. On December 26, 1866, he bought out a small grocery business and he has continued in this business for forty-five years. His business has grown and he holds, by reason of his fine character and honest dealings, secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Clarke's first wife died on February 17, 1874, aged thirty-one years and nine and a half months, leaving one son, Charles Robert, then eight years old, now forty-five years of age. He is a locomotive engineer, now living in Chicago, is married and has a family of his own, consisting of a son, aged twenty, and a daughter, aged eighteen. The subject was a second time married, September 7, 1876, Mrs. Anna S. McCorkell becoming his wife, and Rev. E. A. Hoyt officiating. She was the widow of J. L. McCorkell and the oldest daughter of George S. and Sophronia Rice. Her birth occurred on the fifteenth day of February, 1839, three miles northwest of Venice, Illinois. This worthy lady met a tragic death when, on the morning of April 15, 1891, she was shot in her bedroom by a negro burglar. She died two days later and was interred in Woodlawn. Her age at the time of her death was fifty-two years, two months and two days. She left one son, Roger Newman Clarke, then eleven years old, who was born September 8, 1879, in Edwardsville. He is a civil engineer and is in the south with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company. He is unmarried.

Mr. Clarke is a worthy, conscientious and public-spirited citizen and well deserving of representation in this work.

**BAKER FAMILY.** David Jewett Baker, the founder of the family in Illinois, and who died at Alton August 6, 1869, at the age of seventy-seven, was one of the distinguished public men during the first half century of the state's political history. He was born at East Had-dam, Connecticut, September 7, 1792. His parents were Bayze and Johanna Baker. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary

war. The family moved to New York in 1800, where David J. Baker was reared on a farm, prepared himself for college, and in 1816 graduated from Hamilton College. Several years later he was admitted to the bar. By flatboat down the Ohio and thence on horseback he arrived at Kaskaskia while that old town was still the Illinois capital. For several years he held the office of probate judge of Randolph county. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States senator to fill a brief vacancy. In 1833 he was appointed, by President Jackson, United States attorney for Illinois, and reappointed by Van Buren in 1837. In 1848 he was the unsuccessful candidate, against Lyman Trumbull, for judge of the supreme court, but a number of years later one of his sons, David J. Jr., became chief justice of the Illinois supreme court.

In the political life of Illinois before the war David J. Baker was a conspicuous figure. His opposition to slavery in Illinois resulted in a personal collision between him and Governor Reynolds on the streets of Kaskaskia. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in 1854, and during the rest of his life was one of its prominent representatives in Illinois. His legal record is written permanently in the supreme court reports of this state, his services having been employed in many of the important cases that came before the chief tribunal.

In 1844 he took up his residence at Alton and for ten years adorned the bar of the city and county. His last years were spent in retirement at his old home in Middletown, where his death occurred. In a resolution prepared by the members of the supreme court, Sidney Breese, then chief justice and one of his close friends and associates, said: "He was a ripe scholar, a genial gentleman, a faithful friend, a true patriot and a Christian, and well worthy of the honors this day done to his memory." Mr. Baker was married twice. His first wife was Sarah T. Fairchild, who was born in Geneva, New York, and who died in 1859. His second wife was Elizabeth Swanwick, of Chester, Illinois. By his first wife there was a large family, numbering among them some of the distinguished men of the state. As already mentioned, the son David J. Jr., became chief justice of the state of Illinois; E. L. Baker was United States consul at Buenos Ayres, and others were prominent in military life and the law.

One of these was the late Henry Southard Baker, whose career as a lawyer and in public

affairs reflected honor upon Alton as his home city. Born at Kaskaskia, November 10, 1824, he received part of his education in Shurtleff College and later graduated from Brown University. He studied law under his father's instruction, and on being admitted to the Illinois bar began practice at Alton in 1849. From the beginning of his career he took an active part in politics, and with the example of his illustrious father before him was a vigorous opponent of slavery. In the eventful political life of the fifties he was one who helped shape the future destinies of the state and nation. In 1855 he was elected to the state legislature as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, and his vote practically elected Lyman Trumbull, his fellow townsman, to the United States senate. He was a committee secretary at the national Republican convention of 1860, and in 1864 was a presidential elector. In 1865 he was elected judge of the city court of Alton and continued in that office until 1880. Judge Baker retired from active practice in 1888, but his influence as a citizen of the highest character did not cease until his death, which occurred in Alton, March 5, 1897.

Judge Baker's first wife was Emily Blair Bailey, a native of Illinois, and her father at one time practiced law in Alton. She died in 1862. Judge Baker married for his second wife Mary F. Adams. There were three children by the first marriage and four by the second. Henry S., Jr., Sidney Breese and Jennie B. were children of the first wife. Henry S. Baker, Jr., is one of the ablest representatives of the Madison county bar, and is of the third generation of the name that has been identified with the law in this county and state. He was born in Alton in 1859, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and for the past thirty years has practiced at Alton and has been honored with several local offices. Sidney Breese Baker, named for his grandfather's friend, Judge Breese, is also a native of Alton, and for a number of years has been actively identified with the river transportation interests.

**HARRY BINNEY.** Prominent among the great class of men who quietly build the prosperity of our country, and at the plow can yet be said to turn the wheels of every factory in the land—the farmers—is Henry Binney, of Olive township, Madison county, Illinois. He was born in the township where he now lives, on September 16, 1870, the son of W. P. and Christine (Webster) Binney and the grandson of John Binney. Both his father and grandfather were native sons of Great Britain and

bore many of the qualities that have made England's manhood famous. W. P. Binney immigrated to the United States when he was a boy of sixteen years of age, accompanied by a brother, locating first in St. Louis, whence they had come via New Orleans. The brothers did not stay long in St. Louis, but removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, in which place they followed the great basic industry of agriculture.

It was during his stay in Macoupin county that Mr. Binney was united in marriage with Miss Christine Webster, who later became the mother of the immediate subject of this review. She was a native-born daughter of Scotland and came to the United States with her parents when she was a lassie of seven years. The family lived for several years in St. Louis before coming to Macoupin, where Christine met and married W. P. Binney. The first years of their married life they spent in Macoupin county, soon afterward moving to Olive township, Madison county, to the farm where their son Harry now lives. To their happy union were born twelve children, of whom the following survive at this date (1911), namely: John; Walter; Joseph, Thomas; Charles; Bessie, now the wife of Dr. Elliott, of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Mattie, now Mrs. Thomas Williamson, of Edwardsville; Harry; Robert; and Jessie, the wife of G. W. Benn, of Dallas, Texas, with whom the mother has lived since the death of her husband in 1905.

On the eighteenth of February, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Harry Binney to Miss Carrie Elliott, of Alhambra, Illinois, the daughter of William Elliott. After their marriage the young couple came to Mr. Binney's father's farm and Mr. Binney has farmed on the home place ever since. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Harry Elliott Binney, now four years old; Myron T., aged two; and Meredith, a child of one year.

In his church relations Mr. Binney is a Presbyterian, having been reared in that faith, while his wife is a Methodist. Politically he is found in the ranks of the "Grand Old Party." Besides the seventy-four acres which he owns Mr. Binney farms 160 acres of Olive township land.

**J. ALBERT YATES,** the well known merchant of Collinsville, Illinois, made a very modest beginning. The men of his acquaintance are so accustomed to thinking of Al Yates, as they call him, being away at the top notch

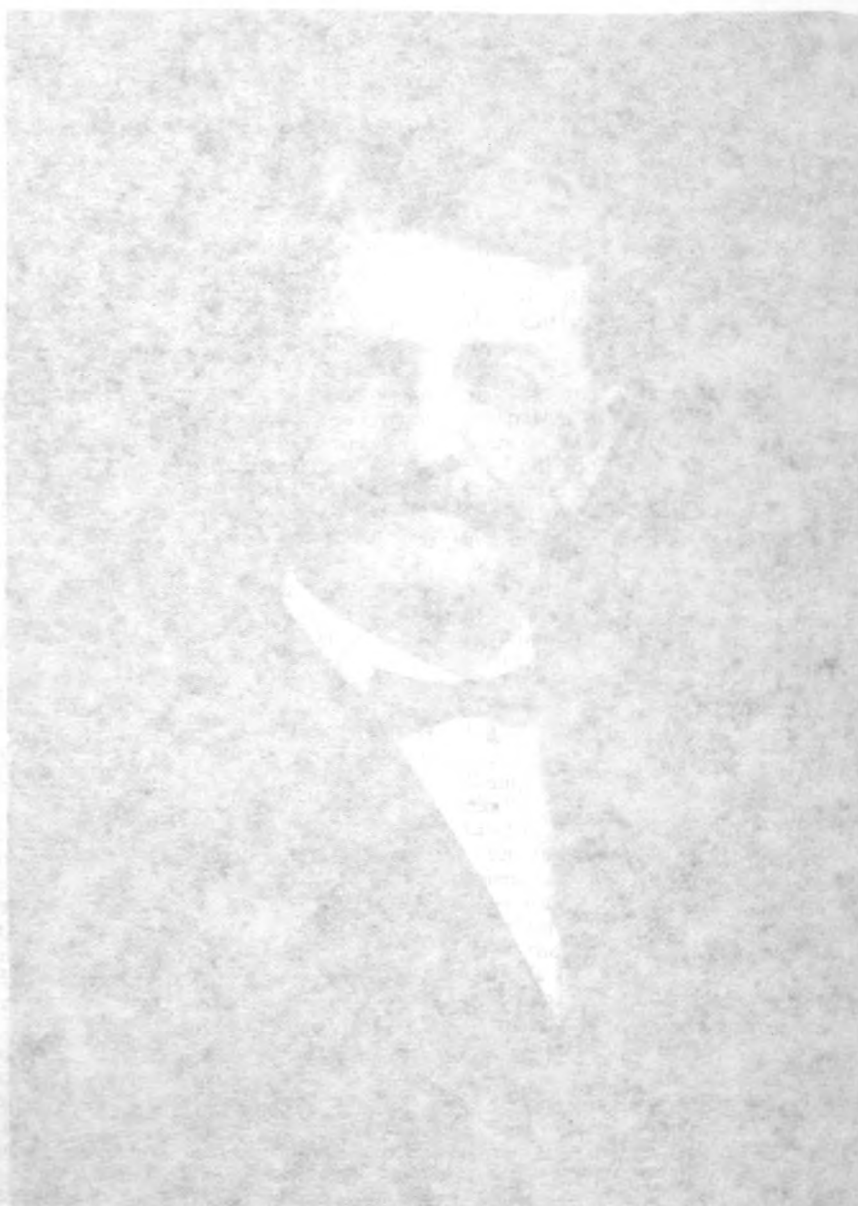


*W. H. Bates*

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# JOHN COUNTY



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... Yates, the well known merchant  
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that they almost forget he was not born that way. We fall into or climb up to close fitting positions in the activities of life according to our varying sizes and values. All cannot be generals; most of us find our places in the ranks of soldiers. In either capacity there is full incentive for our best endeavors as well as fitting recompense for the highest grade of service. Civilizations in their earliest stages maintain a premium on brawn and perseverance. As they grow older physical supremacy gives way to intellectual. America is rapidly emerging from the rule of muscular force and untutored intelligence to the sway of trained minds. In this age men who labor are valued by the amount of cash they can produce. The amount of wealth produced is generally governed by the intelligence brought to bear upon it. Mr. Yates is a born leader. It would be impossible to keep him within the ranks. He has produced and is producing cash. He has acquired and is acquiring prominence among the men of his county. This condition has not been brought about by accident, but is due to Mr. Yates' natural business abilities, united with an unbounded capacity for work.

James Albert Yates was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 30, 1865, the son of B. F. and Margaret (Garrett) Yates. His father was born in Kentucky and his mother in Virginia. They had three children. In 1865 they moved from Indiana to Missouri, where they farmed for nearly five years. They then felt that for the sake of their children it would be better for them to move into town, so they bought a store and established a trade in the grocery and hardware line.

When Al was a baby he went with his parents and his older sister to Missouri, where they lived on a farm until he was five years old. Then the family moved to Clarksville and he was educated in the public schools. When he was sixteen he left school and at the same time his home and Clarksville, starting out to make a career for himself. He came to St. Louis, Missouri, and gained a position as office boy in the wholesale grocery firm of Brookmire & Rankin. He made good and was promoted until he became traveling salesman in 1884. He traveled until 1892, when the firm sold out to the Bauer Grocery Company. Al Yates went with the new firm, being one of their best salesmen and traveled for them until 1896. By this time he had had enough of the wandering life and wished

to become permanently located. In 1897 he moved to Collinsville, Illinois, and invested his savings in the general merchandise business. He organized a company which went by the name of the Hustler Mercantile Company, and it surely was rightly named. Mr. Yates was the president and general manager of this concern and he made things hum for six years, at the end of which time he felt drawn towards his old grocery business. He disposed of his interests in Collinsville and again went to St. Louis. He bought out the Kaiser Lindemann Wholesale Grocery Company and reorganized it under the name of the Yates Grocery Company. After three years he sold out to the Myer Schmidt Grocery Company, retaining a share in the business. At the close of a year he sold out his interest in this firm. He went back to Collinsville and purchased the stock and good will of Ambrosius & Son, organizing the firm under the name of Yates, Ambrosius Mercantile Company and he is now the president of this prosperous business and is the acting manager. In 1911 he purchased the entire stock and good will of the Hustler Mercantile Company, and moved the stock to the building of the Yates-Ambrosius Company. He is a stockholder in the State Bank at Collinsville. He is an active and important member of the Business Men's Club of his town, and is a man who has made his mark in the business world.

In 1901 he married Miss Josephine Hadley, a daughter of W. C. Hadley, of Collinsville. She received her education at the public schools of Collinsville and at the Monticello Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have three children: Bertha E., born in 1904; Albert, Jr., born in 1907; and Wilbur Clay Hadley, born in 1911.

Al Yates is a Mason, being a member of Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat in politics, but, unfortunately for the town, has never taken any active part in politics. It is possible that his friends may induce him to become a candidate for office in the near future, in which case his party would be the gainer. He is interested in the improvement and upbuilding of Collinsville and is a member of the Collinsville Improvement Association. During the twelve years which have elapsed since Mr. Yates first went to Collinsville he has accumulated large in-

terests in the town. In his private life he is as great a success as he is in a business way. He is very popular among his friends, and there is no man in Collinsville whose acquaintance is more extensive. He is a power not only in Collinsville, but in the whole of Madison county.

CHARLES T. KURZ. The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals comprising it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with a state, county or town. Success along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been stepping-stones to achievement. The career of Charles T. Kurz, editor and publisher at Highland, Illinois, but accentuates the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and are willing to work.

Charles R. Kurz was born at Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, the date of his nativity being the twenty-third of February, 1861, and he is a son of Philip and Barbara (Huebner) Kurz, both of whom are now deceased. Philip Kurz was engaged in the grocery business in Germany during the greater portion of his active career, and he and his wife became the parents of two children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. Charles T. Kurz was reared to maturity in his native land, and at the age of fourteen years he was confirmed in the German Lutheran church. Subsequently he attended a preparatory school at Lindenfels and for a time he was also a student in the gymnasium at Bensheim. In 1885 he decided to seek his fortunes in America and accordingly, after bidding farewell to native land and the friends of his youth, he embarked for the United States, landing in the harbor of New York city and proceeding thence to Butler county, Pennsylvania. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1886 and his first pastorate was in Butler county, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was for two years a most successful and popular teacher in the public schools. On the first of April, 1888, Mr. Kurz assumed charge of the German Lutheran church at Marine, Illinois, where he continued

as a minister of the gospel until the first of November, 1898. During that decade his work was dignified by great devotion to the cause of humanity and religion and he is everywhere honored and esteemed as a man whose broad human sympathy and innate kindness of spirit make him eminently well worthy to preach the Gospel.

In 1898 Mr. Kurz decided to launch out into the newspaper business, with which line of enterprise he has continued to be identified during the long intervening years to the present time. On the fourth of September, 1900, he established the *Leader* at Highland, Illinois, having previously purchased the *Union* from J. S. Hoerner. These two papers are both weeklies, the former being an English publication and the latter a German paper. Both have a phenomenal circulation at Highland and throughout Madison county. Mr. Kurz also owns and publishes the *Schweizerfreund*, a semi-monthly paper, the same being set up in German, as the name would indicate. The papers are all three conducted on Republican principles and they exert a powerful influence throughout this section of the state. Mr. Kurz is strictly a self-made man and as such his splendid success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate. He owns the plants in which his papers are published, has extensive real-estate interests in Madison county and is a stockholder in a number of representative banks in the county. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and through the medium of his papers is a powerful factor in the local councils of that organization. Mr. Kurz is decidedly a loyal and public-spirited citizen and no measure advanced for the good of the general welfare ever fails of his most ardent support.

At Marine, Illinois, on the seventeenth of September, 1890, Mr. Kurz was united in marriage to Miss Emma Thurnau, who was born and reared at Marine and who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thurnau. Mr. and Mrs. Kurz are the parents of two sons, Armin, who was graduated in the Highland high school and in the Barnes Business College, at St. Louis; and Waldemar, who is now attending school at Highland. Mr. and Mrs. Kurz are very popular in connection with the best social activities of Highland, where their citizenship is characterized by all that tends to promote progress and improvement.

CHARLES MESSERLI. Alhambra township has no better representatives of thrift, honesty and practical ability than Charles Messerli, of

that well known family which has done so much for the advancement of agriculture and good citizenship in this section of Madison county. He inherited a part of the old Messerli homestead, and his business-like management of his farming and his fruit interests have enabled him to invest in other valuable tracts, until he now owns 527 acres of productive and highly improved agricultural and horticultural properties. On his homestead he has developed one of the finest orchards in the county, comprising over one hundred apple and seventy-five peach trees; and has also fairly in bearing condition a thrifty young apple orchard of five hundred trees.

Gottlieb Messerli, the father of Charles Messerli, was the founder of the family fortunes in Madison county. He with his good wife were both born in Bern, Switzerland, coming to this country in 1849. More extended mention is made of the lives of the mother and father of Charles Messerli in a biographical sketch of William Messerli, a brother of Charles.

Charles Messerli was born on the old family homestead on January 26, 1863. He assisted his father with the work of the farm until the death of the latter, at which he inherited a large portion of the estate. He afterwards added so materially to it that, as stated, he is now the proprietor of large tracts of some of the finest farming and fruit lands in the county, and is a most worthy representative of the Swiss-American citizen.

On December 18, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Wiesenmeyer, a daughter of Leonard and Mary (Vetter) Wiesenmeyer, natives of Germany, who at an early day came to Highland, where they wedded and prospered in worldly things, as well as in the accumulation of happiness and respect. In his young manhood the father was a cooper, afterward becoming a farmer. Sixteen children shared their lives,—William, now deceased, as are also Rosa and John; Joseph; Philip; Henry; Mary; Leonard; Lena; William; Ida; Albert, Katie; Minnie; one who died in infancy, and Emma, now Mrs. Messerli.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Messerli, as follows: Linda, who received a special award of honor for perfect attendance and punctuality at school in 1911; Leila and Paulina, who barely missed the same honor; Elmer and Leonard, twins; and Ollie. The parents are justly proud of their children, and they themselves are highly esteemed by

their neighbors and townsmen for the hospitality, kindness, helpfulness and eagerness to aid in the furtherance of any movement of general benefit to the community.

J. G. SEITZ. One of Madison county's sterling citizens is J. G. Seitz, who is postmaster at Upper Alton, discharging the duties of that office with promptness and fidelity. He holds the record for length of time in which he has been postmaster here, and this is indeed well warranted, Mr. Seitz having ever proved an admirable servant of Uncle Sam. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in 1860, at Tallula, Menard county. He is a son of Peter and Anne Seitz, both now deceased. Peter Seitz was a blacksmith by occupation and he removed from Illinois to New York state, where he was residing at the time of his death.

Mr. Seitz, immediate subject of this review, was educated in the common and high schools of Ellenville, New York, and in youth learned the trade of a glass blower, engaging in this work in Ellenville and Brooklyn. In 1887 he determined to return to his native state and removed from Brooklyn to Upper Alton from that date until 1902 working as a glass blower for the Illinois Glass Company. Upon his appointment as postmaster of Upper Alton by President William McKinley, Mr. Seitz abandoned his previous work to pay his entire attention to the duties of that office. His first appointment came on April 17, 1902, and he was reappointed by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. He is one of the staunchest of Republicans politically and an active party worker, ever being ready to do anything in his power to support its causes. This is not the only office in which he has given efficient service, for he has acted as town trustee and special tax collector, and served ten years as a member of the Upper Alton school board, which is indeed appropriate, since he is the unflinching champion of the best education possible. Mr. Seitz is also popular and prominent in lodge circles. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.; of No. 15, R. A. M., being high priest of the Chapter. He is likewise affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, the Modern Americans and the Mystic Workers.

Mr. Seitz laid the foundation of a happy home life by his marriage on July 21, 1887 Miss Theresa Frances Mehany, of Lockport New York, daughter of James and Susan Mehany, deceased, becoming his wife. Their one daughter, Thelma May, was born May 30, 1897.

**RUDOLPH F. PRIMAS.** It is all very well to ask what a man's past has been, but after all the present is what counts. Today is the priceless gift of man, giving him the chance to act. To the unsuccessful today means the chance to retrieve yesterday and the day before—the past. But greatest of all it is the time for preparing for the future. To the ambitious men all things are possible, future success and failure are within the grasp of every man. Every one who seeks success must prepare himself to work out that success. It does not come unasked, but must be wrought out by ambition, preparation and work. R. F. Primas, the successful business man of Glen Carbon, has achieved success and is looking forward to still further efforts crowned with results.

Rudolph F. Primas was born in Edwardsville township, December 1, 1883, the son of William Primas, a native of Austria, where he was born in 1836. He was educated in the schools of Austria and there learned the trade of a cooper. When he was seventeen years old he made up his mind that he would try his fortunes in the United States, and landed here in 1853. He located in Madison county and followed his trade for a while in Edwardsville, Illinois. In 1862 he moved on to a farm near what is now Glen Carbon, then nothing but farm and timber land. He lived on this farm until the time of his death, June 13, 1903. He married Mary Shashack, who was also a native of Austria. When she was twelve years old she came to America with her parents. Previous to her marriage she had been employed in St. Louis. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Joseph; Julia, wife of Walter Stamen; Rudolph; Joseph M.; Antonia, wife of Ed. Smith; and William.

Rudolph, the second son and third child, was educated in the public schools of Glen Carbon until he was sixteen years old, when he began to work on his father's farm. At the expiration of one year he had decided that the farm was not the place where he would make the greatest success in life. He came to Glen Carbon and gained employment. He worked for others until 1903, when he launched out into the business world for himself. Since then he has built up a good business and succeeded in making money.

On the first of June, 1909, he was married to Lydia Stich, of Edwardsville, where she was born February 1, 1891. She spent her whole life in her native town, where she received her education. On April 25, 1910, she gave birth to a son, Aurie.

Mr. Primas is a member of the order of Eagles at Collinsville, being one of its leaders. He is a Republican in political preference and in April, 1911, was elected trustee of the village. He is doing good work in his official capacity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Primas were brought up in the Catholic faith. Personally Mr. Primas is most affable and pleasing in his manners. He is honored and respected by all who know him.

**HENRY HOELTER**, the successful business man in Chouteau township, Madison county, is a self-made man and the members of the community say he has done a remarkably good job. For a man to make a success of his life under any circumstances is a subject for congratulation, but when he has all the difficulties to encounter that Mr. Hoelter has overcome he may justly be proud of himself. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Hoelter is a very modest man in regard to his own attainments and capabilities.

He was born June 24, 1877, in Madison county, Illinois. His grandfather was born in Germany, where he was educated and married. He was a farmer in his native country, but felt that he would have more chances to get ahead in America. He therefore left his fatherland and brought his wife and three children to the United States, settling along the Mississippi in what was then known as Old Madison county. Casper was the second of his three children and he went to the schools in Old Madison for a short time and then began to work for the different farmers in the neighborhood. He married Christina Haberg, of German birth, like himself. She is now fifty-three years old and lives with one of her sons in St. Louis. Her husband died in 1891. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Casper Hoelter, all of whom are living, as follows:—Casper, junior, Henry, Barney, Charles and Josephine.

When Henry was seven years old he attended the country school in his district and was there until he reached his fourteenth year. At that time he began to work on his father's farm, continuing until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he had decided that he did not want to make farming his life work, but for a time he was employed as a farm hand on an adjoining farm. He then entered the business field and was first employed as a grocery clerk at a store in Mitchell. After years of faithful service and steady savings he managed to purchase a half interest in the business.





*Harmon, Reig. M.D.*

In June, 1910, he was married to Ella Hackenthal, the daughter of Peter Hackenthal, a native of Germany.

Mr. Hoelter carries insurance in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and at one time held membership in the Modern Woodmen of America fraternal order. He has been brought up in the Catholic faith, holding membership in the St. Elizabeth Catholic church at Mitchell. Since he first came to Mitchell he has done well and has become an influential and respected citizen of Chouteau township. He has shown his ability and his straightforward dealings. The people feel that they are sure of getting a square deal at his hands.

**JOSEPH BOUSE.** There are so many would be farmers who grumble because they have no one to help them get ahead, while as a matter of fact there are others who have had no help nor anyone but themselves to depend on and still manage to make a success. Such has been the experience of Joseph Bouse, a prominent farmer of Edwardsville township, Madison county, Illinois. He is today a prosperous farmer and he has only his own industry and efforts to thank for it. He has become greatly respected in the community.

He was born January 12, 1861, in Hungary, where his father, Joseph Bouse, and his mother, whose maiden name was Josephine Swobada, spent the whole of their lives. They had a small farm and lived in the most frugal manner that it is possible to imagine. They had seven children to clothe and feed and had little money left to pay for schooling, which was not free in their native place.

Joseph, the second son of his parents, having been named for both of them, received a few years of schooling in his native country schools, but his father was too poor to send him very much. He was brought up in the simplest manner imaginable, living on the black bread of the country, with very little to go with it. After the finish of his scanty education he assisted his father on the farm for a few years and then decided that he would leave his home where there was no prospect of his ever being able to make more than a bare existence. In 1881, when he was just twenty years of age, he came to America, landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, came up the river to St. Louis and thence to Edwardsville township. He there got work as a farm hand, and by means of the greatest economy and great saving, added to his industry, he now has one hundred and forty-

four acres of some of the best grain producing land in Edwardsville township.

Mr. Bouse married Miss Josephine Sliver, who bore him six children, as follows:—Nellie, Joseph, Bertha, Rudolph, Anna and Ida. Nellie is now the wife of Charles Kytka. Mrs. Bouse died in 1891. He subsequently married Miss Lily Myer, of St. Louis, who bore him four children, Edward, Sylvia, Helen and Alfred.

Mr. Bouse belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America at Glen Carbon, carrying insurance in that order. He was brought up in the Catholic faith, the faith of his country. He still adheres to the doctrines of that church. He is a Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for that ticket. He is a man of sterling qualities and has a record for honest dealings among his fellow men. If he had not been a progressive man he would have stayed at home and accepted the lot of his parents, a life of hardship and penury. As a matter of fact, he had nothing when he came to America, but a strong body and a determined will, which has overcome all obstacles, and a character which has won him universal respect and liking.

**J. HARRISON WEDIG, M. D.,** a prominent physician and surgeon of Granite City, born July 27, 1885, in Nameoki township, Madison county, represents one of the oldest German families of this county and the oldest family existing today. The family was founded here in 1844, the beginning years of the great immigration from Germany. The original immigrant is still alive, at the age of eighty-eight years. The founder was John Wedig, Sr., who was born on the 7th day of January, 1824, in Hanover, Germany. In his early career his studies were begun in the Universities of Berlin and Hamburg, and after receiving an acquired knowledge he sailed to America and landed at New Orleans in 1844. Immediately he became interested in agriculture, and in the latter part of 1846 enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war of the sixth decade, under the command of General Winfield Scott, and received a captain's commission. He is one of the very few of that struggle alive. In 1849 he made the adventurous overland journey to California, to the gold fields, and remained for several years. He came to Madison county in 1852, and later, in 1853, married Miss Labathy Beck, of Germany, born in Baden, February 9, 1833.

After his marriage he became an active farmer in this vicinity, and was very success-



ful. He later became interested in tracts of land, he having made several purchases in this vicinity and elsewhere. He was elected to the House of Representatives from the Forty-seventh district of the state of Illinois by the Republican people of this community, serving from 1885 to 1887, and there his services were appreciated by his fellowmen and companions. In 1861 he was drafted for the Civil war at Alton, Illinois, and his rejection was due to deformity.

John Wedig, Sr., and his wife are still alive, aged eighty-eight and seventy-nine years, respectively, and they reside one and a half miles west of Nameoki, in Madison county, enjoying excellent health and happiness, and they are known throughout Madison county. They are the grandparents of Dr. Wedig.

John Wedig, Jr., a son of the above mentioned John Wedig and his wife, and Mrs. M. D. (Joerns) Wedig, are the parents of the Doctor. John Wedig, Jr., was actively engaged as a farmer for over twenty years, but later moving to St. Louis he there received a practical knowledge of moulding and followed that particular line of work up to recent years. Mrs. Mary D. Wedig chose her profession in 1891, a midwife, and graduated from the Dr. Carpenter College of Midwifery, of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894. She began active practice in the latter part of 1894, and in 1895 moved to Granite City, where she has since practiced. She is the pioneer of her profession in this great locality. Fred Wedig, brother of Dr. Wedig, is a student at St. Louis University.

Dr. Wedig was a country boy up to the age of six years, and then moved to the city of St. Louis. After living there for five years his parents moved to Granite City. He received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and Granite City, and then became enthusiastic towards tradesmanship and entered upon an apprenticeship as a mechanic. After receiving the practical knowledge to be there acquired he further added to his future knowledge electrical and mechanical engineering, which fitted him for an all-around mechanic. But in time he became impressed with the advantages and disadvantages of a mechanic's life, and he then became a private student under various associated professors in his community, continuing until he fulfilled his requirements. He then entered St. Louis University, and there received the equivalent to a high school training and took the examination under the auspices of Professor An-

draws, the superintendent of schools of Clayton county, Missouri.

He chose for his profession the doctrine of medicine, and entered Barnes University of St. Louis in 1906, but after one year there decided to change schools and entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1910. Under competitive examination for hospital internship he received places in the Frances Willard, St. Anthony's, Grace and the Hebrew hospitals. He served as instructor in anatomy under Professor Copeland, of Chicago, formerly of the faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England, and also a member of the late Byron Robinson Gynecological Society, the authority of gynecology. In the latter part of 1910 Dr. Wedig opened an office in Granite City and began the practice of medicine and surgery. He stands in the midst of the laymen and his colleagues as a prominent physician.

The Doctor is engaged extensively in laboratory research and the different chemical analysis pertaining to metabolic forces within cells, as well as the catabolic forces. He has brought forth to the medical profession the Physio-Chemical Morbidity of cell or cells, in such diseases which have a chronic course with the prospective life in Treaties. He has membership in the following societies: American Medical Society, Madison County Medical Society, Tri City Medical Association and the Phi Delta fraternity, medical, of Chicago.

In November, 1910, Dr. Wedig married Miss Adela Strackeljahn, of Nameoki, Illinois, the daughter of Herman Strackeljahn, a veteran of the Civil war, who was born December 12, 1844. He was a successful farmer in his earlier years. A daughter, Harriette Marie Wedig, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wedig.

FRANK YANDA has become very well known in Glen Carbon and he is highly respected. He has not only made a success of his own life, but he has devoted himself to the upbuilding of his native county and to the welfare of the United States. His friends are only limited by his acquaintance. He has had a varied career, but is ready now for any duties that may devolve on him for the public good.

Born near the six mile house in Madison county, he has indeed grown up with the county. The date of his birth was February 9, 1875. His grandfather, William Yanda, was born in Austria, where he worked as a

blacksmith. He married there and became the father of nine children, of whom two are now dead. Frank Yanda, senior, was also born in Austria, where he received his education. He followed the same calling as his father, but he was not content with the bare living that he could make in his native country. Soon after he was married he came to the United States and came direct to Madison county, Illinois. He there worked at his trade and finally located in Glen Carbon, where he stayed until the time of his death, in August, 1905. Mrs. Yanda is living here still. He had twelve children and they are all living but one.

When Frank Yanda, junior, was seven years old he came with his parents to Glen Carbon. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of thirteen he left school and started to work. He has done a great many different things since that time, but he has prospered in them all.

He has not yet married, though he is very popular with the young women of Glen Carbon. He was brought up in the Catholic faith and has never departed from it. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the encampment and is past grand and past chief patriarch. In politics he is a Republican and has served Glen Carbon as marshal for one year. He has been fire chief for several years and for the past ten years has been treasurer of Glen Carbon Fire Company. He, together with his mother and brothers and sisters, own a good deal of real estate in Glen Carbon. Mr. Yanda is a man who goes about his business without any bluster or display, but he gets there just the same. He is square in his dealings with all with whom he comes in contact. He is still a young man and undoubtedly has much ahead of him in the way of political and other honors. He is a most public spirited man and an honor to the community.

F. C. ZOELZER has long been known as one of the most enterprising farmers and stockmen in Moro township, Madison county. Since he first engaged in agricultural pursuits the status of the farmer has undergone a radical change. A farm and a mortgage used at one time to be synonymous terms, and a man burdened with debt is not apt to be beautiful either in looks or disposition. Now all of this has been changed and "back to the farm" means a return to efficiency, health and life; we reach the farm by going

forward not by going backward. The business of the farmer who produces food must be regarded as a fine art, not to be left to the whipped-out and the discouraged, as in former times. Much of this changed condition has come about within the recollection of Mr. Zoelzer, and it is due to the work and example of such as he that ideas on this subject have so completely changed. Mr. Zoelzer is also identified with the prosperity of the town of Moro itself, where he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, both in his public capacities and in his private life.

Beginning life in the township where he now resides, Mr. Zoelzer's birth occurred March 14, 1857. He is a son of Fred and Mary (Schaefer) Zoelzer, the father a native of Germany and the mother of German descent. Fred Zoelzer remained in the country to which he owed his birth until he was about twenty-eight years of age, at which time he came to the United States, making his way first of all to St. Louis. Remaining there only a short time, he moved to Moro township, Madison county, where he was hired out by the day and he also worked for the Big Four Railroad, then being built. Three years after he landed in America he was able to purchase a farm and to take his newly-wedded wife home to it. The ensuing years were ones of hard work, but of contentment, the first real trouble being the death of his young wife in 1863. She left behind her four children,—F. C., Katharine (wife of Louis Schaaake), Henry and Anna (wife of Gottlieb Backs). The bereaved husband remained on his farm and brought up his children with the greatest care, trying to take the place of both parents in their lives. His death occurred October 22, 1908.

F. C. Zoelzer attended the country school in his neighborhood, and on completing his educational training he remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he left the parental roof and began to farm independently. Possessed of intelligence, he brought all his faculties to bear on his agricultural efforts, with the result that he prospered and today owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Moro township and a tract of two hundred and thirty-five acres in Fort Russell township. He raises stock of all kinds, making a specialty of breeding fine cattle, and has recently started to raise Holstein cattle.

The year 1881 was memorable as the one in which Mr. Zoelzer was united in marriage

to Miss Minnie Schaaake, on the 14th day of December. Ten children were born to this union, nine of whom are living,—Mary, wife of Henry Stalhut; Lena; Annie, wife of Wallard Henke; Henry; William; Tillie; Katharine; Minnie and Emma. Mr. Zoelzer and his family are members of the German Evangelical church at Moro, and the father and mother hold membership in the Court of Honor at Moro. Mr. Zoelzer is a considerate husband and a devoted father and has evinced his care for the material wants of his family by taking out life insurance in their favor. In politics his allegiance has been unwaveringly tendered to the Republican party, who have shown their appreciation of his abilities by electing him to the office of supervisor, of which he has been the able incumbent during two terms. He held the position of tax collector two years and was the assessor four years. The fact that Mr. Zoelzer has been retained in office is sufficient indication of the acceptable nature of his service.

CHARLES L. HENRY, the well known merchant in Glen Carbon, has won the respect and esteem of all his friends and acquaintances. Perhaps if they knew of the fearful odds he has had to fight against they would think still more of him. He is a man who has attained a prominent position in his township entirely by his own efforts. He has had to pick up whatever education he has acquired, but because he has had to work for it sets greater value on the things he knows.

He was born at Belleville, in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1873, on September 6th. He is the son of Henry Henry, who was born in Ireland. He came to this country when he was a young man and, after trying to get a footing in different parts of the United States, he finally located at Belleville, Illinois. There he met a young girl named Melinda Jarvis and persuaded her to become his wife. After a short time they went with their children to Collinsville, Illinois, and then again to Edwardsville. Henry Henry was a miner and moved about from place to place in the mining regions. He followed this calling until the time of his death. They had six children, four of whom are living now (1911): David, H. Simon, who is now sheriff of Madison county, Illinois; Lama, now the wife of Charles Reed, of Springfield, Missouri; and Charles L.

When Charles L. was seven years old he went with his parents from Collinsville to Edwardsville in Madison county. He at-

tended the public schools until he was eleven years old. He then began to earn his own living and has provided for himself ever since. He was first employed as delivery boy in a grocery store. He continued this work for five or six years, when he began to work in the mines. He worked very hard, but made good wages and was able to save some of them, so that in 1906 he was able to go into business for himself. Since that time he has established a very good trade and his customers feel that at his hands they will receive nothing but fair treatment and the best of goods.

While he was working in the mines he married Carrie M. Libbie. There were two children born to this union, but they both died, and their mother followed them July 20, 1906. He married afterward Augusta Sprandio, who was born in Gillespie, Illinois. He had one child by this second marriage, Margaret, born May 20, 1910.

Mr. Henry is a Catholic and a member of the Red Men's lodge. He has passed three chairs of this order and has represented his lodge in Grand Council. He is an out and out Democrat and has served a four year term as mayor of the village, to the satisfaction even of his political opponents. He is a man of honor and his whole life, both public and private, has been such that no shadow of reproach rests upon it.

CHARLES H. HASTINGS, A fine representative of the native-born citizens of Madison county, Charles H. Hastings served as a soldier in the Civil war, and has since been identified, the greater part of the time, with the mercantile interests of this part of the state, being now one of Alton's prosperous merchants. He was born on a farm in Upper Alton, being a son of Jonathan and Eliza M. (Higbee) Hastings.

Having acquired a practical common school education in the public schools, Charles H. Hastings also obtained a pretty thorough knowledge of the branches of agriculture on the home farm. When fifteen years old he began his career as a clerk, being first employed in a store at Upper Alton and later in Alton. On May 12, 1864, inspired by an earnest spirit of patriotism, he enlisted for one hundred days in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was sent with his command to Rock Island, where he assisted in guarding prisoners until September 24, 1864, when he

was honorably discharged on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Returning to the parental roof-tree, Mr. Hastings assisted his father in the care of the farm for a time, and then opened a store at Upper Alton, where he remained until 1906. Coming then to Alton, he has since been here extensively and successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. During his life time Mr. Hastings has witnessed many wonderful transformations in the face of the country. In the days of his youth neither canals nor railways spanned the country, all transportation being made with teams, all goods being thus taken from Alton, the principal market of this vicinity, and all farm produce being hauled into Alton with teams. Alton, then but an overgrown hamlet, and many of the near-by towns and villages, have all grown under his observation, and in their upbuilding he has taken much pride and pleasure and also ably assisted.

Mr. Hastings married, in 1887, Martha E. Blackinship, who was born in Springfield, Illinois, a daughter of Eli Blackinship. Mrs. Hastings's grandfather, James Blackinship, was born in Virginia, of substantial colonial ancestry. Migrating with his family to Kentucky, he bought land at Greensboro, and carried on his large plantation with slave labor for many years, residing there until his death, in 1866. Eli Blackinship, born near Richmond, Virginia, migrated from his Kentucky home to Illinois in early manhood, locating in Springfield, where he carried on an extensive business as a merchant for several years. Disposing then of his Springfield interests, Mr. Blackinship spent much time in travel, spending several winters in the South, his last days, however, being passed at Upper Alton, where his death occurred in 1865. Mr. Blackinship married Julia (Paddock) Riley, who was born in Vermont, which was likewise the birthplace of her father, Gavis Paddock, who, in 1818, came with his family to Illinois, becoming one of the first settlers of Madison county, where he took up a tract of Government land in the vicinity of Moro, improved a farm and there was engaged in farming until his death. The mother of Mrs. Hastings was twice married. She married first Henry Riley, of Saint Louis, who at his death left her with two children, Mary Riley and Henry Riley. By her union with Eli Blackinship she had two children, also, namely: James and Mrs. Hastings.

DOMINICK PIZZINI is a prominent business man of Glen Carbon. He is an instance of the way in which a foreigner can come to this country and by dint of industry, combined with natural aptitude, forge a path for himself. He has had a varied career, but in all his dealings he has been honest with fellow men. The man who will make money and be absolutely honest is rare and is deserving of our deepest respect. Mr. Pizzini has won the respect of the business men of Glen Carbon and both the respect and esteem of all who know him in his private capacity.

He was born at Asti Ferrere, just south of Rome, April 5, 1863. He was educated in his native country and did not come to this country until he was twenty-five years old. On October 5, 1888, he landed at New York and went at once to Paterson, New Jersey. He had very little money in his pocket when he arrived in this country, but he soon got some work to do. He stayed in New Jersey until October, 1891, when he came to the state of Illinois. He located at Litchfield first of all, but did not stay there very long. In 1892 he came to Gillespie and in May, 1893, he came to Glen Carbon, where he is agent for the Western Brewery. He has prospered and now owns considerable property.

On June 11, 1892, while he was living in Litchfield, he married Lizzie Coomer, a young German girl, who was educated in her native land. Three boys and two girls were born to them. Mary, the eldest, was born July 10, 1895. William arrived in time to help his mother celebrate the Fourth of July, 1897. Otto was born October 31, 1899. Rosa was born April 11, 1904. Frank was born May 15, 1906.

Mr. Pizzini was brought up in the Catholic faith. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Red Men lodges. In politics he is a Republican, and he cast his first vote in America for William McKinley, since which time he has been a most stanch Republican, never failing to speak a word for his party, whenever there is an opportunity. In his manners Mr. Pizzini is quiet and unassuming. He has many friends and no enemies. He is most hospitable and takes a delight in entertaining his friends at his own home, where they are welcomed by his wife as well as himself.

WILLIAM MESSERLI. Among the fine and large estates held by prominent families in

Madison county, none is more worthy of mention with those true representatives of the Swiss-American nationality than that in Alhambra township which bears the honored name of Messerli. William, of that name, whose handsome country homestead lies on the Highland road, three miles south of Alhambra, is of the first generation native to the United States. He was born in Alhambra township on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1861, and is the son of Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Pffner) Messerli, who were both born in the little European republic which is as stanch as its Alps. The parents left their native land in 1849,—the year of the great German revolution and of wholesale immigration to the western republic.

The ocean voyage was of three months' duration, the vessel carrying Gottlieb Messerli, with all his hopes and ambitions, being tossed about by contrary winds and stormy seas. These delays depleted the young immigrant's means to such an extent that when he reached his destination at Highland he could find but fifty cents in his honest pockets. But neither storms on the high seas nor shortage of money could daunt Gottlieb Messerli; he had his strong hands and his clear brain, and he promptly went to work with both of them. He first obtained employment in the harvest fields at five dollars per month and "keep," and with this, or a little better remuneration, he saved sufficient from his wages to enable him to purchase eighty acres of land out on the prairie. His prospects gradually but surely improved, and in a few years he met the girl who most appealed to his heart,—a pretty and sensible Swiss maiden named Elizabeth Pffner, as previously mentioned. After wedding, they moved into a little log cabin, and there were two, instead of one, to "make both ends meet." They both worked to such good purpose that both ends not only met, but lapped over into comforts and prosperity, notwithstanding that numerous little ones came to share their substance and love. Two of the children were taken by death, those spared to them being John, Charles, George, Matilda, Claudina and William. The family passed through both the hardships and the homely stable pleasures of the average pioneer, one of their sore trials being the burning of their home during a cold November day in 1868. But parents and children looked the matter bravely in the face, went about pluckily to re-

pair their loss, and, although there was no insurance on the house, soon a more substantial and comfortable residence (that of the present which was built in the winter of 1868-9) had taken the place of that destroyed. Gottlieb Messerli died February 24, 1895, and the wife and mother followed on August 3, 1900.

On the ninth of April, 1889, William Messerli laid the foundation of an independent home when he wedded Miss Lena Bruch, a native of Madison county, born in 1870 to William and Katie Bruch. Her parents, who were both natives of Germany, had also as children of the family circle, Mary, Sophia, Henry and William, Lena (Mrs. Messerli) being the youngest. They all obtained a good education in the district school of their home neighborhood, and after her marriage Lena began life with her husband on a farm which formed a part of the Messerli estate. The brothers of William Messerli are George and John, both Kansas farmers; the other members of the Messerli family and the Bruch family being residents of Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Messerli are the parents of two bright children; Arnold, born December 29, 1890, and Alma, born October 24, 1896, both of whom attend the Wider Range school. The parents have reason to congratulate themselves on their success as good homemakers as well as prosperous members of the community who have fully earned the respect of all. Mr. Messerli is not only the owner of the fine farm and homestead on Highland road but of other tracts of improved land which bring his estate up to a total of four hundred and sixty-three acres. Politically and in all secular matters he is a man of broad but pronounced views, while both himself and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Marine and are devoted to all good and elevating works and institutions.

JULIUS A. KRITZ. The commercial interests of Collinsville have one of the worthiest representatives in Mr. Julius A. Kritz, the hardware merchant at 108-110 West Main street. He has been identified with the business affairs of this city for the last quarter of a century, and is one of the prosperous, public-spirited men of the city. He is strictly a business man and has made his success by close application and reliable methods of dealing. He owns his store building and carries a fine general stock of shelf and heavy hard-

ware. He practices in the U. S. Supreme Court at 312 West Clay street. This justice states twelve years ago.

Mr. Krite is a native of St. Louis, Mo. He was born in 1848, and was educated in the common schools of his native city. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music.



*John A. Krite*

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He was born in Austria, in the city of Vienna, on April 5, 1848. His father was a well-known lawyer, and his mother was a well-known singer. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music, and was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Music.



ware. He resides in the comfortable modern home at 315 West Clay street, where he built this home about twelve years ago.

Mr. Krite is a native of St. Louis, where he was born June 4, 1865, a son of William H. and Wilhelmina Krite, both of whom were from Hanover, Germany. He was the only son, and his sister, Miss Laura, has a millinery business at Collinsville.

Reared in St. Louis, where he attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old, he then began the battle of life for himself, and has ever since been dependent on his own resources for his advancement and success. He became a boy clerk in the Witte Hardware Company, and during the eight years he was with them learned the principles and details of the business, so that he was prepared for an independent career. For one year the firm of Widner & Krite conducted a hardware business in St. Louis, at the end of which time he sold his interest and came to Collinsville. This was in 1887, and he has been in business here ever since. Krite & Kirschbaum was the first partnership, then came Krite & Parr and lastly Krite & Hoeltmann, and he is now the sole proprietor of his prosperous business. Though a Republican and a citizen who is interested in the welfare of his home city, he has never taken an active part in politics.

Mr. Krite married Miss Mary P. Vigna, of Collinsville. She is a native of sunny Italy, where she was born June 4, 1867, and at the age of eight years accompanied her parents to America, their home being first in St. Louis and later in Collinsville, where she was educated in the public schools. They are the parents of five children, Laura, William, Marie, Julia and George Lewis. The two oldest are now students in high school.

AUGUST PIZZINI, the well known business man of Glen Carbon, has become a leader among the foreigners and also the American born residents of the town. He represents the class of foreigners who come to this country with a determination to make good. He has succeeded beyond all that any one could expect.

He was born in Austria, in the province of Tyrol, April 5, 1866. His father was Dominick Pizzini, senior, and his mother's name was Grace Wolken before she was married. They were both born in the same province of Austria which is just north of Italy. They spent the whole of their lives in their native land.

August was brought up in the province of Tyrol, where he went to school. He did not receive very much education, however, as his parents could not afford to keep him in school very long. In October, 1889, he left his home and started for America, where he hoped to make more than the bare living he had been able to gain in Austria. He had been working in the mines and when he came to America he located near Dennison, Ohio, in the centre of the coal industry of that part of the country. He worked there in the coal mines until 1892, when he went to Paterson, New Jersey. He had found the work in the coal mines very unhealthy and very hard, so, although he was making good wages, he made the change. In New Jersey he gained employment in a silk factory, remaining there for eight or nine years. In 1903 he came to Glen Carbon, where he was employed for some time as a teamster, in 1907 he embarked in the business world for himself, since when he has been very successful.

On July 2, 1894, he married Virginia Mariz, who was also a native of the province of Tyrol in Austria. When she was three years old she came to the United States with her parents, who located at North Hampton, Massachusetts, and later moved to New Jersey, where they became acquainted with August Pizzini. They were drawn towards him partly because of his nationality and partly because of his personality. At any rate, the marriage was the result. Eight children have been born to the union, as follows: Helen, who is now living at Northampton, Massachusetts, with her grandparents; Lillian; Teresa; Margaret and August, twins; Mamie; Grace; Veronica, who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pizzini were brought up in the Catholic faith, whose teachings they have always observed.

Mr. Pizzini is a member of the Eagle lodge at Collinsville, Illinois, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Italian Working Men's Union of Glen Carbon. He has not declared himself as being a member of any political party, but rather votes for the man he considers best fitted for the position, regardless of the political party to which he belongs. Mr. Pizzini has become very successful since he arrived in Glen Carbon, for which he has no one to thank but his own efforts.

S. H. CULP, residing in the Wood River township, where his family has lived for upwards of one hundred years, is a notable man



in this part of the country. Connected by descent and by marriage with pioneer families in Madison county, he himself has done much towards the improvements which have occurred during the last twenty-five years.

The birth of Mr. Culp occurred December 15, 1846, on a farm not far from the place where he resides today. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Matilda (Rhodes) Culp; the father was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1813, and there passed his boyhood and youth. In 1838 he migrated to Illinois and settled in Wood River township, where he married Miss Matilda Rhodes and reared a family of six children,—Mollie, Maria, Nancy, J. S., S. H. and Catharine. Two of this number are now deceased. Mr. Benjamin Culp was one of the pioneer residents of the county, and experienced the hardships which were characteristic of the lives of the early settlers. He died in the year 1880 at the age of sixty-seven.

S. H. Culp attended the district school which bore the family name of Culp, and there he received his educational training; on leaving school he assisted his father with the cultivation of the farm and remained at home until 1877. He then bought a small tract of fifteen acres, commenced to farm, and a short time later purchased fifteen additional acres, adjoining his first piece of land. Having a thorough knowledge of agriculture and possessing also the brains which are essential if a man would make the best use of his knowledge, he has prospered in his undertakings, has added farm after farm to his possessions, until today he owns in Wood River township 218 77-100 acres and in Foster township four farms which measure respectively 138, 40, 160 and 53 1-3 acres, making a total of nearly six hundred acres which he owns in the two townships. On all the farms there are good buildings and he has erected commodious dwelling houses on several of the places. He has considerable live stock,—thirty horses and mules and thirty head of cattle, running a dairy which produces an average of sixty pounds of butter per week the year round. He employs from three to four men; he has planted one hundred acres of his land in corn, raising eight thousand bushels a year; 150 acres in wheat, producing 3,600 bushels of wheat per annum; and he has eighteen acres planted in oats. The aggregate value of his farms is estimated at \$105,000.00

In 1876 Mr. Culp was united in marriage

to Miss Maria Brown, daughter of C. C. Brown, of Fosterburg. Father Brown was born in Rochester, New York, and he came to Illinois with his brother, Daniel, and the two became notable men in their day, prominent in the progress of Madison county. C. C. Brown married A. Vanatta, daughter of John Vanatta, who in 1797 came to Madison county from Ohio; he was engaged in the Mexican war and was one of the 'forty-niners' who went to California in the rush for gold, and succeeded in making a rich strike. At one time he owned one thousand acres of land. He died in 1884, at the age of ninety years. Mrs. Culp proved herself a worthy representative of the two old families from which she was descended and also did honor to the name which she received by marriage. She gave birth to four sons: John L., born in 1878; Edwin Cylar, whose birth occurred in 1879; Arthur Brown, the date of whose nativity was in 1884; and Ralph, who began life in 1892. Not having any daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Culp adopted a little girl, Fannie, who is married and living in the home of her parents by adoption. All the children attended the public school in their neighborhood and are graduates from the high school. Edwin is deeply interested in educational matters and is a school director. The first-born son, John L. Culp, Jr., is named in honor of his uncle, his father's brother. The birth of this young man occurred on St. Valentine's day, 1878, on his father's farm, and he has followed agricultural pursuits since he left school. In 1895, at the age of seventeen years, he was graduated from the Upper Alton high school, and he remained under the parental roof until his marriage, in 1903. He then moved to the old Perry Short farm, a 120-acre tract situated near the Culp place. In 1907 he moved to the farm where he may be found today, the old Brown place—140 acres—owned by Mrs. S. H. Culp. J. L. Culp does general farming and also specializes in dairy work. On the twelfth day of April, 1903, Mr. J. L. Culp, Jr., married Miss Rose Lee Klemm, daughter of Gottlieb and Matilda Klemm, natives of Switzerland, and for many years the father was an honored hardware merchant of Bethalto. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Culp, Jr., have two little daughters,—Esther, born March 7, 1904, and Ethel, whose birth occurred the day after Christmas, 1906. In politics Mr. J. L. Culp, Jr., is a Republican, and is a leader and a party worker in the county. During the last two terms he has held the position of collec-

tor of Fosterburg township. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, is watchman of the lodge and is a charter member of the Fosterburg band, in which he has held membership for the past eighteen years.

Shortly after the marriage of S. H. Culp, he was injured in the left leg, and he has been a cripple for thirty-five years. He has not allowed this fact to interfere with his efficiency, as he has done more for the benefit of his county than many men possessed of full use of their limbs. He has raised his children to be a credit to him and to the community, which alone is something for which he has reason to feel proud, and in addition he has seized every opportunity to promote the welfare of the township which is happy to claim him as one of its most honored citizens.

OLIVER C. SIMMS. The true pioneer epoch of Madison county was the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It was during that period that settlements became numerous throughout the limits now including the county, and it was during that time that the county was organized. The real pioneer families therefore were those that located during the twenty-five years mentioned or previous to that. Of these families no original settler remains, and very few sons and daughters of the pioneers survive the fortunes of time and circumstance. A representative of the latter class is Mr. Oliver C. Simms, now living retired in Venice. He was born in Venice township in 1833, and is probably the eldest native resident of the county and is certainly the oldest in this portion of the county.

The Simms family have been identified with Madison county more than a century, and its present representatives are among those most directly concerned in the centennial of 1912, which is to be an occasion for the honoring and recalling to memory of the deeds and lives of those who had done the pioneer work of development here and laid the foundation for the county government which was organized in 1812. The original settlers of this name were Otis and Jane Simms, the parents of Oliver C. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Jane Simms was a fine type of the pioneer woman, devoted to her family and vigorous and courageous in meeting the difficulties of frontier existence. One of her adventures which gives her possibly a unique distinction among the pioneer women was in swimming across the Mississippi river in

1812. Otis Simms came west to St. Louis in 1808, and while there refused an opportunity of acquiring 160 acres of land for a quart of whiskey. He preferred the heavily timbered bottoms across the river in Venice township, and here he located and began the arduous labors of the pioneer farmer. The children of his family were: Charles, Anson, William, Lelia, Melinda, Oliver, and they had one step-sister, Nancy.

When Oliver was fourteen years old his father died, and his mother then married William Bonner. He received his education in the schools of Venice township, and at the age of twenty-one joined in the rush for the Pacific coast gold fields. He was with a small party, and they had eleven oxen and nine horses. All the horses died from drinking alkali water, but they got through with the oxen. He spent a number of years in the varied life and affairs of the California of that time, and on his return to Madison county in 1865 he engaged in farming.

In the year 1866 he established his own home by his marriage to Miss Arabel Glasgow. She was a native of Kentucky, and her brothers and sisters were William, John, Philipina and Margaret. Three children came to the home of Mr. Simms and wife—William A., Alice and Charles, the last having died when he was five years old. The son and daughter received their education at Venice and in Brighton and have since taken up the responsible duties of life and are both happily situated. William A., who is now superintendent of a force of thirty telegraph clerks in Texas, married and has two children, Grace and Charles. Alice is the wife of Mr. J. A. Brammell, the agent of the Wabash railroad at Venice and also proprietor of a coal and feed business there. He is one of the enterprising business men of the town. He was born in Indiana, a son of John and Catherine Brammell, and he has two brothers, William Eli and Ephraim Oliver, a sister, Sarah, a half-brother, Albert, and two half-sisters, Alice and Irene. Mrs. Simms, after nearly forty years as wife and mother, passed away October 24, 1904, leaving a high reverence for her character and kind devotion in the memories of her husband and children. She and Mr. Simms were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Venice. Mr. Simms now has a home with his daughter, Mrs. Brammell, and has all the comforts that his advanced years and long and active career have so richly deserved.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, belonging to a family that has adhered to those principles since the foundation of the party. He is also a temperance man both in his own habits and his beliefs, having never taken liquor as a beverage throughout his long life. In the community of which he has so long been a resident he has been honored with the offices of tax collector and assessor and of school director. He was collector for ten years and gave an exact accounting for every dollar. For twenty years he served as school director. For fourteen years he has had a coal and fuel business at Venice, though he is practically retired from the ranks of active managers.

Many changes in the country and the people have occurred during the many years that Mr. Simms has witnessed and participated in life's activities. When a boy he hunted rabbits through the hazel brush where Franklin avenue runs in St. Louis. In 1847-8 he witnessed the wholesale clearing of the rich bottom lands when two thousand wood-choppers were engaged in making cord-wood out of the timber. Every great flood in the Mississippi since early days, with the exception of the one in 1854, has given him memories through his actual experience near the rushing waters. He and other boy companions rowed a skiff from Venice across to Horse-shoe lake. Mr. Simms is one of the men in whose minds are recorded the principal events in the progress of Madison county, and his honorable career has justified his prominent mention among the oldest and most esteemed of the county's citizens.

ROBERT DOBBINS. It is rather unusual nowadays to find a man who has followed up the line of business that he decides on when a boy. As a rule a boy changes his mind many times in the process of development and if he does not change then, as soon as he launches out on the chosen career he finds it not suited to his tastes or capabilities. In the case of Mr. Dobbins he has engaged in two lines of work, making a success of them both.

He was born November 27, 1865, in Shelby county, Illinois, the son of Thomas and Mary (Helton) Dobbins. Thomas Dobbins has been a carpenter and a farmer, at the present time being engaged in the carpenter's trade near Shelbyville, Illinois, where he lives with his wife.

Robert, their son, went to the country school near Shelbyville until he was sixteen years old, when he went on to his father's

farm, staying there for one year. That was long enough to decide him that he did not want to be a farmer all of his life and the sooner he got out of the farm life the better. He and another young man accordingly started a general store at Middlesworth, Illinois, but after two years he went into the railroad office at Mitchell, in 1887, where he learned telegraphy. As soon as he had become proficient he was given a position at Paris, Illinois, on the Big Four railroad. From Paris he went to Venice, Illinois, thence to Kinders, now called Granite City. He next went to Bridge Junction in East St. Louis. From St. Louis he went to Newport, where he remained one year and then went to Mitchell, where he was made joint agent for the Big Four railroad, the Wabash railroad as well as for the Pacific and American Express Company. Later he was also appointed agent for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad at Mitchell, holding these positions for eighteen years. At the end of that time, in 1907, having decided that he had had enough of the railroad business and wishing to start on his own account, where he could reap the fruits of his labors, he went into business for himself at Mitchell, where he has been ever since.

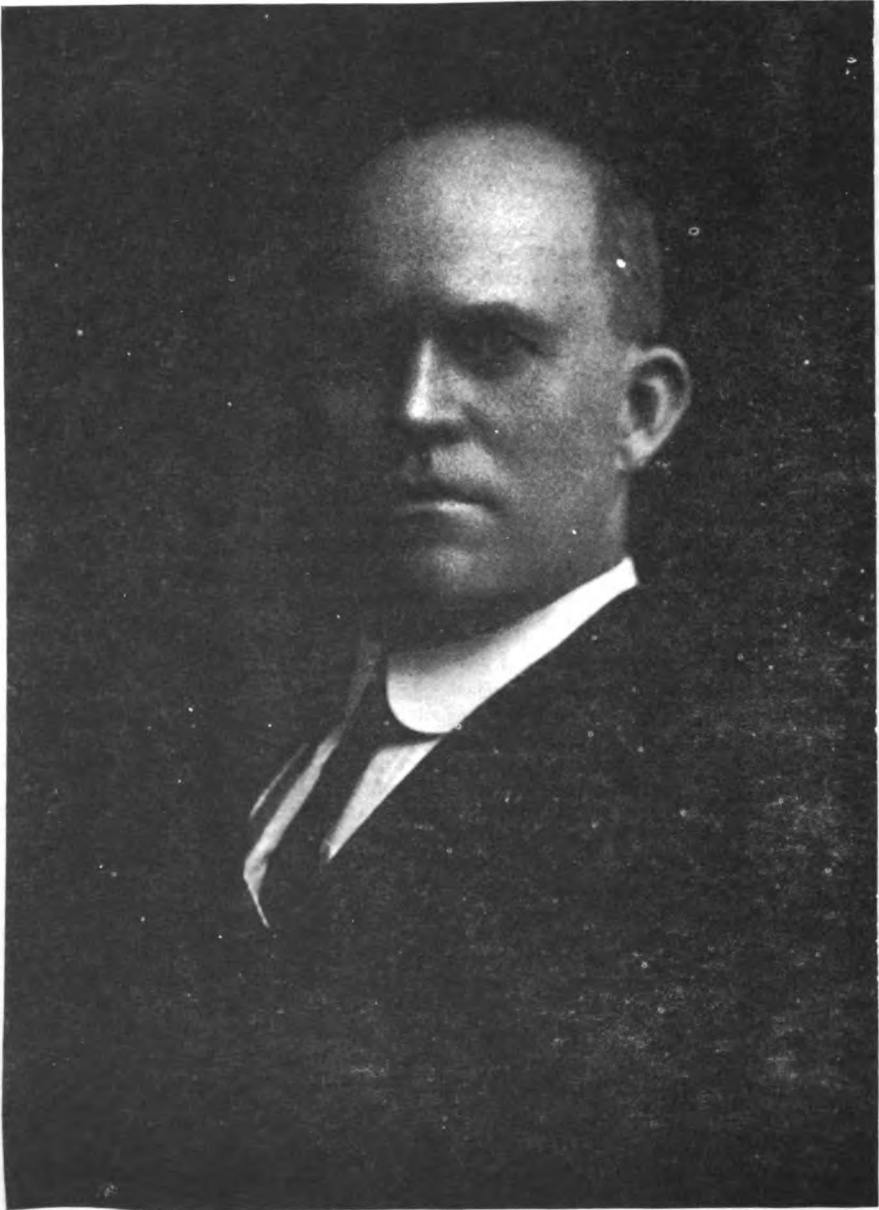
In June, 1893, he married Margaret Quinn, daughter of Henry Quinn, of Mitchell. To this union were born four children, May, Harry, Loretta, and Robert, junior. They are all living.

Mr. Dobbins is a member of St. Elizabeth Catholic church in Mitchell, having been brought up in the Catholic faith. He is a Democrat, but, though very decided in his views, he has never cared to take any active part in politics. In addition to his business he holds stock in the Citizens State and Trust Company of Edwardsville. Since he came to Mitchell he has made many friends, who like him because of his absolute honesty and because he is so courteous in his treatment of all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES H. HACKETHAL. Whatever our lot may have been in the past, we all of us look forward towards the future as having something greater in store for us than we have already experienced. Or at least if such is not the case we are to be pitied. Every man hopes for a future better than the present or the past, and today is the time to prepare to make the future better. That is just what Charles Hackethal is doing.

He was born in York, Nebraska, September 5, 1886, the son of Peter J. and Mary





*Thomas Stallings*

(Butler) Hackethal, now of Chouteau township, Madison county, Illinois. Peter J. was born in Germany, his father being George Hackethal, a German who married in his native country. His wife, though of German birth, was of Irish parentage. George's family were all born in Germany, but he became dissatisfied with the conditions of things in his native country and immigrated to America, coming alone to get a footing before sending for his family. As soon as it was possible he sent for his wife and children, and they settled in Chouteau township.

Charles came with his parents from Nebraska to Mitchell when he was very small. As soon as he was old enough he attended the public school in Mitchell, remaining there until he was eighteen. He then engaged in railroading in the offices of the Frisco railroad at St. Louis, making good in the humbler positions, so that he was promoted until he became ticket stock clerk. In 1910 he entered the business field at Mitchell, and is still there now as a member of the firm of Hackethal & Hoelter.

Mr. Hackethal was married to Miss Louise Boze, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boze, of Marine, Illinois. He is a member of St. Elizabeth's Catholic church of Mitchell, and is an out and out Democrat. On the seventh of February, 1911, he was out hunting and was shot in the leg; blood poisoning set in, which necessitated three operations at St. Luke's hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. Charles Hackethal is a most normal man, doing everything with all his might; in business he attends strictly to business. In politics he is just as enthusiastic, while when he is indulging in recreation he is no less eager. Such a man is bound to succeed. He has already made a record for himself and there is much more ahead of him.

EDWARD FEUTZ. For a number of years one of the citizens whose business ability and activity have been valuable factors in the progress and prosperity of Highland, Mr. Edward Feutz has had a career which has been a distinct influence in the history of his home city and of Madison county.

Mr. Feutz was the organizer and is now the president of the East End Bank of Highland. He is one of the leading contractors for the building of roads and similar improvements. His principal business and the one he has been engaged in for a number of years is the Highland Marble Works; which was incor-

porated in 1910 and of which he is president. He also conducts a real estate business.

He has been one of the influential Republicans of his end of the county, and has held offices of trust and honor. For eight years he was town clerk, was supervisor of Helvetia township nine years, leaving that office to accept the appointment of live stock inspector at East St. Louis. Governor Tanner appointed him to this position, in which capacity he served two and a half years. In 1902 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Madison county, and completed his second term in 1910. Few citizens of the county have had a more active and useful career.

He is a native of St. Jacobs township, where he was born June 13, 1855, being a son of Fred and Agatha (Ruedy) Feutz, both of whom were among the pioneer Swiss settlers of this county. His mother came to this country when a young girl, and his father at the age of twenty-four. The latter was born in 1825 and was a prosperous farmer of this county. There were five sons and five daughters in the family, and four sons and one daughter are still living.

Edward Feutz was reared on the farm and educated in the district school until the age of eighteen. He left the farm when nineteen and became a clerk in a general store at Grant Fork, where he remained two years. He has earned all his advancement by hard work and the mastery of all the problems in his business. In 1877 he became an employe of the Kuhnens hardware store at Highland, and was with that concern two and a half years, after which he was engaged in the sewing machine business, and then took up the marble and tombstone business, which has since been his principal pursuit. He is affiliated with Highland Lodge, No. 583, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the German Evangelical church.

He married in 1878 Miss Louise Siedler, of Highland. Their children, all of whom have attended the Highland schools and have also been trained in music, are: Leona, the wife of M. J. Schott; Felton, who married Cora Mooney; Ella, wife of Calvin Blattner; Edna, wife of Albert Steiner; Helen, who married Orville Bardill; and Warren and Iola, at home.

THOMAS STALLINGS. Among the younger members of the Madison county bar, one of the most successful as a lawyer and prominent in citizenship of his home city is Thomas Stallings, of Granity City. He began practice here in 1900, and is one of the profes-

sional men who have been identified with this thriving industrial center since its incorporation as a city, in 1896.

Mr. Stallings represents an old and well known family of southwest Madison county. His birthplace was Stallings Station, a locality named for the family. He was born there May 22, 1868, a son of Harrison and Mary A. (Varner) Stallings. The grandfather was Henry Stallings, who was a pioneer settler of this county. Harrison Stallings was a prosperous farmer and stockman in Leef township.

After receiving his early education in the county schools Thomas Stallings attended Shurtleff College and the University of Illinois at Urbana. He began the study of law at Washington University, where he was graduated in 1898, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then attended the law department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, where he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His establishment in practice at Granity City was soon followed by his active connection with much of the legal business of that locality, and he now has a large general practice. He has also served the city as corporation counselor, having been in that office from 1905 to 1907, and is at the present time acting in the same capacity. Mr. Stallings is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Madison County Bar Association, and is prominent in Association work. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Granity City Lodge, No. 877, of St. Clair Lodge of Perfection, East St. Louis, Illinois, of Oriental Consistory of Chicago and of the Order of the Eastern Star. His fraternal relations also extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Granity City Lodge, to the Modern Woodmen of America, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Granity City, to the Tribe of Ben Hur and to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

**JULIUS MARTI.** The men who succeed in any enterprise in life, the generals who win their spurs on the field of battle, the financiers who amass wealth are the men who have confidence in themselves and the courage of their convictions. There is a time in every man's life when he reaches the conclusion that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide and that though the world is full of good no good thing comes to him without self-reliance and the power to gain results. The man who trusts himself and who plans well his part on the

stage of life is a success. A strong and sterling character is like an acrostic—read it forward or backward or across—it still spells the same thing. Among the essentially representative and successful business men of Highland, Julius Marti holds a foremost position. In company with his father he owns the Highland Lumber Company and the S. Marti Lumber Company, and in addition to these interests he is a heavy stockholder in the State & Trust and the First National Banks, of Highland.

A native of Illinois, Julius Marti was born at Peoria, on the 28th of May, 1866, and he is a son of Sebastian and Anna (Gunn) Marti, the latter of whom is deceased and the former of whom is living at Highland, having reached the venerable age of seventy-eight years. Julius Marti is the fourth child in a family of five and he was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Highland, in 1873. He was educated in the public schools of this place and in 1887 went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in various lines of work for the ensuing two years, returning to his home at Highland in 1888. In the latter year he became associated with his father in the lumber business, and so successful have they been in that line of enterprise that they now own two of the most prominent lumber yards in Madison county, the same being conducted under the firm names of The Highland Lumber Company and the S. Marti Lumber Company. Mr. Marti and his father own the land on which the yards are located, and the subject of this review has full charge of both concerns, the father being practically retired. Mr. Marti is a stockholder in the State & Trust Bank and in the First National Bank in this city and he is also financially interested in a number of other important concerns of a local order.

In the year 1891 Mr. Marti wedded Miss Bertha Snider, who was born at Highland and who is a daughter of Fredolin Snider, long a prominent and influential citizen in this place. Mr. and Mrs. Marti are the fond parents of three children, whose names and respective ages, in 1911, are here entered,—Frieda, fourteen years; Gertrude, eleven years; and Julius, Jr., six years.

Mr. Marti is a valued member of the German Turners Society, the Singers and the Sharpshooters. In politics he gives an earnest support to Republican principles, believing that the platform of that party contains the best elements of good government. He is a man of broad intelligence and remarkable bus-

iness ability and in the various walks of life he has so conducted himself as to command the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men, who honor him for his sterling integrity and worth.

**FRED SCHRUMPF.** A man who has won the respect and regard of his fellow man by the industry and thrift with which he has carried on his business relations, and by the kind heart and hand always out to welcome the stranger, is Fred Schrupf. Living now in comfortable retirement on his farm, his past life has been an active one, not only in business and in the civic life of the town, but he also served three years as a soldier of his country. Although his was a faithful service, cheerfully rendered, and he received an honorable discharge at the end of his term of enlistment, yet he never applied for a pension, content to receive as his reward the satisfaction of a gratified patriotism.

Fred Schrupf was born in Germany, at Wiesbaden on the Rhine, in 1836, the son of William and Christina Schrupf. The death of the mother left the father with the care of ten children. Three years after our subject's arrival in this country the father joined him here. When he was seventeen Fred Schrupf answered the call of the New World, and came to America, locating in St. Louis, where he worked at the wagon making trade, and he also spent three years at Perryville, Missouri. In the fall of 1857 the young German married Johanna Klopff, a daughter of George and Barbara Klopff. Mrs. Schrupf was born in Germany, and came to this country with her parents when she was thirteen years of age. Her father was a farmer living near Perryville, Missouri, and she was one of eight children. Of this large family only the two eldest, Mrs. Schrupf and her brother, Henry, a farmer near Saline, are now alive.

Mr. Schrupf owned a farm of two hundred acres, and after his marriage he bought eighty acres of improved land. Comforts and luxuries were few, but the young people were ambitious and with the frugality and thrift inherited from their German forebears they were soon on the road to success. At the harvest time the husband, cutting the grain with a cradle, was followed by his strong, energetic young wife, who bound it into bundles. At meal time while she was in the house preparing dinner he shocked the grain. In such happy comradeship the years passed. Their first two children died in infancy, but two others, Henry and Barbara, who were born at that place are

living. There was not a blot on their page of happiness, until when the war cloud arose in the South. Many of the farmers went to the front, and those who remained behind were never certain at what hour they would be called upon to do guard duty, and on such occasions how long they would have to be away from their farms. This unsettled state of affairs kept the section in a constant state of unrest, so Mr. and Mrs. Schrupf decided to sell their farm and locate in another part of the country. Their fine improved land only brought six dollars an acre during these hard times, but they were glad to sell and to come to Madison county. They bought eighty acres of land four miles from Highland and settled here in 1864. Four more children, Peter, Louise, William and Christina were born to them in Madison county. Here they have seen great success, and prosperity has come to them in full measure. They have been able to give their children a good education and see them settled to useful lives.

The children all married and have families of their own. Henry married Lena Tontz, and they had a number of children, who have settled as follows: Lulu is the wife of a minister near Chicago; Olga, who taught for two years at Highland, is now meeting with much success in her profession at Saline; Rose is also a popular teacher of Saline; Hannah is a teacher of music; Lena is a student at Carbondale and the three youngest, Gladys, Viola and Henry, remain at home. Barbara Schrupf married Otto Augustine, and their children are Louisa, John, Selma, Lillian, Otto and Henry. Peter Schrupf took for a wife Rose Ambuehl, and they have six children, Erma, Ella, William, Ida, Hilda and Herbert. Louisa Schrupf became the wife of John Hirsche and went to live in Texas, where five children were born to them, Elma, Fred, Myrtle, Raymond and Lillian. William Schrupf married Jennie Bailey, and with two children, Freda and Una, live in Nebraska. The youngest, Christina, married Edward Grese, and their children are Freda, Wilmar and Hanna. Thirty grandchildren to rise up and call them blessed, surely Mr. and Mrs. Schrupf have much for which to be thankful.

Knowing from observation what conscientious attention Mr. Schrupf paid to all the duties of his farm, and how interested he was in anything pertaining to the welfare of the children of the district, his neighbors elected him school director, a position which he ably filled for twelve years. He was one of the



men who insisted that in order to bring prosperity to the country side good roads were necessary, so he was elected and served for twelve years as highway commissioner, at the same time performing the duties of clerk of commissions. His English education made him an invaluable friend to his fellow countrymen, so whenever an office of vital importance to them was vacant he was always the first one to be suggested.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrupf have always been members and have contributed liberally to the support of the German Evangelical church in Highland, and for years Mr. Schrupf has occupied the position of first elder in the church. Politically he has been a Republican ever since he was able to vote. With the true German idea that one of the truest services one could give one's country was to fight for her, he served in the Missouri militia for three years.

In the comfortable home of the Schrupfs they often contrast their lives and that of their children with the circumstances of their younger days, when they went to school in an old log cabin that had a puncheon floor made split logs, and in place of a window a piece of a log cut out to let in the light, a nice sort of ventilation for the winter time. They have had many hard tasks and some suffering, but through it all have kept smiles on their faces and a welcome in their hearts for their poorer brother. The respect and affection of the section in which they live is theirs in fullest measure, and the rest which has come to them after a long and strenuous life is a well earned one.

**FRANK LORENZ.** Coming to America in his infancy, Frank Lorenz has found this country an ideal homeland, and with the passage of years has succeeded most admirably in every venture to which he has devoted himself. The greater part of his time has been given to farm and stock raising, with some dairying, and he is now retired from the activities of life, his declining years attended by the ease and freedom from care to which he is so justly entitled after his long and busy life.

Frank Lorenz was born in Hassen, Germany, on April 5, 1835, the son of John J. and Margaretta Lorenz, who immigrated to America in 1841. John Lorenz realized that America offered many advantages to a man in his position which the Fatherland denied, and he determined to make a home for his family in America. He immigrated in 1841 and in 1843 he was able to send for his family, con-

sisting of the mother and seven children: Charlotte, Martha, Mary, Emile, John, Elizabeth and Frank. They landed in New Orleans on New Year's morning of 1844, being forty-eight days in passage, and their trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, where the husband and father was to meet them, required fourteen days to make. The father had prepared a comfortable home for them near to where he was employed in the city as a gardener, and they lived there for two years, removing then to Carondelet, where they remained for eight years. The Iron Mountain Railroad then was put through the locality and Mr. Lorenz sold his land at a good figure, after which he moved to Madison county, and was able to buy a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, as a result of his previous transaction. His new place was in a most favorable location, being but one mile north of Highland, and the family industriously set about making a comfortable home and improving the land so that it would yield abundantly. Frank Lorenz remained at home as his father's assistant, and then he and his brother bought the farm. In 1857 he married Louise Hanslee, a native of Switzerland, born in 1839, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hanslee, who came to America when their daughter was but a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz took up their married life in the home of Frank Lorenz's father, and he continued to work on the home place as before his marriage, working the farm so skillfully and practically that he prospered in a most pleasing manner. They were the parents of six children, three of whom died young, the remaining being John W., Edward and Lily. John W. was graduated from the Highland high school, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale, and from the St. Louis and Chicago Medical Colleges. He is now a prosperous physician and surgeon, practicing in Evansville, Indiana, in which city he is also the proprietor of a modern drug store. He married Sophia Werhly, and they have two children, Irene and Julia. Edward remained on the old homestead, and in his father's retirement is engaged in superintending the work on the farm, with a splendid degree of success. He has been twice married. His first wife was Emily Sharer, and his children by that marriage are Jennie, William and Louisa, the latter being deceased. He married in later years Julia Werhly, and their children are: Frances, deceased; Nellie, Edna and Curtis. Lily, the only daughter of Mr. Lorenz, married Louis

Metz, a retired farmer living in Highland. They have two children, Louisa and Lily.

Mr. Lorenz has been twice married. In 1899, on August 12, his first wife passed away, and in November of 1904 he married Miss Bertha Marti, born in Highland, in 1859, the daughter of Sebastian and Anna (Gunnr) Marti, natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to America in 1857 and settled in Highland, where their daughter Bertha was born. Mr. Marti was a mechanic by trade, and later the exigencies of his calling took him to Belleville, where he remained about three years, thence to Peoria, and in 1869 he returned to Highland, where he has resided ever since. They were the parents of Emma, Anna, Emil and Julius, all of whom were educated in the public schools of Highland, the sons, Emil and Julius, completing courses in the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. In January, 1898, the mother of the family died, and she is still mourned by all who knew and loved her.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz are members of the German Evangelical church of Highland, where they are active and enthusiastic in all branches of the work of the church. Mr. Lorenz is and always has been a Republican. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, and has adhered continuously to Republican principles since that time. Mr. Lorenz has established a residence on Church and Washington streets in Highland, where he now resides.

LOUIS MILLER. From small beginnings Louis Miller has worked his way upward to a position where he is recognized as one of the prosperous and progressive business men of Highland, where he is the owner of a large brick yard. There is both lesson and incentive in reviewing the salient points in the career of a man who in spite of sickness, disappointments and discouragements has so husbanded his resources as to attain to such a degree of success. Such men honor the country, and Mr. Miller has won the right to be classed among the representative men of his community. He was born in Highland, Illinois, July 30, 1862, and is a son of Quirian and Walburga (Gringes) Miller.

Quirian Miller was born at Constance, on the shores of Lake Constance, Baden, Germany, near the line of Switzerland, and from that country immigrated to the United States in 1847, being accompanied by his first wife and eight children. Landing at New Orleans, he was unfortunate enough to be making the trip at the time of the terrible cholera plague, which visited the family, taking the mother

and five of the children. Thus bereaved, in a strange country, of whom language he knew not a word, Mr. Miller took his three motherless little ones, Theodore, Richard and Applonia, to St. Louis, and subsequently removed to St. Jacob, Illinois, where his three brothers, who had preceded him to this country, had settled. Later, when the Civil war broke out, Richard and Theodore, being seventeen and nineteen years old, respectively, enlisted in the Union army, serving in some of its fiercest battles and returning broken in health and with shattered nerves. Among their engagements were Gettysburg, Wilderness and Antietam, and their army experiences left scars that did not heal for many years. In 1849 Quirian Miller was married to Walburga Gringes, who was born at Stockach, Rhine, Germany, and immigrated to America in 1848, when twenty-three years of age. Their marriage was solemnized at St. Jacob, from whence they came to Highland, and here spent the remainder of their active lives. Six children were born to them: Mary, Lottie, John, Julia, Hannah and Louis, and all attended the Highland schools, their parents working industriously that the children might be given good educational advantages.

Like his brother and sisters, Louis Miller attended the public schools, but did not secure much schooling, as he lost his father when he was but eight years old, and when he was ten years of age started to work in a brick yard at seventy-five cents per day. He was ambitious, steadfast in his efforts, and ever had in mind the object of establishing himself in an independent position, and his work was therefore of a most satisfactory nature. Being economical and industrious, he was soon the proud possessor of a bank account, and with a view of bettering himself went to work in a yard at Edwardsville. While there, however, he received notice that the bank at Highland which held all his earnings had failed, and he lost all his small capital that had been so dearly earned. Following that loss he was attacked by typhoid fever, which, owing possibly to the tax he had put on his strength so early in life, nearly caused his death, and when he finally recovered he found himself not only without means, but two hundred dollars in debt to his doctor. At first it seemed to Mr. Miller that he was too discouraged to continue the struggle against adverse circumstances, but his mother, with kindly encouraging advice, spurred him to another effort, and the result has been the gaining by Highland of one of its

busiest industries. When he had paid off his debts and could see his way clear to do so, Mr. Miller leased the brick yard from his employer, and subsequently became its owner by purchase. Filled with energy, enterprise and progressive ideas, he has built up the business year by year, and placed himself in the independent position that he had dreamed about so many years before.

On November 29, 1888, Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Louisa Vuagniaux, who was born near Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, in 1868, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Mury) Vuagniaux, natives of Switzerland. Mrs. Miller has one brother living, Louis. After their marriage they settled down in Highland, and here seven children have been born to them: Emily, Fremont, Irene, Reynold, Ludwig, Edna and Lorene, the last-named being born on Christmas Day, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are firm believers in the value of education, and have given their children excellent advantages not only in a literary way, but in a manner that has fitted them to take any station in life. Mr. Miller is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife and children are adherents of the German Evangelical faith. Politically he supports Republican principles, but he has not cared to enter the field of politics and contents himself with discharging only the duties of a good and public-spirited citizen. In 1906 he erected a handsome, modern residence on Park avenue, Highland, a building of two stories, and constructed of the brick manufactured by Mr. Miller. In addition to his large brick yard he owns, with five others, a rice farm of four hundred and eighty acres situated in Stuttgart, Arkansas. During the long years that he has been engaged in business here he has seen some wonderful changes take place in Highland, and can recall many reminiscences and anecdotes of the early days. A connecting link of the time when Indians stopped at the old Switzerland Hotel and there gave their war-whoop to the infinite terror of the women and children of the neighborhood, and the day of the railroad, the automobile and the aeroplane, Mr. Miller has always stood for all that is best and most honorable in business, and holds the esteem of a wide circle of friends, not only of his own but of later generations.

WILLIAM R. MICHAEL, D. V. S., whose citizenship is a valuable adjunct to Madison county, is a prominent veterinary surgeon at Highland, Illinois, in the vicinity of which place he has resided during practically his en-

tire lifetime thus far. Dr. Michael was born on a farm near Highland on the 1st of January, 1876, and he is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Hirni) Michael, both of whom are now living. The father was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during the greater portion of his active career and he and his wife became the parents of eleven children, of whom the Doctor was the third in order of birth.

Dr. Michael was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father, and his rudimentary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the neighboring district schools. In 1897, at the age of twenty-one years, he went to the city of Chicago, where he was matriculated as a student in the Chicago Veterinary College, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. Immediately after graduation he returned to Highland, where he initiated the active practice of his profession and where he has won prestige as one of the finest veterinary surgeons in Madison county. In 1911 he erected his hospital in the eastern part of the city and he controls a large and lucrative patronage. In connection with his professional work he is a valued member of the Illinois State Veterinary Society and of the American Veterinary Association. In his political proclivities he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and while he does not take an active part in public affairs he is deeply and sincerely interested in all that affects the good of the general welfare. He is a stockholder in the East End Bank at Highland and is also financially interested in a number of other monetary concerns of a local nature.

In the year 1906 was recorded the marriage of Dr. Michael to Miss Matilda Buchter, who was born and reared in Highland and who is a daughter of Catherine Buchter. Dr. and Mrs. Michael are the parents of two children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered,—Janett, born on the 29th of February, 1907; and William, Jr., born on the 13th of September, 1910.

In their religious belief Dr. and Mrs. Michael are consistent members of the German Evangelical church, in the various departments of whose work they are active and zealous factors. In a fraternal way the Doctor is af-

filiated with Helvetia Lodge, No. 699, Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor. He is a man of broad information and deep human sympathy and the list of his personal friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

**WILLIAM H. PAUL.** An industrious and well-to-do agriculturist of Fosterburg township, William H. Paul has brought to his calling excellint business methods and good judgment, and in his operations is meeting with well-merited success. Like many other of Madison county's prosperous residents, he was born in the land beyond the sea, his birth having occurred December 1, 1843, in Germany. In 1851 he was brought to Illinois by his parents, Philip Henry and Catherine (Maxheiner) Paul, who settled on a farm in Madison county and here spent their remaining days.

The eldest child of the parental household, William H. Paul, began when young to earn money, which was scarce in those days, and, with his father, used to cut wood for fifty cents a cord. Patriotic and public spirited, he enlisted in the Union army in August, 1861, on account of the Illinois quota being filled becoming a member of Company I, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was sworn in at St. Louis. The following spring he was transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel B. Sydney Post, and took part in the engagement at Pea Ridge. With his regiment he then proceeded to Cape Girardeau, from there going by boat to Hamburg Landing, thence to Corinth, Mississippi, where, after taking part in a hard fought battle, he was in camp for a month. He was then sent with his comrades to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, where his company, at the battle of Perryville, met its Waterloo, but three of its members escaping either injury, capture or death, Mr. Paul himself receiving a wound that kept him in the hospital a month. Rejoining his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, he fought at the battles of Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and was under General Thomas at the battle of Chattanooga. With his comrades he marched to Atlanta, Georgia, during the three months that he was en route having numerous encounters with the enemy. In September, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged from the service.

Returning home, Mr. Paul assumed the management of the farm, his father having died in 1863, and assisted in supporting his mother and the family, continuing there until 1869. After his marriage he rented the land which

he now occupies, and in 1882 became its owner. In 1906 he bought the old home farm of twenty acres, and has now a valuable farm of one hundred acres, which he devotes to general farming and dairying, keeping fifteen cows. He has been engaged in the milk business for forty years, having begun that industry soon after beginning life for himself, and is meeting with good success, the products of his dairy amounting to about two thousand pounds of butter a year. He makes a specialty, however, of raising poultry, having about three hundred white leghorn chickens, which are considered the best egg producers known.

Mr. Paul married, in 1869, Mena Madden, who was born December 28, 1844, a daughter of John Madden, of Madison county, Illinois. Mrs. Paul died in 1899, leaving seven children, namely: Mrs. Emma McCauley, born in 1870; Philip, born in 1873; John, born in 1876; Louise, born in 1880; Hattie, born in 1882; Kate, born in 1886, and Herbert, born in 1889. Mr. Paul is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Fosterburg Post No. 746.

**HENRY BERNHARDT.** There are turning points in every man's life called opportunity. Taken advantage of they mean ultimate success. The career of Henry Bernhardt is a striking illustration of the latter statement. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists in Jarvis township to-day. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow men, who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career. Henry Bernhardt was born on a farm in Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 10th of August, 1860. His parents, Peter and Mary A. (Schwerdfeger) Bernhardt, were both born and reared in Germany, whence they immigrated to America in early youth. He came to Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, in 1852 and located at what was then known as "Black Jack," where he began to work out as a farm hand. Beginning life with practically nothing to back him except his own pluck and indefatigable energy, he made the most of circumstances and in time became the owner of a tract of forty acres of land. Prior to this time he had married and for a number of years farmed on rented land. At the time of his demise, which occurred in 1902, he was the owner of a fine rural estate of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which he had accumulated through his own well directed ef-

forts. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bernhardt became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted,—Elizabeth is deceased; Henry is the immediate subject of this review; John is engaged in farming in Jarvis township; Fred is engaged in the blacksmithing business at Collinsville; and Peter maintains his home at Edwardsville, where he is also identified with blacksmithing. The devoted wife and mother passed to the life eternal in 1897.

Henry Bernhardt grew up on the old home farm in Jarvis township and he attended the district schools until he had reached the age of fourteen years. At that time he began to assist his father in the general supervision of the old homestead and he remained under the old roof-tree until he had reached his twenty-ninth year. Since that time he has been interested in farming and stock-raising on his own account and he is now the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres, the same being eligibly located some two miles distant from Troy. In his political proclivities he is a staunch Republican and at the present time he is a member of the Jarvis township board of school trustees. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is a member of Troy Lodge, No. 588, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, in addition to which he is also connected with the Court of Honor and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the German Evangelical church, at Troy, and he has ever been an active and zealous factor in connection with the work of the church, having served with the utmost efficiency in various official capacities. Descended from a sterling old German family, Mr. Bernhardt is thrifty and industrious in his business affairs and by reason of his square and honorable dealings he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

In Jarvis township, on the 20th of November, 1888, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Bernhardt to Miss Ida Hoge, who was reared and educated at Troy, where her birth occurred on the 4th of November, 1867, and who is a daughter of Fred Hoge, long a representative citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt have two children,—Henry P., born on the 15th of March, 1893, is single and remains at home with his parents; and Ida E., whose natal day was the 2d of July, 1900, is a pupil in the neighboring district school. The Bernhardt home is the scene of many

merry social gatherings and here is dispensed the most generous hospitality.

**THEODORE ITTNER.** Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development it is impossible clearly to determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, amount to genius, perhaps, was the real secret of the pre-eminence which many envied. So it appears to the student of human nature who seeks to trace the history of the rise of Theodore Ittner, a typical American of the best class. He is yet a young man but has achieved a success that many an older resident of Madison county might envy. For fully a score of years Mr. Ittner has been identified with the business of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Highland, Illinois, and at the present time, in 1911, he is cashier of that company, being also a stockholder in the same.

Theodore Ittner was born at Highland, the date of his nativity being the 1st of April, 1875, and he is a son of Andreas and Elizabeth (Job) Ittner, both of whom were born and reared in the kingdom of Bavaria, where was solemnized their marriage and whence they immigrated to the United States in the year 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Ittner became the parents of seven children, of whom Theodore was the second youngest in order of birth and two of whom are living at the present time. Mr. Ittner is now living retired at Highland, having reached the venerable age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Ittner is a woman of seventy-three years of age.

To the public schools of Highland Theodore Ittner is indebted for his primary educational training, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company as office boy, receiving fifteen dollars per month in compensation for his services. With the passage of time he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper of that concern and in 1907 he became cashier. He is also a stockholder in the company, in addition to which he is likewise a stockholder in the State & Trust Bank at Highland. His advancement in the business world is entirely due to his own well directed endeavors, for he has himself built the ladder by which he has risen to prominence. The beautiful Ittner home near the milk factory is one of the most attractive residences in Highland and is strictly modern

in all its appointments. In his political allegiance Mr. Ittner is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and in a social way he is affiliated with the Sharpshooters, the Turners and the Singers. He is a man of mark in all the relations of life and is eminently well deserving of representation in this volume devoted to the careers of prominent citizens of Madison county.

On the 22nd of September, 1903, Mr. Ittner was united in marriage to Miss Emma Koch, who was born and reared at Highland and who is a daughter of Christian Koch and a sister of Louis and Adolph Koch, of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Ittner have three sons,—Francis, aged seven years, in 1911; Vernon, aged four years; and Robert, aged six months. The religious faith of the Ittner family is in harmony with the tenets of the German Evangelical church, to whose benevolences and charities they are generous contributors.

MAURICE MARCOOT, who is now living virtually retired from participation in active business affairs at Highland, Illinois, is an honored veteran of the Civil war and at the present time, in 1911, is serving with the utmost efficiency as justice of the peace of Helvetia township, having been elected to that important office in 1880.

A native of Madison county, Illinois, Mr. Marcoot was born on the 18th of March, 1845, his parents being Martin and Agnes (Risch) Marcoot, both of whom were born, reared and educated in Switzerland, where their marriage was solemnized in 1837 and whence they immigrated to the United States about the year 1840. After their arrival in the United States Mr. and Mrs. Martin Marcoot located at Highland, Illinois, in the vicinity of which place he entered a farm and where in addition to agricultural pursuits he also taught school for a number of terms. He was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1866, and his cherished and devoted wife, who survived him by a number of years, passed away in 1873. They were the parents of nine children, of whom but two are living in 1911, namely,—Rosina, who is the wife of Charles N. Bardsley, of Idaho, and Maurice, the immediate subject of this review.

Mr. Marcoot, of this notice, was reared to the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. At the age of ten years he became errand boy in a grocery store at Highland and when he had reached his fifteenth year he was an itinerant merchant,

running a peddling wagon on the prairies. He was a lad of sixteen at the time of the inception of the Civil war and his boyish enthusiasm was immediately fired for the cause of the Union. At the first call for volunteers he enlisted as a soldier in Company B, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, and subsequently he veteranized in the same regiment. He served continuously until January, 1866, when he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of the army. He participated in all the important engagements marking the progress of the war in which his company took part, and during the period of his service he traveled three thousand, two hundred and ninety miles by railroad and two thousand three hundred and thirty-four miles by water. Among some of the battles in which he took part are those of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone's River, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, the Atlanta campaign, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge and after his convalescence was promoted from the rank of private to that of sergeant. He acquitted himself with the utmost honor and distinction as a soldier and after the close of the war he returned to his old home in Madison county. He was still under twenty-one years of age but initiated his independent career as a farmer, continuing to be engaged in that line of enterprise during the greater part of his active career.

In politics Mr. Marcoot is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and he has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in community affairs. In 1882 he was elected township clerk of Leef Township and he was the efficient incumbent of that important office for a period of twelve years. In 1880 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of justice of the peace of Helvetia township, serving in that capacity at the present time. In fraternal channels he is affiliated with Highland Lodge, No. 583, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons; and Highland Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons, of which latter organization he is secretary. Mr. Marcoot is one of the old and honored residents of Madison county, where he is well known as a man of sterling integrity and worth and where he and his wife are accorded the high regard of their fellow citizens.

On the 4th of October, 1866, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Marcoot to Miss Mary F. Long, whose birth occurred in this county on the 26th of March, 1849, and who is descended

from a fine old Virginia family, her parents having come from the Old Dominion commonwealth to Illinois in the year 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Marcoot became the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living at the present time, in 1911,—Louis A. is a railroad conductor by occupation and resides at Fort Worth, Texas; John is a farmer in Bond county, at Smithboro, Illinois; Maurice, Jr., resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; Martin, who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, maintains his home at Enid, Oklahoma; Benjamin F. lives at Trinidad, Colorado; Mary is the wife of Samuel Michael, of Highland, Illinois; and Charles W. is a railroad postal clerk, his headquarters being at Caldwell, Kansas. He served for eight years in the United States navy. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Marcoot is located on Pestolozzi street and the same is the scene of many attractive social gatherings. In their religious faith they are devout members of the Free-thought church and they are generous contributors to all charitable and benevolent projects.

ALBERT H. KYLE, D. V. S. It may almost be said that Dr. Kyle, of Highland, Illinois, is a veterinary surgeon by inheritance, his father and grandfather having been ardent devotees of that profession and four of his brothers being now most successfully engaged in the practice thereof. He is a scion of an old and distinguished family of Madison county, Illinois, where the name of Kyle has long been one of power and influence.

Dr. Albert H. Kyle was born on a farm three miles east of Highland, the date of his nativity being the 11th of May, 1860. He is a son of William F. and Mary (McLillie) Kyle, both of whom were likewise born in the vicinity of Highland, in Madison county, and both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer and veterinary surgeon by occupation and he was a man of note in his home community. He and his good wife became the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth and eight of whom are living at the present time. William F. Kyle was called to eternal rest in the year 1898, and his cherished and devoted wife passed to the higher life in 1900.

Dr. Kyle, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. After a good common-school education he studied veterinary surgery under the

able preceptorship of Dr. Crowley, of St. Louis, for a time and subsequently he entered the American Veterinary College, in New York city, remaining as a student in that institution for a period of one year, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in the American Veterinary School at Chicago, being graduated in the latter institution as a member of the class of 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. For a short time Dr. Kyle was engaged in the practice of his profession on the old home farm but late in 1892 he established his professional headquarters at Highland, where he conducts a hospital in connection with his work and where he controls a splendid patronage. He has the reputation for being the first graduated veterinary surgeon at Highland. His beautiful residence and hospital are located on the corner of Lemon and Truxter streets, and it is worthy of note here that the house is an old historical landmark, it having been the stopping-place of Abraham Lincoln when that great man was in Highland; the place was then owned by Joseph Suppiger. In addition to his professional work Dr. Kyle is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Highland and he is also interested financially in the John Wildi Milk Condensing Company.

At Highland, in the year 1892, Dr. Kyle was united in marriage to Miss Lena Fellhauer, a native of Madison county and a daughter of Matthew Fellhauer, long a representative citizen of Highland. Dr. and Mrs. Kyle have three children: Wilbert of St. Louis, Missouri, and Raymond and Mary, who are both at the parental home, attending school at Highland.

The Kyle family are devout members of the Congregational church, to whose good works they contribute liberally of their time and means. In politics the Doctor accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he is an active and interested worker. Dr. and Mrs. Kyle are prominent in connection with the best social activities of Highland and they are everywhere accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens, who honor them for their exemplary lives and sterling integrity of character.

LOUIS J. RUHR. As secretary and treasurer of the Highland Embroidery Works, Louis J. Ruhr holds distinctive prestige as one of the representative business men of Highland, where he has passed the greater portion of his life thus far. Mr. Ruhr was born in this city

on the 18th of October, 1872, and he is a son of Louis and Mary (Spindler) Ruhr, the former of whom was born in the great Empire of Germany and the latter of whom claimed Highland, Illinois, as the place of her nativity. The father was reared to adult age in his native land, whence he immigrated to the United States about the year 1869. Immediately after arriving in this country Louis Ruhr proceeded to Madison county, Illinois, and at Highland he was for some years engaged in the mercantile business. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1886, and his beloved wife passed to the great beyond in 1892. Louis J. Ruhr was the only child of his parents and he received his elementary educational training in the public schools of Highland. At the age of sixteen years he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured work in a prominent business house as bookkeeper.

The Highland Embroidery Works was established at Highland, Illinois, in the year 1882, and two years later it was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. In 1892 Mr. Ruhr returned to Highland from St. Louis and here accepted a position as bookkeeper in the office of the above company. After a lapse of two years he showed such a splendid knowledge of the business of the embroidery works that he was made a member of the firm and elected to the office of secretary and treasurer, which important position he has retained during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1911. The directors of the company are J. J. Spindler, Bertha Spindler and L. J. Ruhr, J. J. Spindler holding the office of president. Eighty per cent of the output of the factory is sold in the east, mainly in New York city, Boston and the New England states, and the same consists of embroideries of every nature and description. A large sales office is maintained in New York city and the same is managed by Mr. Spindler. Mr. Ruhr has proved himself to be a business man of unusual executive ability and tremendous vitality, and inasmuch as his advancement is the direct outcome of his own well directed endeavors it is the more gratifying to contemplate.

In the year 1898 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Ruhr to Miss Cora F. Shiek, who was born and reared in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ruhr have no children. In their religious faith they are consistent members of the German Evangelical church, to whose good works they contribute liberally of their time and means.

In politics Mr. Ruhr is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with a number of representative organizations of a local character. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. He has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity and his sterling integrity and high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

**FRED STOCKER.** Conspicuous among the active, enterprising and progressive citizens of Highland, Madison county, is Fred Stocker, who is widely known throughout central and southern Illinois as the inventor and manufacturer of the Stocker Gravel Washer, and as the founder of the first cement products factory in this part of the state. A son of John J. Stocker, he was born November 1, 1861, in Highland, Illinois, of Swiss lineage.

Born and bred in Switzerland, John J. Stocker immigrated with three of his brothers to America when young, and located first in Highland, Illinois, where he found employment on a farm. At the outbreak of the Civil war he gladly offered his services to his adopted country, and, having enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he fought bravely until the close of the conflict, enduring with patience and fortitude all the horrors and vicissitudes of war. Returning home, he resumed his former occupation and was engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Iberg, and to them four children were born, all of whom are living, as follows: August, Robert, Fred and Joseph J. By her first marriage Mrs. John J. Stocker had three daughters, as follows: Eliza, widow of Marcellus Willbank; Mary, widow of Rudolph Zobrist; and Mrs. Anna Bucher, also a widow.

Leaving the public schools of Highland when a lad of thirteen years, Fred Stocker began life as a wage-earner, and has since paddled his own canoe. He worked as a farm hand until nineteen years of age, when he and his brother Robert began farming for themselves in Missouri. A year later both brothers returned to Highland on account of the serious illness of their mother, and here continued in agricultural pursuits together for awhile. Taking unto himself a wife in 1886, Fred Stocker remained on the farm until 1899, when he moved to the city of Highland and embarked in business for himself, being employed in well drill-



ing until 1904. Subsequently, after spending a time in traveling, Mr. Stocker established himself in the gravel business at Highland, and also erected a cement factory, as mentioned above. Through industry, ability and inventive talent he has here built up one of the leading industries of the city, and is carrying on a substantial business in that line and has also other interests of a financial nature. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and an active member of the Highland Sharpshooters' Club; of the Harmonie Club; and of the Turnverein.

On December 9, 1886, Mr. Stocker was united in marriage with Ido Zobrist, a daughter of Henry Zobrist, of Highland, and to them seven children have been born, namely: Nellie, Harry, Helen, Florence, Clarence, Bernice and Jennie. Religiously he and his family are members of the German Evangelical church of Highland.

**CHRIST J. HUG.** Among the many professions, formerly mere trades, and sometimes unskilled trades at that, is that of the contractor and builder. No one is a more important factor in our modern industrial efficiency than he. Building has become a science and nowadays wise men prefer to give into the hands of an expert the task of constructing their homes and warehouses. In Mr. C. J. Hug Highland has a representative of this important department of modern industry and one with a thorough training in the theory and practice of the business.

Mr. Hug was born on a farm in Bond county, Illinois, on December 15, 1877. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Baumann Hug. He was the third of a family of eight children. In the public schools and at Highland he received an adequate education for a foundation for his work. When he left school at eighteen he entered a hardware store as clerk and at the same time acted as agent for an insurance company at Highland and was promoted to assistant superintendent at Canton, Illinois, for the Prudential Insurance Company.

Mr. Hug left Canton and went to St. Louis, where he was employed as motorman of the street car system for a year and then spent about the same period of time on a farm in Oklahoma. During the time he was taking correspondence work with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, learning the contracting and building trade. From Oklahoma he returned to Highland and has since made his home here and established himself as one of the leading contractors of the town.

The Highland Planing Mill and Lumber Company is under the able management of Mr. Hug, who is also president of the company. His business has been successful to an unusual degree and his pre-eminence in the building trade is merited by his excellent work and good management. The company of which he is president and manager is incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

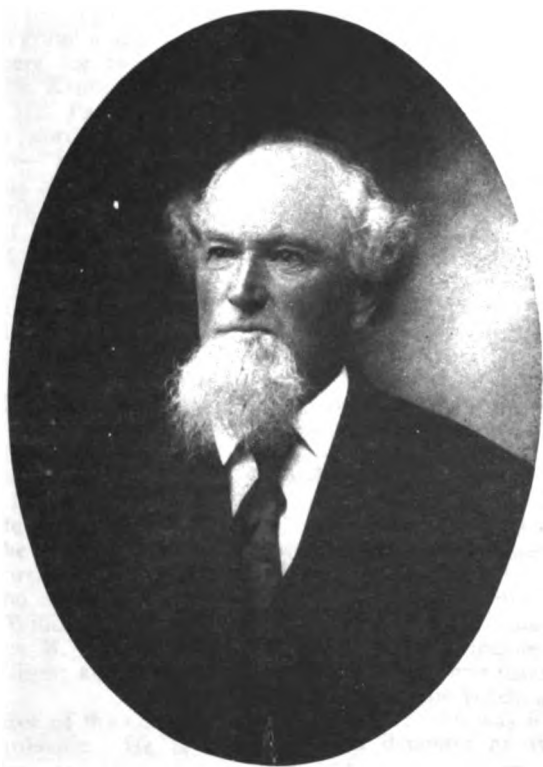
The family of Mr. Hug consists of his wife, Claudine Gineuneufelder Hug, and two children, Leslie, aged ten, and Gladys, eight. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hug took place in 1899.

Mr. Hug is a member of the German Evangelical church, while Mrs. Hug's faith is that of the Roman Catholic body. Mr. Hug is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason and a member of the Chapter No. 169, Royal Arch Masons, of Highland. His political views are those of the Republican party.

**ANDREW C. PATTERSON.** The great educators of the country are now urging military training as a means of increasing the efficiency of industrial workers of all kinds. Whether we agree with these leaders or not it is a fact that the men who have carried on the industries of the country during the last fifty years were to a large extent those who have seen active service in the Civil war. The soldier learns to carry out the instructions of superiors; this is the thought conveyed by the word co-operation; it is less harsh to say that a man must co-operate with his superiors than that he must obey his superiors, but the meaning is the same whichever way we put it. In the case of Germany, although the advantage to her industries through the training of her young men in the army is not the aim of her military activities, the result is no less beneficial. What Andrew C. Patterson might have been if he had not had any military training it is hard to say, but the fact is that he would probably agree with us in saying that the lessons he learned during his years of service have been more valuable in his actual life than any experience he gained either before or since.

Andrew C. Patterson was born, May 22, 1845, in Fort Russell township. He is the son of James and Agnes (Currie) Patterson, both of whom were of Scotch descent. They had two children, both boys. Their second born, James, died when he was sixteen years old.

Andrew, the only surviving child of these parents, was brought up on his father's farm.



*Andrew C. Patterson*



He entered the public schools as soon as he was old enough, remaining there until he was past eighteen years of age. Ever since the war broke out he had longed to enlist, but he was too young. When he was eighteen, however, he joined Company K, in the Tenth Illinois Infantry, which was an old company that had come home for recruiting. The company was placed under the command of General Sherman and Mr. Patterson was in that famous march from Atlanta to the sea. After the march to the sea the regiment went to Washington and was on grand parade there. After being stationed there for two weeks they were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were discharged. Mr. Patterson will never forget the parting words of the old General, W. T. Sherman—"Boys, go home and make as good citizens as you have soldiers." On the 4th of July, 1865, Mr. Patterson left the army and came back home. He helped with the work on the farm and later, when his parents became feeble, he took up the active farm management. He now owns three hundred and seventy acres of land, besides having several outside interests.

On the 14th of June, 1866, he was married to Jeanette Harvey, the daughter of Hugh and Janet (Ritchie) Harvey, the former of whom was lost in the gold rush in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have had seven children, as follows: Agnes C., wife of Samuel Sloan; Jennie R., who died on the 14th of January, 1882; James H., who married Sallie Huey, of Alabama; Janet E., who died on May 13, 1907, was the wife of William N. Sloan; Sarah M., wife of Charles M. Sloan; Clara M., wife of William I. Wilson; and Julia E., who died April 28, 1909.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 461, at Edwardsville. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Liberty Prairie, having adhered to the old faith of his Scottish ancestors. He has been an elder of the church for many years and takes an active part in church work. In politics he is a Republican, always ready to serve his party, and he was school director for fifteen years. He has held the offices of supervisor and of road overseer. It is a pleasure to visit Mr. and Mrs. Patterson on their farm in Fort Russell township, where they live contented with each other and their lives so full of joys and sorrows. They have lived so long in the country that they have seen many changes; cities have sprung up like mush-

rooms in the night; families have come and gone. He can feel that he has obeyed the parting command of his General—He has made as good a citizen as he did a soldier.

HENRY MEINECKE. The demand for wholesome food supplies is constantly increasing, while recent national and state pure food laws have resulted in the placing upon the market of a class of goods of a vastly better quality than has ever before been given to the public. For these and other equally cogent reasons the business of catering to this demand and giving out only first class goods is proving one of the most profitable and satisfactory in the various lines of commercial endeavor, and Madison county has its full quota of responsible grocers. Among those who rank among the leaders in their class is Henry Meinecke, whose well appointed establishment at Venice is the reflection of all that is latest and best in staple, fancy and green groceries, tastefully displayed with due regard to sanitation. Combined with his excellent stock is a fair method of dealing, as well as good service, and consequently his volume of business shows a healthy as well as rapid increase.

Mr. Meinecke was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 29, 1864, and is a son of William and Wilhelmina (Tiedmann) Meinecke, natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States at an early day. Mr. Meinecke's business being that of proprietor of a flour and feed store in St. Louis. Henry Meinecke remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he began to support himself, securing employment in grocery establishments, where he gained much experience that was to prove of inestimable value in the years that followed. He was married September 24, 1891, to Miss Nellie Wyeh, an estimable young lady of Venice, who was born and reared in this city, a daughter of William and Mary Wyeh and sister of Harry and Joseph Wyeh. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Meinecke began their wedded life in Venice, he establishing himself in a grocery business at Second and Grandville avenue, Venice, and after two years of hard and persevering labor he was able to purchase the Smith & Smith grocery stand on Main and Ferry streets, where the old ferry landed its thousands of passengers. Many of these, being pleased with the courteous, obliging proprietor of the grocery, became regular patrons of the place, and in this way Mr. Meinecke built up a large and lucrative business, the stand becoming as well known as any in the city. In the fall of 1911

he established a fine branch store at the corner of Douglas and Meredosia streets, North Venice, and it is his intention to consolidate the two stores at the latter location, where increased territory will no doubt enlarge his business to a great extent. A genial, whole-souled man, Mr. Meinecke is popular with his customers and business associates, and he has friends all over the city. He is a friend of education, and during the four years that he served as a member of the school board he took care of the interests of the people and a number of needed reforms were made in the school system. Politically he gives his support to the principles of the Republican party, but he is not bigoted in his views and tries to elect the men whom he deems best fitted for the office. His success in the business world has been entirely due to his own perseverance, energy and industry, backed by the help of his faithful and capable wife, who, like her husband, is a consistent member of the German Evangelical church at Nameoki. Mr. Meinecke is vice president of the Tri-City State Bank of Madison, and has various other business interests.

Mr. Meinecke has one son, William, born September 10, 1893, who on account of frail health was taken from the public schools and his education continued at home. During the last four years he has been an invalid, suffering from rheumatism, but he is a cheerful youth and bears his trials with patience. Honorable in his business dealings, public spirited in discharging his duties as a citizen and sincere in his friendships, Mr. Meinecke is rated among the representative Madison county citizens, and his many friends are taking a gratified interest in his business success and public prominence.

**FERDINAND KRENZER.** A highly intelligent and prosperous business man of Highland, Ferdinand Krenzer is identified with one of the foremost enterprises of this section of Madison county, being associated with Fred Stocker in the manufacture of cement products and in general contracting. He was born in Marine township, Madison county, Illinois, July 5, 1876, of German ancestry.

His father, Joseph Krenzer, was born in Madison county, Illinois, on a farm lying north of Highland, where his parents located on coming to this country from Germany. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and continued his career as a farmer until 1895, when he gave up active business and became a resident of Highland. He married Emma Eubersax,

whose death occurred at her home in Highland in 1896. Of the eight children that blessed their union but two are living, as follows: Bruno, residing on the old home farm in Marine township, and Ferdinand.

At the age of seventeen years, having completed the course of study in the public schools of Marine township, Ferdinand Krenzer turned his attention to agriculture, and worked with his father on the farm for a year. Desirous then of further advancing his education, he spent a year at a commercial college in Saint Louis, after which he was employed as a clerk in a shoe factory in that city for two years. Returning, he followed farming until 1905, when he came to Highland and began work in the concrete industry. Three years later, in 1908, Mr. Krenzer became associated with Mr. Stocker, with whom he has since been in partnership, the Stocker Gravel & Art Stone Company being one of the best known and most thriving of any in the community.

Mr. Krenzer married, February 15, 1900, Emma Plocher, a daughter of Frank Plocher, of Saline township, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Orville, John and Olive. Politically Mr. Krenzer is a straightforward Republican. Socially he belongs to the Highland Sharpshooters, of which he is an active member, and to the Turnverein Club. Religiously he was reared in the Protestant faith.

**WILLIAM S. RAMSEY.** The great-grandfather of William Ramsey was a native of Scotland, whose baptismal name, bestowed in the Presbyterian church, was also William. He emigrated from the country of the heathery hills to North Carolina, where he married and brought up a family. His son John also married there, and in the year 1818, when Illinois added her star to the flag, moved to the new state. Norris, the father of William, was at that time fifteen years of age. John purchased a farm of forty acres in Clinton county and here he lived until his death. The family was a comparatively small one for that time, there being but six boys and two girls.

The four older boys very soon decided to shift for themselves, leaving only the two younger boys and the girls to be supported from the farm. Norris arrived in Galena, Illinois, without a penny and barefooted. He obtained work in the lead mines and after half a year made enough to come home and purchase two yoke of oxen. Over the wild prairie and bad roads he hauled a load of provisions to the mines at Galena and thus made his first profit-

able venture. When he returned, he traded his cattle and the money he had for a quarter section of land in Helvetia township, southeast of Highland. This was the beginning of his accumulating farm property in this vicinity. For about thirty years Norris Ramsey lived in Helvetia, and then he removed to the neighborhood of Sebastopol. Altogether he acquired about twelve hundred acres of land.

Norris Ramsey married Lea Gracey and became the father of twelve children. Two of the family are still living, Rachael, the widow of James Lessley, and William, of this review. Norris Ramsey died in 1865.

At the time of his father's death William Ramsey was twenty-two years old, as he was born February 24, 1843, in Helvetia township. By his father's will he came into possession of five hundred acres of land, and he took charge of the home place and farmed his inheritance until 1907. At that date ill health influenced him to give up his work on the farm and to come to Highland. Here he has since made his home and has identified himself with the life of the town. He has been a school director for twelve years and for four years councilman from the first ward. He was brought up a Presbyterian of the old school, but has gone over to the somewhat broader denomination of practically the same creed, the Congregationalists, being a member of the First Congregational church of Highland.

Seven children have been born to William Ramsey, but only two have been spared beyond the days of infancy. The daughter is Mrs. Jacob Etzorn, and William M. Ramsey lives in Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Ramsey cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas and he is still a consistent advocate of the policies of the Democratic party. He is in every way a worthy representative of the name so long and so honorably known in Madison county.

**WILLIAM A. COLLINS.** One of the prominent younger business men of Highland is Mr. W. A. Collins, of the Hagnauer and Honoebel Hardware Company. He was born in Highland, July 8, 1880, and his parents were William J. and Susan Knoebel Collins. Both his father and grandfather Collins were engaged in railroad work and both lost their lives at that business. The grandfather, also named William, came from Orange county, New York, when a young man and settled in East St. Louis. Here he worked at hauling freight and it was while at this work that he met his death. His son, William J., the father of Wil-

liam A., grew up in East St. Louis and followed railroad work as his father had done. He began at the bottom and worked up to the position of foreman of a construction train. When his son William A. was fifteen months of age the father was killed by falling between the cars.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Collins returned to her parents' home in Highland and there brought up her son, William A. In 1896 he graduated from the high school in the first graduating class of the Highland high school. He had secured his elementary education in the schools of Helvetia township. He supplemented his high school course by one in a business college in St. Louis, after which he returned to Highland and entered into the firm with whom he is still engaged and where he is a stockholder in the company.

In 1903 Miss Clara Lauener, daughter of John Lauener, of Highland, became Mrs. W. A. Collins. The marriage occurred on August 25 and the couple have become the parents of three children, Verna, Layton and Curtis. Mr. Collins is a member of the Sharpshooters' Club and of the Turners' Harmonie Club. The Collins family are influential members of the German Protestant church of Highland.

In politics Mr. Collins is a Republican and has been several years in public office. He was for four years town clerk and for two years township collector. He is a man of sound business judgment and principles, which inspire the confidence of the community. Though only a young man, he has won a solid place in the regard of the community both as a business man and as an individual.

**LOUIS O. KUHNEN** is a descendant of a Swiss family, one branch of which came to America in 1836. Christian Kuhnén, founder of the American line of that name, settled first near Massillon, Ohio, and there followed the trade of a carpenter. After a number of years in Ohio he came to Highland, by the way of St. Louis. Here in Highland he continued to pursue the trade of cabinet making and also to do carpenter work for several more years. Later he moved to a farm and, as he prospered in that, he set up a hardware store. In the meantime he had married Anna Ruedy, who was, like himself, a native of Switzerland. Seven children were born to them, and when Charles F., the father of Louis, grew up he went into business with his father. In the course of time Charles and a partner, George Roth, took charge of the business. Charles was married in 1868 to Katherine Streif, and the four sons

of their marriage are all living. They are: Fremont C., A. G., Charles F., junior, and Louis O., who was born in Highland, February 15, 1872.

Until he was fourteen years of age Louis O. Kuhnen attended the public schools of Highland. He then went to St. Louis to continue his education in the Toensfeldt's Educational Institute, remaining here two years. When he returned from the city Mr. Kuhnen went on the farm with his father, who had sold his business to his sons and Fred Siegrist in 1888. Louis stayed on the farm five years and then came to Highland, where his father had formed a stock company of which he was one of the members. Since that time he has resided in Highland.

In 1894, on May 17, was solemnized the marriage of Louis Kuhnen and Ida Litz. Mrs. Kuhnen is the daughter of Anton and Elizabeth Litz, both residents of Highland and of Swiss descent. Their union has been blessed with a son and daughter, Lylah O. and Harold H.

Mr. Kuhnen is a man of wide and varied interests. Fraternally he belongs to the Turners, the Sharpshooters and the Harmonie societies, besides being of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Royal Arch and a member of the East St. Louis Valley Consistory, A. A. S. R., the Thirty-second degree.

The Democratic party claims Mr. Kuhnen's allegiance in matters political, and he is well known in its councils. He has served as city treasurer and as alderman from the Third ward. He is at present a member of the board of education. In all his enterprises Mr. Kuhnen acquits himself as befits the son and grandson of men who contributed so substantially to the industrial development of the county and does a generous share in the task of passing on to the coming generation a heritage enriched by the best contributions of this age in the way not only of increased material riches, but in high standards of life and conduct.

**JOHN GEISMANN.** Mr. Geismann's career is one of those inspiring records of the success of faithful and intelligent service which are true contributions to the literature of "pluck." His parents were German in nationality. His father, John Geismann, came to America when about thirty years old, landing at New Orleans. From there he came to Highland and went into business, running a brewery and also working at the cooper's trade. To him and his wife, Zitha (Bellm) Geismann, were born eight children, all of whom are living: Eliza is the

widow of Barnhardt Suppiger; Carrie, Sophia and Louis are single; Emma is Mrs. Louis Steinegger; and Bertha is Mrs. John Westoff. The sons are Otto, Louis and John Geismann.

Until fourteen years of age John Geismann went to school in Highland. Then, in 1879, he began to learn the tinner's trade and spent one year at it. In the fall of 1880 when the present station building was completed he started in railroad work as general utility boy and made himself not only useful but indispensable. He gradually rose until he is now in charge of the agency in the same building having served as messenger boy, station baggage master and day and night operator. In the thirty-one years of his work for the railroad he has been agent at Pierron, St. Jacobs, Collinsville and Greenville, besides being eight years agent at Highland.

Mrs. Geismann is the daughter of John Long of Collinsville. She became the wife of Mr. Geismann October 28, 1890. Their family numbers three sons and four daughters. They are named Stella, Frank, Zitha, Joseph, Lawrence, Helen and Dorothy.

Politically Mr. Geismann is a Republican. He is a charter member of the order of the Knights of Columbus at Highland and is secretary of the order. His forty-sixth birthday was July 19, 1911, and though he has spent a good two-thirds of those years in railroad work he has by no means confined his interests nor his friends to any one circle. He is a man who well deserves the regard in which he is held by his large circles of friends and acquaintances.

**C. E. HARNSBERGER, M. D.,** is a successful medical practitioner of Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois, and has there engaged in the work of his profession for a quarter of a century. Madison county is justly proud of its high standing in the state of Illinois, and one of the reasons of its prosperity is the fact that it contains so many capable men in the different professions. Alhambra points with pride to its physicians, and among the followers of this noble calling Dr. Harnsberger has a high standing.

The worthy Doctor is today residing in the home where he began life on March 6, 1854. He is a son of Levi and Nancy E. (Tunnell) Harnsberger, the father a scion of a family of Swiss origin, one member of which family came to Virginia in the old colonial days and became the founder of the American branch of the Harnsberger family. Levi H. Harnsberger was born in Rockingham county, in



*C. E. Harnsberger, M.D.*





the old Dominion in 1811. When he was four years old he accompanied his parents to Trigg county, Kentucky, and located near Cadiz, where he was reared and educated. In 1831 he came to Alhambra township, Madison county, Illinois, where he entered 160 acres of land from the government, which land has always remained in the possession of the Harnsberger family. When a young man Levi Harnsberger was married to Miss Nancy E. Tunnell, a daughter of James and granddaughter of William Tunnell, an Englishman. James Tunnell was a native of North Carolina, but he was reared in Tennessee, and during the War of 1812 he served as captain of a Tennessee company. Mrs. James Tunnell, who before her marriage was Miss Dicy Hoskins, was a native of Tennessee, and her father, Elias Hoskins, was of English birth. The Tunnell family moved to Madison county, where they were pioneers in this section of the country. Calvin Tunnell was a hunter of great repute, and in a history of his life, which was prepared by himself and left to his friends, he relates a thrilling experience which he once had with a panther. He was out on a little expedition when an exceptionally large specimen of that cat-like tribe was suddenly and unexpectedly discovered crouching ten or twelve feet from Mr. Tunnell. The panther's muscles were quivering ready for the spring he anticipated making, his vast proportions revealed a mass of nerve and sinews and his great hollow eyes, with their lurid glare, were fastened upon the valiant hunter. Realizing the importance of making a certain shot, Mr. Tunnell found his whole system was braced for the occasion; his nerves had never seemed so steady; his mental powers seemed gigantic, while physically he felt as if he possessed the strength of a horse. In a moment he seemingly did more thinking than would ordinarily fill a week and the evolutions of thought rolled through his mind with the velocity of lightning. Taking deliberate aim, Mr. Tunnell fired whereupon the monster sprang into the air with a fearful cry, fell again in almost the identical spot, then rose once more in his death frenzy, leaped towards the redoubtable hunter and fell three feet from him, to rise no more. The panther measured ten feet and, inasmuch as Mr. Tunnell was out alone on the prairie, where he had gone to find pasturage for the cattle, he felt that he might congratulate himself on his escape from death.

Dr. Harnsberger's mother was born in Ten-

nessee, February 2, 1815, and when she was two years old she migrated with her parents to Madison county, Illinois, where they located in Wood River township. Mr. Tunnell made his own sugar, raised his own tobacco and supplied his family with meat shot by his own gun. The family experienced all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but they succeeded in their farm life and became notable in the community in which they resided. Mrs. Levi Harnsberger had one brother, William W. Tunnell, who married Letitia McKee and became the father of five sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Harnsberger were married December 2, 1841, and commenced their wedded life on the old homestead where the Doctor resides. Father Harnsberger was one of the foremost farmers of Alhambra township and he had many exciting experiences in his pioneer days. At one time on his return journey from the grist mill situated about ten miles east of his residence he was attacked by two fierce prairie wolves and it taxed all his powers of ingenuity and bravery to keep the fierce animals at bay. He whipped his horses to a gallop and when he was near to the house the ravenous beasts withdrew. On another occasion, when he entered the house in the evening, his wife suggested that he should go out and see what was the matter with the dogs, who had been barking so long; he went out into the prairie, where, to his surprise, he saw the largest deer that he had ever beheld. The deer, enraged by the barking of the dogs, rushed towards the man, who again set the dogs on to the frightened animal while he cut a green club, and when it attacked him again he succeeded in knocking it down; the dogs then held it until he succeeded in cutting its throat. When he returned to the house for a team and assistance his wife was very much surprised to see him haul to their door the largest deer he had ever killed. In those days the husband and wife could look from their house over the prairie as far as eye could see, and there was not a tree in sight; this vast wilderness the pioneers believed could never be built up. For years the Harnsberger place has been among the finest farms of Illinois and such incidents as the above serve to show the kinds of experiences which were common among the early settlers.

In his political affiliation Mr. Harnsberger was a stalwart Republican; his religious sympathies were with the Methodist church, with which he and his good wife were united

in 1858. On the ninth day of June, 1890, Father Harnsberger died, while his widow lived until 1908, when her life went out on the ninety-third anniversary of her birth. Her faculties were well preserved until the last, and she was mourned by a large circle of friends. She became the mother of four children: Josephine, who did not survive infancy; Mary J., who was a student of Greenville College, and later of Lebanon College, and is now the widow of H. T. Wood, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; William Augustus, a graduate from McKendree College at Lebanon in 1874 and from the Union Law College of Chicago in 1877, now a successful attorney of Kansas City; and C. E.

Dr. C. E. Harnsberger received his first educational training in the public school, later was at the Wesleyan University of Bloomington, Illinois; subsequently attended a course of lectures on medical subjects at Ann Arbor, Michigan; and in 1880 was graduated from the Missouri Medical College. He forthwith commenced his active practice in Fidelity, Illinois, where he remained a year and a half, then removed to St. Jacobs, in which town he was a successful practitioner until 1886, when he came to Alhambra, Illinois, and here he has since remained, engaged in continuous, lucrative practice. In addition to his private patients he is examining surgeon for the Modern Woodmen of America, of the lodge situated at Alhambra.

In 1886 Dr. Harnsberger married Miss Grace D. Hayes, a native of Indiana; she was a daughter of George W. Hayes, for many years an honored resident of St. Jacobs, Illinois, where the marriage occurred. Mrs. Harnsberger only enjoyed one year of wedded life, as she was summoned to her last rest in 1887. In February, 1893, the Doctor married Valeria Stevenson, born in Alhambra township April 29, 1869, a daughter of Dr. Robert and Lucy J. (Stepp) Stevenson. Mrs. Harnsberger received her finishing educational training in a convent school at Atchison, Kansas, and she is now an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Dr. Pogue of Edwardsville is an intimate friend of Dr. and Mrs. Harnsberger, and they paid him the compliment of naming their son after him. Pogue Eugene, born November 19, 1895, is an interesting student in the eighth grade of the Alhambra school and he is an enthusiastic cornetist in the Alhambra band, in which he plays the leading B♭ cornet.

The Doctor is a member of the Modern

Woodmen of America and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; politically he renders unwavering allegiance to the Republican party. By his skill the Doctor has won the confidence of his patients and by his sympathetic personality he has gained their affections. He is one of Alhambra's public-spirited men, not confining his activities to his professional work, for in addition to being the medical examiner of several insurance societies he is vice president of the Citizens State Bank of Alhambra and he is ever interested in the promotion of every good work that means an uplift to the community. Dr. and Mrs. Harnsberger are to be found today in their fine residence in Alhambra, situated one-eighth of a mile back from the main street. The house is approached by a fine colonial driveway bordered by over eighty large maple trees, monuments of the industry of the Doctor and his father. In this beautiful home they are always glad to receive the visits of their hosts of friends and admirers.

LOUIS KOCH. A man highly honored in the city in which he has spent the greater part of his life is Louis Koch, cashier of the State and Trust Bank, of Highland, Illinois. This is one of the monetary institutions which emphasize and exert marked influence in conserving the financial stability and commercial prestige of the place, and it is in no small part due to his discrimination and well directed administrative dealing that this institution has achieved success and high standing. Mr. Koch is a product of Madison county, his birth having occurred on a farm in Helvetia township, January 7, 1866, the son of Christian and Catherine (Kirsch) Koch, both of whom were born in the Fatherland. These good citizens, at present residents of Highland, became the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living in 1911. Adolph is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Highland; Gustave P. is a barber of Highland; Christian E. is one of the exponents of the great basic industry in Helvetia township; Arthur R. is assistant manager of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company; Minnie, Clara and Alice are at home, and Emma is the wife of Theo Ittner, cashier of the Milk Condensing Company. The last named and her sister Alice are graduates of the local high school.

Louis Koch received his educational discipline in the local public schools and in the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, Illinois, which institution he attended for three years. He subsequently became a

teacher and taught in the schools of Madison and St. Clair counties for eight years. Following his pedagogical work he took up farming for a time, for three or four years, at the end of which time he and his brother entered a new field of activity and bought the furniture and undertaking business in which they remained interested for quite a period, Mr. Koch selling his interest therein when he became identified with the bank. In 1903 the State & Trust Bank was organized and Mr. Koch, who had been one of the prime movers in the enterprise, was made assistant cashier, and in 1908 was advanced to the office of cashier, which he still holds. The other officers are Frederick Siegrist, president, and J. G. Bardill, vice-president, and the directors are Fred Siegrist, Louis Latzer, J. G. Bardill, J. P. Streuber, M. J. Schott, Adolph Meyer and Louis Koch.

Mr. Koch is a valued factor in public affairs and can ever be depended upon to give his support to all good and helpful measures. He is one of Madison county's staunchest champions of good education and he has served as school director, supervisor of Helvetia for four terms, and during the years 1906 and 1907 was chairman of the county board of supervisors. In his political faith he has ever given hand and heart to the policies and principles of the Republican party. According to the reasoning of the Bard of Avon Mr. Koch is by no means "fit for treason, strategem and spoils," for he is not only interested in all things musical, but is also a talented musician himself. He is a leader of vocal music and director of the local Maennerchor Harmonie and Harmonie Damenchor; is active in providing music for all festive occasions; and is a member of the Helvetia Sharp Shooters Society.

On the 8th day of August, 1889, Mr. Koch laid the foundation of an exceedingly happy household by his marriage to Lena Appel, of Summerfield, St. Clair county, Illinois, daughter of George H. and Elizabeth (Kaiser) Appel. Mrs. Koch received her education in the Summerfield schools. To the subject and his wife have been born five children, as follows: Elmer H., born in 1890, bookkeeper in the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company offices; Stella, stenographer in the State & Trust Bank; and Gertrude, Alma and Belmont.

Mr. Koch and his family are members of the German Protestant church. He is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 583, and exemplifying in his living those ideals of moral and social justice and brotherly love for which the order stands. He also belongs to the Modern Wood-

men of America and other societies. He is both popular and prominent in the community, which is dear to him with all the happiest and most important associations of life.

MARTIN HUBER. Education and financial assistance are very important factors in achieving success in the business world of to-day, where every faculty must be brought into play, but they are not the main elements. Persistency and determination figure much more prominently, and a man possessed of these qualities is bound to win a fair amount of success. Martin Huber, whose name forms the caption for this article, earned his own education and during the latter years of his life has climbed to a high place on the ladder of achievement. He is one of Highland's most prominent citizens and at the present time is secretary and treasurer of the Highland Milling Company, of which important concern he is also member of the board of directors.

Martin Huber was born on a farm a short distance north of Grantfork, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the 23d of January, 1877. He is a son of Adam and Margaret (Kopp) Huber, the latter of whom is now residing at Highland. The father died April 14, 1907. Adam Huber was born and reared in Baden, Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States as a young man, about 1873, locating on a farm near Grantfork, Illinois. Mrs. Huber was born in the state of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Huber became the parents of thirteen children, of whom twelve are living in 1911,—Martin is the subject of this notice; Emma remains at the parental home; Anna is the wife of John Cain, of Chicago, Illinois; Joseph is in the United States navy; and Mary, Selma, Charles, William, Isabelle, Clarence, Hannah and Marguerite are all at home.

When the subject of this review was a child of three years of age his parents removed to Highland, Illinois, where he received a thorough training in the common branches in the parochial schools. As a young man he became interested in the milling business and began to learn the business end of that line of enterprise. For eleven years he was in the employ of C. H. Seybt, an exporter of flour, and at the expiration of that period he went to Marissa, Illinois, where he was in the employ of the Meek Milling Company for the ensuing two years. In 1903 he went to Rice Lake, Wisconsin, where he became manager of the Wisconsin Power Company mill and whence he went to Menominee, Wisconsin, to assume charge of one of the largest mills of that con-

cern. In 1906 he returned to Highland in order to accept the position of sales manager of the Highland Milling Company, in which he is now a stockholder and one of the directors.

On the 8th of November, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Huber to Miss Ida R. Burke, who was born in the city of Du Bois, Pennsylvania, and who was educated in the parochial schools of Altoona, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Huber was graduated in King's School of Oratory of Pittsburgh, and for a time was a teacher of elocution at Pittsburgh. She was also graduated in The Chicago Conservatory of Dramatic Art. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social affairs of their home community, where they hold a high place in the regard and esteem of their many friends and acquaintances.

In politics Mr. Huber accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and, while he is not an office seeker, he is unusually alert in connection with all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. In his religious faith he is a devout communicant of the St. Paul's Catholic church at Highland, and fraternally he is a valued and appreciative member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he is Grand Knight.

AUGUST C. LOHMANN. It is a subject for congratulation that the young men in Illinois are coming to the front in such a prominent way, as it augurs well for the future of the state. August C. Lohmann, secretary and treasurer of the Arctic Ice and Fuel Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Abbey Coal Corporation, has already shown the mettle there is in him. He has already won the esteem and the good will of all who are brought in contact with him, and he has built up a prosperous business connection for himself.

He was born in Nameoki township, Madison county, Illinois, September 22, 1883. He is the son of Frank Lohmann, a native of Germany, who came to this country as a young man, engaging in farming and in the mercantile business in Madison county, successively in Nameoki township and in Collinsville, where he still lives. He married Mary Vornholdt, of German descent, but of American birth. Mr. and Mrs. Lohmann have had eight children, of whom five are living at this time. Mrs. Lohmann is living in Collinsville with her husband, happy in the progress of her children.

August Lohmann was the second born of the children. His first years were spent on the farm in Nameoki township, but his parents

moved to Collinsville, in Madison county, before he was old enough to go to school. He was educated in the parochial schools of Collinsville and of Venice, remaining in school until he was fourteen years of age. At that age he began to work for his father, who had engaged in business in Collinsville. After he had gained some experience in the way of bookkeeping and other business methods he went to work for the Star Brewing Company, in the capacity of bookkeeper, a position which he still holds. The first of January, 1911, the Arctic Ice and Fuel Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. The Abbey Coal Corporation was incorporated on March 29, 1911, under the laws of the state of Minnesota. Mr. Lohmann had made such a record for himself that he was elected to be secretary and treasurer of both of these concerns. The full list of officers and directors of both companies are as follows: Jesse Long, president; W. E. Hadley, vice president; August C. Lohmann, secretary and treasurer. The directors are John A. O'Connell, George F. Nichols, Jesse Nichols, Joseph Long and G. A. Long. Mr. Lohmann is a member of the Business Men's Club at Collinsville, being one of the active workers in the club. He holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in East St. Louis, with the Knights of Columbus at Edwardsville and with the Catholic Knights of America at Collinsville.

EMILE CHIPRON. One of Highland's most highly respected citizens, a native born son who has spent his entire life here, is Emile Chipron, grain buyer for the noted grain firm, the Highland Milling Company. Throughout his long and useful career Mr. Chipron has displayed those characteristics which make for good citizenship, and his activities have been so conducted as to be of benefit to his community. He was born at Highland, in 1848, and is a son of John G. and Eugenia (Thierry) Chipron, natives of Paris, France. Mr. Chipron's parents were wedded in their native country, and immigrated to the United States in 1847, with their children, Charles, Mary, Louise, Adele, Henry and Laura. While crossing the ocean, Henry fell overboard and was drowned. The family landed at New Orleans and then came up the river to Highland, where Emile was born during the following year. The older children had been educated in France, and the younger were sent to the schools of Highland and were instructed in the French language by their mother. Emile

subsequently became a student of Washington University, St. Louis. John Chipron's occupation was that of a farmer, and he was an honest, industrious workman. In 1852 his first wife died, and he was married (second) to Mrs. Sarah Galliard, also a native of France, and they continued to reside on the homestead, which was located two and one-half miles south of Highland, until the death of Mr. Chipron, at which time his widow moved to St. Louis and there spent the remaining years of her life.

After completing his education Emile Chipron worked on the homestead, continuing to assist his father until he was twenty-two years of age. On November 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Henrietta L. Gleyre, who was born at Rolle, on the border of the beautiful far-famed Lake Geneva, Switzerland, in 1843, a daughter of August and Mary (von Berg) Gleyre. The latter's father, Sebastian von Berg, an energetic and active politician, belonged to the party that was in the minority in his country and his goods were confiscated and he was forced to flee to America. Mr. and Mrs. Gleyre came to this country with seven children: Armand, Louie, Adele, Henrietta, Henry, Ferdinand and one who died young. Mrs. Chipron received her education in the public schools. Her father, who was engaged for some years in the hardware business, died in 1852, and his wife followed him to the grave in 1884. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chipron they settled down in Highland, and he interested himself in the grain business. He became connected with the Highland Milling Company in 1891, as grain buyer, a position in which he has shown his business energy and capability. He was township collector for two terms, and for nine years was a member of the school board, during which time the fine large high school was erected on plans of Mr. Chipron's choosing. Not the least of his interests is the Congregational church of Highland, in the work of which both he and his wife have been very active. During the thirty-four years that he has served as a teacher in the Sunday-school one hundred and sixty-eight young ladies have been students of his classes. The life of Mr. Chipron has been that of the average unostentatious business man. He has been successful in the things that he has undertaken; he is a man highly honorable and with a scrupulous regard for his word; he enjoys the reputation of being a business man of great ability and of high integrity. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chipron have had five children, two of whom died in infancy: Daisy L. married Arthur Carriere, who is connected with the St. Louis Asphalt Company; Eugenia, who married Carl Huegy, employed with the C. Kinne Company at Highland; and Thierry E. married Emma Willhawk, and was a baker for a number of years at Trenton, Illinois. He died in 1906, and left three children: Thelma, Esta and Lucille.

HENRY HERMAN. One of Highland's native sons, a man upon whom devolves to a large extent the management and control of a great and growing industry, is Henry Herman, vice-president of the Highland Milling Company, which has the second oldest mill in the state. Henry Herman was born in Highland, July 12, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Susan (Leder) Herman, natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to America at an early day. They became pioneers of Highland, where Mr. Herman was engaged in the milling business, being the promoter of the Herman Milling Company, which operated here successfully for many years. Seven children were born to the parents of Mr. Herman: John, Emil, David, Robert, Hermania, Louisa and Henry.

Henry Herman received his education in the common schools of Highland and Engelman's Academy, Milwaukee, and on his return to Highland learned the milling business with his father. He was married in 1890, to Miss Nettie Todd, daughter of Henry and Mary (Ryder) Todd, and sister of Hallie, Stella, Hettie, Joseph and Burt. Mrs. Herman was born in Highland, in 1867, and here received her education in the public schools. Mr. Herman's whole business career has been as an associate with other prominent business men in milling. The Highland Milling Company, of which Mr. Herman is head miller, vice-president and a large stockholder, is one of the concerns that has made Highland a great commercial center. Under its present management it has grown extensively, and now averages five hundred barrels of flour daily and has a storage capacity of eighty thousand bushels. Mr. Herman is known as an honorable and upright man, scrupulously conscientious in every business and financial transaction, and it follows that he has that large number of warm friends and well wishers that such conduct always begets. His affairs have been so conducted that he is recognized as a man of whom his native city may be proud. In politics Mr. Herman is a Democrat, embracing the political allegiance of his father. He has, however,

first mayor of Venice and continued to be the incumbent of that high office for fifteen consecutive years, during which period his administration was conspicuous for its progressive measures and for its lack of political corruption. He is now over eighty years of age, but he has lost none of the enthusiasm or the keen intellect which have characterized him for so many years. There is no man in Venice who is more widely and more deservedly respected and esteemed.

JOHN W. GORNET is a veritable captain of industry at Troy, Madison county, Illinois, where he is president of the Troy Pressed Brick Company, a director in the Exchange Bank and the owner of a store and considerable valuable real estate. His success in life has been on a parity with his own well directed endeavors, and as he is still in his prime much may be expected from him in the future. A native of Troy, Mr. Gornet was born on the 27th of February, 1870, and he is a son of George and Mary (Amlung) Gornet, the former of whom was born in Germany. The paternal grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was John Gornet, who passed the first half of his life time in his native land of Germany. He immigrated to the United States, with his wife and family of three children, and after their arrival in America they proceeded directly to St. Louis, Missouri, where the wife and mother died. Subsequently John Gornet remarried. As a youth George Gornet availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools, but this schooling was of short duration as it was curtailed by the death of his father. He then entered upon an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, engaging in the work thereof up to about fifteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. John Gornet reared to maturity a family of seven children,—John, of this notice; Oscar, Fred, Arthur, Amelia, Augusta and William.

As a young boy John Gornet attended the public and parochial schools at Troy. When thirteen years of age he secured a position as clerk in a general store and he continued to be employed in that capacity for a number of years. In 1894 he decided to launch out into the business world on his own account and at that time opened up a general store of his own at Troy. In this venture he was associated with his brother Oscar. Through fair and straightforward methods he has gradually extended the scope of his operations in this direction until he is now the owner of one of the finest general merchandise establishments

in this section of the county. In 1903 he became interested in the organization of the Troy Pressed Brick Company, a concern that has added materially to the progress and development of this city. The Troy Pressed Brick Company was incorporated under the laws of the state and is officered as follows,—John Gornet, president; H. F. Keucker, vice-president; and William Bohland, secretary and treasurer. The plant has a running capacity of forty thousand bricks per day and is known throughout the southern part of the state. He is a heavy stockholder in the Troy Exchange Bank, one of the substantial monetary institutions in Madison county, and he is also a member of the board of directors of that bank. In addition to his other interests he is the owner of a great deal of valuable city property and through shrewd management of his affairs he has succeeded in building up a comfortable fortune for himself.

On the 16th of September, 1894, Mr. Gornet was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Taake, of Troy. This union has been prolific of five children, all of whom are at home at the present time, namely,—Clara, Irma, Ruth, Edgar and John, Jr. Mrs. Gornet is a woman of rare charm and attractive personality and she and her husband are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Troy.

In politics Mr. Gornet is aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party. He is not an office seeker but is deeply and sincerely interested in all projects advanced for the good of the general welfare. In addition to membership in a number of representative fraternal and social organizations he is affiliated with the German Lutheran church, to whose good works he is a generous contributor and in whose faith he is rearing his children.

AUGUST J. PAGAN. By persistent industry, prudent thrift and judicious management acquiring a competency, August J. Pagan, of Highland, Madison county, is now living retired from active business, enjoying the fruits of his earlier years of toil. A son of David and Elizabeth (Schneider) Pagan, he was born August 21, 1838, in Nidau, Switzerland, and was there brought up and educated.

After leaving school in Switzerland Mr. Pagan was employed in a watch factory for a few years, till twenty years of age. In 1858, following the tide of immigration across the Atlantic, he came to Illinois and settled in Highland, being accompanied on his journey

by two of his sisters, Mary and Lucy, both of whom married soon after coming to Madison county. As soon as Mr. Pagan arrived in Highland he began to look about for remunerative employment, and in the spring of 1859 established a soap factory in Highland, and operated it successfully until 1872, obtaining a most encouraging start in life. Opening then a fruit distillery, he engaged in the manufacture of cider and wine, carrying on a substantial business for many seasons.

Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Pagan in the fall of 1884 took upon himself the responsibility of calling together the farmers of this vicinity for the purpose of gaining their support in the formation of a milk condensing plant. The meeting was largely attended, and Mr. Pagan introduced to those attending two men from St. Louis who were very prominent in agricultural circles, Mr. Meyenberg and Professor Hagan. The result of this meeting was far reaching, for in the spring of 1885 the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company was organized, and it has become one of the most important industrial plants of this section. The company was capitalized at \$15,000, and has grown to immense proportions, now being worth two and one half million dollars and doing business in several states, having eight plants in active operation. In 1906 Mr. Pagan retired from active business, and is now devoting his attention to his private interests.

After the marriage of his two sisters, Mary having married William Dietz, and Lucy married three times, first to Emil Houriet, second to Dr. Denman, both of whom died, and third to John Baumgartner, who is also dead. Mr. Pagan made his home with another sister, Mrs. Caroline Suppiger. In 1888, however, he was married, on the 18th of December, to Mrs. Helene Bauer, of St. Louis. Socially he is a member of the Harmonie Singing Club, of the Sharp Shooters and of the Turnverein. Independent in his political views, he invariably casts his vote in favor of the best man and best measures, regardless of party affiliations.

**DR. FRED W. BRANER.** There is no profession possible to man more exacting than the practice of medicine, for it demands the high ideal of human service coupled with a large equipment of scientific knowledge which shall mean a perfect understanding of all the physical and mental ills to which humanity is heir. It is a great deal to say of any man that he has worthily followed the calling of physician as

has Dr. Fred W. Braner, general practitioner of Troy, Illinois.

Fred W. Braner first saw the light of this world on June 5, 1870, in the city of Philadelphia, the son of Henry and Christina Braner. At the age of two years he was brought to Illinois, and he lived for many years on a farm near Springfield, Illinois, receiving his primary education in the district schools of the locality, at Brooks Academy at Springfield and then at the Springfield Business College, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1888.

For a while after his graduation from the Springfield Business College, Mr. Braner held several business positions in book-keeping until he was able to enter the American Medical School of Saint Louis, Missouri. While he was studying he was able to pay all of his own expenses, and after one term received a state certificate by examination from the state of Arkansas in 1895 and received his diploma with the class of 1897. Not wholly satisfied with his preparation, as great men never are, he spent 1898-1899 at post-graduate work in Barnes University in Saint Louis, after one year of practice in New Athens. In 1899 he located in Troy, where he has since built up an excellent practice, and is well liked as a thoroughly reliable physician. He is a member of both the Madison County and the State Medical Associations.

In 1896 Dr. Braner was united in marriage to Miss Anna Griffin, of Saint Louis, and their union has since been blessed with two children, Duthiel, aged ten, and Lynette, aged five.

Besides the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, Dr. Braner is a member of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Modern Americans, the Court of Honor and the Foresters of America. Besides his practice he is largely interested in real-estate, and he owns several business and dwelling houses, this though he came to Troy with only very limited capital. Politically he is a Republican. He was mayor of Troy for two years, from 1907 to 1909, has been appointed township physician several different years and is medical examiner for about twenty old line and fraternal insurance companies and organizations.

**JAMES E. SIMPSON**, ex-mayor of Collinsville, is a man who has always felt that education was a man's best capital and he has worked hard to gain as much knowledge as it



was possible in order to be prepared for the high position he intended to make. Men who have achieved legitimate success without education obtained in schools and universities are numerous, and many of them in America try to belittle education, but in the years to come the so-called self-made man, competing in the battle of business with scholarly rivals, will go down to certain defeat. Mr. Simpson realized this and made up his mind that an education he would have. He did not know at the start just what line of work he would choose, but he felt that wherever his lines were cast his knowledge would profit him. As a matter of fact he has given most of his life to imparting the knowledge he has acquired, without in the slightest degree diminishing his own stock.

He was born at Bethel, St. Clair county, Illinois, July 16, 1874. He is the son of James M. and Mary E. (Jones) Simpson, both residents of Collinsville. James E. Simpson received his early education in the district school of St. Clair county, Illinois. When he was seventeen years old he left the district school, having completed the course. He entered the Collinsville high school, from which he graduated in 1892, thus completing in one year the three years' course. This remarkable achievement was due as much to his close application as to his great abilities. He realized that he could not stay three years in the high school, so that in order to get through the full course he applied himself with treble energy. After his graduation from the Collinsville high school he entered the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, where he took a course in science and languages. After two years in the college he began to teach in the public school of Jersey county, Illinois. After four years of successful teaching there he went to the old Bethel school, in which he had received the rudiments of knowledge. He taught there for one term only, for old times sake. He felt at this time that he needed a rest from his pedagogical labors and as change of work is, as a matter of fact, rest, he accepted a position as chief clerk in the Douk Brothers Coal and Coke Company, remaining with them for four years. In May, 1905, he was elected city clerk of Collinsville, which position he held until 1909, at the same time he attended a night commercial college at East St. Louis, from which he graduated with high honors. He felt that so far his education had been of a more classical and literary nature than a business one, and wishing to be thoroughly well rounded out and prepared to accept any posi-

tion he took the business course. In 1909 he was elected mayor of the city of Collinsville, in which capacity he served until May 1, 1911. While he was filling the duties which devolve on the mayor he taught commercial subjects in the township high school, which position he still holds.

On October 21, 1899, Mr. Simpson married Miss Lulu Johnson, who had been a classmate in the high school, both graduating at the same time. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson:—Juanita, born September, 1901; LaMonte, born October, 1903; Leola and Leota, twins, who were born May 15, 1910. The two eldest children are both attending the public school, while the twins provide their mother with ample occupation at home.

The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church, where they are good workers. Mr. Simpson is a member of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation. He is a Democrat and has done good work for his party. He has great sympathy with labor organizations and is very popular with the laboring class. He owns his own home on Comos avenue, where he lives a busy, contented life. He has surely made his education amount to something. He is still young, being only thirty-five at the time he was elected mayor. What more there may be in store for him in the way of honors, it is hard to say, but one thing is certain, whatever he undertakes will be accomplished to the best of his abilities, which are away above the average.

GEORGE LIEBLER. Prominent for his unflinching rectitude in public office, progressive methods in business life, and his kindly, pleasant personality in private life, is George Liebler, the present supervisor of Jarvis township. His popularity with all who know him springs no doubt from the very generous interest he has always taken in whatever has in any way affected the general welfare of the whole community. Jarvis township has been the home of George Liebler ever since his birth, which occurred near Troy, August 23, 1864. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Doll) Liebler. Mr. Liebler's father was also born in Jarvis township, the date of his nativity being September, 1834. He now makes his home in St. Jacob township. Mrs. Joseph Liebler, the mother of George, was also born in Jarvis township, ten years after the birth of his father. Mr. Liebler's grandparents were natives of the Fatherland, who had left the land of their birth to try the wider opportunities of

our western republic. George Liebler was one of a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl, all of whom are living at the present time, 1911. They are Daniel, Joseph, Henry, John, Fritz, Andrew and Anna Liebler.

George Liebler spent his early life on a farm, attending the public schools of the county, to which preliminary education he added the training that a man may give himself by wide reading, by which the open mind of the earnest man may well gain the broadened view of the collegian. Mr. Liebler's first business venture was as a clerk in a general store in St. Jacob, where he remained for a period of thirteen months. For a short time he returned to the farm, and then after clerking for three years started in business for himself in Troy. The business has been his since 1886, and a profitable trade is done in general merchandising.

In 1886 Mr. Liebler was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Ganninger, of St. Jacob, a daughter of John Ganninger, who had immigrated to Illinois from Germany, and the year of her nativity was 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Liebler have been born three sons, namely: Daniel, who is in charge of his father's store at Troy; Arthur, employed by the Valier-Spies Elevator and Milling Company; and Walter, still a boy, and living at the parental home.

Mr. Liebler and his family are communicants in the Catholic church, and he is one of the trustees, as well as the secretary and treasurer, of the St. Jerome's Society. Politically he is enrolled with the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, and has been the representative of that party on more than one ballot. He has served as tax collector and city treasurer, and was elected to the office of supervisor in 1902, an office in which he has demonstrated what efficient public service may be for ten terms, a record of which any man might well be proud. It is needless to add that he is held in high esteem by the voters of this county, many of whom are his warm personal friends.

**JOHN SIMON HOERNER.** Possessing business talents of versatile character and holding prestige as a well known figure in the journalistic field in Madison county, John Simon Hoerner, of Highland, Illinois, is recognized as one of his community's representative citizens. For thirty-two years he was connected with the *Highland Union* and for twenty-four years of this time was sold proprietor of this newspaper, which wielded a distinct influence

in this part of the state and was loyal in its support of Republican principles and candidates. Mr. Hoerner was born January 28, 1846, at Remlingen, Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Johann Michael and Magdalena (Bonader) Hoerner.

Johann Michael Hoerner was also born at Remlingen, Germany, and as a young man served in the Bavarian army. After completing his service he was married to Magdalena Bonader, a native of Abtswind, Bavaria, and daughter of Jacob Bonader. When John S. Hoerner was about ten years of age the family came to the United States, and in 1859 the father died, the youth commencing to work immediately after he had completed the public school course. He finally became an apprentice in the office of the *Madison Advertiser*, Edwardsville, Illinois, October 17, 1860, and also worked for Theodore Terry, of the *Free Press*, which paper was suspended and the *Edwardsville Intelligencer* started in its place by James R. Brown and Henry Barnsback, for whom Mr. Hoerner also worked for a short time. He then served an additional apprenticeship in the then largest publishing and printing house in St. Louis, that of August Wiebusch & Son. After having thoroughly mastered all branches of printing, as well as stereotyping, in 1865 he went to Alton, Illinois, and worked in the *Telegraph and Democrat* offices. Early in 1866, however, he returned to the St. Louis firm, but in June of that year again left their employ to take the position of foreman in the *Highland Union*, becoming part owner with Dr. G. Rutz, the editor, in December of the same year, and in 1874 bought out Dr. Rutz and from that time until 1898, when on account of poor health he was obliged to give up journalistic work and sold out to C. T. Kurz, he was proprietor of one of the brightest newspapers in the county. Some time later he promoted several of his patents in the printing line, and at present is engaged in an insurance business, representing some of the largest companies in the country. In political matters he is a Republican, but has held no political office except that of central committeeman for one term, although during thirty-two years his sentiments were expressed in the columns of his newspaper, and the Republican party had no stancher supporter in this part of the state. He has taken stock in various enterprises started in Highland, including the Fair Association, in which he at present holds office. He is a member of the board of education, to which he was first

elected in 1903 and since 1905 has acted as its secretary. In his youth he belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which his parents were consistent members, but on attaining manhood became an agnostic or free-thinker. He is an honorary member of the Highland Turnverein and Harmonic Singing Society, and has held office in the Masonic lodge and chapter and in the Modern Woodmen.

On May 9, 1878, Mr. Hoerner was united in marriage at Highland, Illinois, to Miss Rosa Eggen, daughter of Jacob Eggen. Mrs. Hoerner was given a common school education. Her mother's maiden name was Louise Richter, and her birth occurred at Meissen, Saxony, Germany, her family being connected with the renowned porcelain and pottery industry of that city. Her father, Jacob Eggen, came from Switzerland in 1833, was one of the pioneer settlers of Highland and the founder of various industries, in addition to being the first town president or mayor of Highland, taking a prominent part in public affairs. He organized a militia company and was appointed major of a battalion prior to the Mexican war, having had military experience in his native country.

Mr. Hoerner has been successful in business and social relations, and is an example of the best elements of American citizenship, while his home is a center of attraction to numerous friends.

**FRITZ KAESER.** Perhaps no better example could be found of the eminence and success which may be achieved when the thrift and perseverance of the Swiss are brought into contact with the opportunities of America than in the life of Fritz Kaeser. His is a self-made fortune, and the forces which have made it possible for a penniless boy to become the affluent farmer-manufacturer are the forces of character.

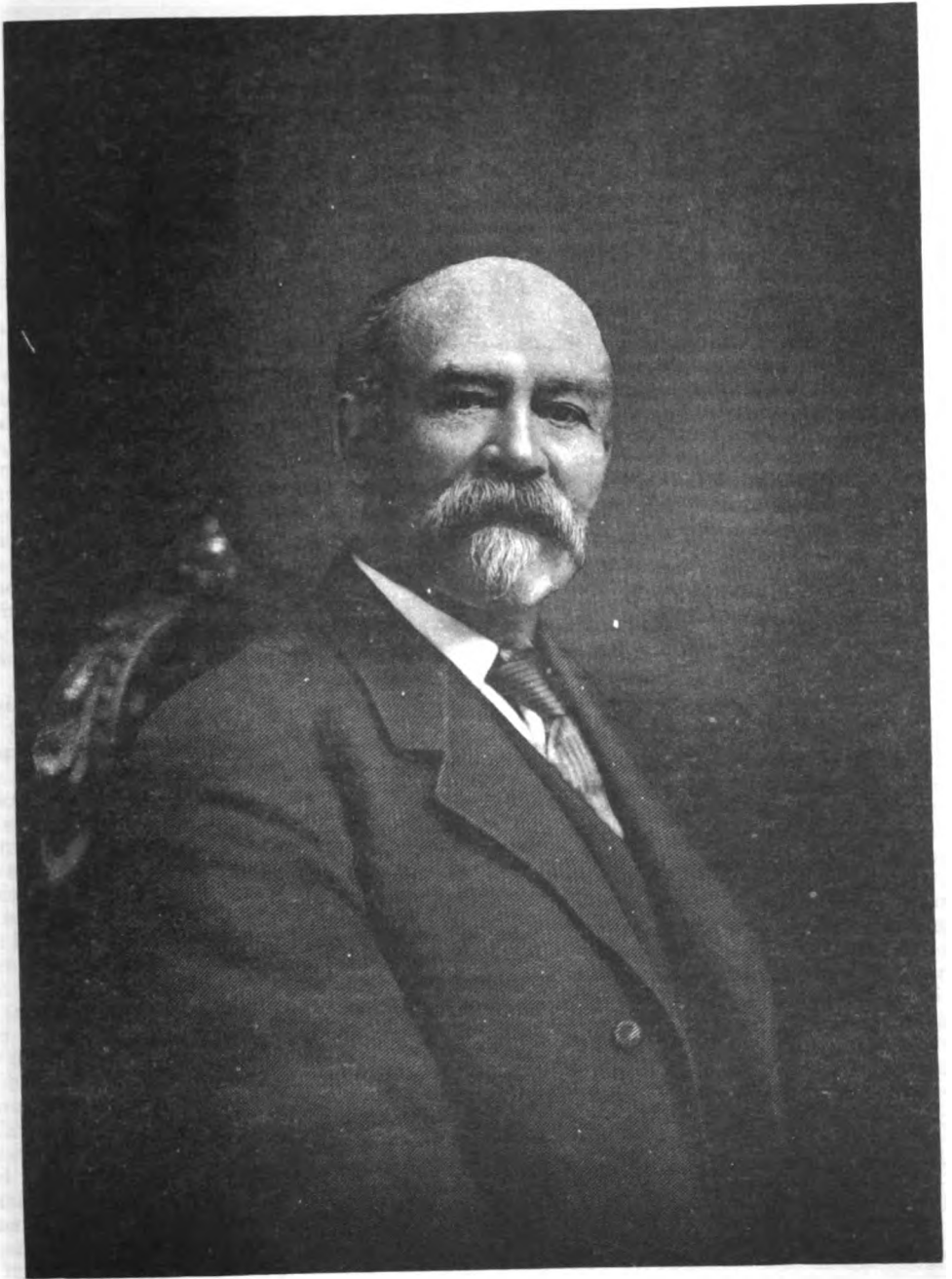
Fritz Kaeser was born in Switzerland, May 13, 1847. His mother was Anna Futher Kaeser and his father Melchior Kaeser. Neither of his parents ever came to America, but both died in Switzerland. Until he was eighteen, Fritz lived in Switzerland, and then, in May of the year 1865, arrived in Highland, a young foreigner entirely without money. His first employment was that of a farm hand, for which work he received fifteen dollars a month. In January, 1866, he went to Belleville, Illinois, and spent a year there. Upon his return to Highland he worked in a brick yard, where he was soon advanced to the po-

sition of foreman, because of his skill and diligence. He remained with this concern for six years. When he gave up his place as foreman of the yard Mr. Kaeser farmed for fifteen years, putting the same intelligent and untiring effort upon this as upon everything else he undertakes. In 1885 he became one of the organizers of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, and he is one of the original stockholders in the plant. At that time he was in partnership with Louis Latzer.

In October, 1867, Mr. Kaeser was married to Katherina Caindl, who was the mother of eight children. These are Anna C., the wife of Louis Kleiner; Mary, Mrs. Jacob Ditiker; John A. married to Rose Schwarz; Mrs. Eldo Tangeman was formerly Lena Kaeser; Albert F., a prominent physician of Highland, married Jane Latzer; Alice, who married Professor Oscar Lutzweiler, of the State University of Illinois; William G., who married Clare Vogt, and Emil, who married Anna Schutt. The mother of this family died in 1905, and the following year Mr. Kaeser married Barbara Streiff. The present Mrs. Kaeser was born in Switzerland, in 1853, on May 29, but has been a resident of this country since she was six months old. Her parents came to Highland shortly after her birth and she was educated in this county.

The Kaesers are members of the German Evangelical church and are most devoted to its material and spiritual welfare. Mr. Kaeser is president of the board of elders. In politics he is a Republican. He is president of the Highland Home Association and is a stockholder in the State and Trust Bank. In all respects he is one of the solid and substantial men of the community and too much cannot be said in praise of the industry and sagacity which have enabled him to attain the place he has in the community. The company which he organized stands today as one of the most valuable industries of the county and it has been of inestimable value in the economic life of this region. Mr. Kaeser's work has been of the sort which has helped to put the prosperity of the town on a firm and lasting basis.

**FRANK C. RABER.** Much of the history of Frank C. Raber is still unwritten, but though still a young man his record both in private and public life leaves no doubt as to his future place among the prominent and interesting citizens of Madison county. Frank C. Raber, present incumbent of the position of the office of township clerk of Jarvis township, was



*Fritz Haeser*



born in Troy, Illinois, September 6, 1882, the son of Frank C. and Elizabeth (Kreuger) Raber. Frank C. Raber, Sr., was born near Highland, in 1850, and died in the year 1907, and his wife claims the Fatherland as the place of her nativity. Frank C., Jr., was one of a family of eight children, only three of whom now survive in 1911, namely, Frank C., George A. and Ella, all unmarried.

Frank C. Raber, Jr., was raised in Troy and attended the public schools of that place. In 1909 he decided to specialize and obtain a professional education, matriculating at the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1911, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, and he intends to put his knowledge to practical use by entering the business.

Fraternally Mr. Raber is a member of the Collinsville Lodge of Eagles, Aerie No. 1051. Like his family, he is a communicant of the Catholic church, having been born and reared in that faith. Politically, he advocates the principles and the men put up by the Democratic party, and has himself been elected on that ticket to the office of township clerk of Jarvis county, in which office he has served five years. Mr. Raber is a man with bright prospects before him, and his prosperous future is a safe surmise, since "in today already walks tomorrow."

REV. CARL MAIER. The statesman and scientist have been strong factors in the building and developing our country, but to the minister of the Gospel is due to a large extent the building up of the strong moral and religious life that forms the background of all our older communities. To this class belongs the Rev. Carl Maier. After a youth devoted to the teaching profession, he turned in his later days to the ministry, for which he was naturally fitted, and has been for the past four years the beloved pastor of the German Protestant church at Highland.

Carl Maier was born in 1854, in Bavaria, one of the German states. He was the son of Carl and Elizabeth (Wolfram) Maier. His maternal grandfather, Johann Wolfram, was a man of lofty ideals concerning his duty to his country, and filled the position of collector of taxes for his government. Carl was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Maier, and they planned to send him as a missionary to India, educating him with that purpose in view. While the boy was still in school, his father died and all of his plans were changed. He took up college work that would fit him for

a teacher, and received a splendid education, being a student in three different colleges. He took his degree, with high honors from the last which he attended, namely Altorf. After his graduation he followed his profession for six years, then determined to try his luck in America. He immigrated in 1879, landing in New York. From there he came down to St. Louis, where he entered an office, remaining at this work for several months. Meanwhile he had been diligently seeking a position in his own line. He was soon given a chance to show what he could do, and his ability was quickly recognized. He remained for eight years in a fine position in the St. Louis schools, and while carrying on his work as a teacher was also the conductor of several singing societies and choirs throughout the city. His residence in St. Louis came to an end with his election to the general superintendency of the German Protestant Orphan Society of Indianapolis and his consequent removal to Indianapolis. He remained there four years, having entire charge of the orphan's home, and then he went to Tonawanda in New York state as a teacher and organist. A vacancy occurring in the position of organist at St. Peter's German church in Buffalo, having heard of the ability and fine character of the organist at Tonawanda, five of the members were sent to visit him. So delighted were they with Mr. Maier that they engaged him on the spot, therefore the teacher only stayed in Tonawanda nine months. He remained seven years in Buffalo, going thence to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to fill a position as teacher and organist, similar to the one he had held in Buffalo. After three years of work there he returned to the west, becoming a teacher and organist in Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was leader of the only male choir in the city. For two months, in addition to his other work, he filled the pulpit in the absence of the regular minister, and while keeping all these appointments in Jefferson City, preached every Sunday afternoon at Brazido, fifteen miles from Jefferson City. Here he held the services in a hall, but the structure soon became too small to hold the people who gathered to hear him preach, so a church was erected. This ministerial work strongly increased his natural tendencies in that direction and at the urging of his friends and of those who had felt the influence of his words from the pulpit he took the examinations for the ministry, passing them with ease. After the Louisiana Pur-

chase Exposition at St. Louis he filled a vacancy at Russelville. In 1903 he successfully stood the examinations given by Eden College, and was then sent by the Evangelical Synod to St. Joseph, Missouri, to take charge of work in the packing house district.

A new epoch began with his ordination at St. Louis, on the 18th of November, 1907, in Pickett's church, the Rev. Dr. Ilgen and the Rev. Jonas officiating. For three months he preached in a school house but by that time the interest he had aroused was so great that a church was erected. About nine months after accomplishing this work he received a call to preach at Parkville, Missouri, a little town fifty-six miles from St. Joseph. This indefatigable man, nothing daunted by the wearisome railroad trip, and the four and a half mile drive through the country to the church where the service was to be held, accepted the call, and preached there every Sunday afternoon, returning the same evening to officiate in his own church. After two years of this he removed to Parkville, at the same time handling the work of two other places, Norborn and Lexington Junction. Remaining in this field until 1908, he then accepted a call to the German Protestant church at Highland, where he has remained ever since.

In 1881 the Rev. Carl Maier was married to Miss Sophia Leidner, who was born in St. Louis in 1857. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Leidner, whose native land was Germany. At the respective ages of eighteen and thirteen they immigrated to America, their marriage taking place in this country. Mr. Leidner's business was that of an undertaker, in which he was very successful during his business career of thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Maier became the parents of ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Of those remaining, Olinda is now Mrs. D. C. Hahn, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the others are Carrie, Elizabeth, Emma, Hattie and William.

The Rev. Mr. Maier has all those traits most valuable to one who must spend his life in the service of others. That is, he has a great and sympathetic heart, an understanding brain, and sufficient knowledge of the world to be able to give practical advice to those who seek his assistance. His people have learned to turn to him in every crisis of their lives, be it large or small, as their guide, counselor and friend.

**GRANT L. ELLIOTT.** One of the substantial and well-liked citizens of Troy, Madison

county, Illinois, is Grant L. Elliott, the present agent of the Vandalia Railroad. He was born in Nebraska, Indiana, on May 9, 1867, and he was brought up during those trying times when the nation was busy healing the wounds of Civil war. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Huckstep) Elliott, both of whom have been deceased for several years. He was the sixth in order of birth of a family of seven children. His childhood was spent on a farm, and he obtained his first schooling in the district schools and later the public schools of Altamont, Effingham county, Illinois, where his parents had removed and where his father served for a number of years as justice of the peace.

Mr. Elliott started his active career by one year's employment as a clerk in a general store, and then essayed the beginning of his present occupation as a section hand on the Vandalia Railroad at the age of nineteen years. From that first year's work he saved enough to study telegraphy, and coming to Troy in 1885, he studied that subject under W. B. McHenry, agent. When he had completed that course he returned to his native state, and served as night operator at Reelsville, Indiana, for three months before his appointment as agent of that station. He remained in Reelsville for five years, and was then transferred to Staunton, also in Indiana, in which place he stayed for six years, making many friends who were sorry to lose him when, again transferred in 1896, he came to take a similar position in Troy.

Mr. Elliott has been in constant service for the Vandalia Railroad for the past twenty-seven years.

On June 14, 1888, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Clara Cade, of Altamont, Illinois. She was born in Sedalia, Missouri, June 15, 1870, a daughter of Daniel and Pauline, (Cade) Cade. She was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school of that place. To them have been born three boys and three girls: Roy, now a telegraph operator at Springfield, Missouri; Jessie, now clerking in the office of her father; Dee and Mary, all unmarried; and Jean and Meryl, aged eight and six, at home. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Elliott has a single fraternal relation, being a member of that historic order, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Troy Lodge, No. 588. Politically the party of Grant, Lincoln, McKinley and Taft claims Mr. Elliott for one of its adherents, and he has twice

served as a public official, two years as a member of the Troy board of aldermen, and three years as postmaster at Reelsville, Indiana.

E. H. BUENTE. For twenty years a popular and successful business man of Venice, Mr. E. H. Buente is one of the citizens who may properly be said to represent the substantial commercial interests of that town and also its best element of civic power and influence. For a number of years he has also served the town as postmaster.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, February 15, 1867, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Marie (Baerch) Buente. His parents were of German nativity and immigrated to this country in 1853, the father being a shoemaker and merchant of St. Louis for a number of years. The children in the family were Henry, Adolph, Charles, E. H. and Anna, the latter of whom died at the age of fifteen.

All the children were reared and educated in St. Louis, where E. H. remained until he was twenty-two. He started in for himself in Venice on the 22d of March, 1890, and he has been closely identified with the mercantile affairs of the town ever since. In the fall of 1897 he and his brother Adolph established themselves in business in Granity City, as dealers in shoes, dry goods and ladies and gentlemen's furnishings, and this business is now conducted by the brother Adolph.

On February 13, 1895, E. H. Buente was united in marriage with Miss Lena Stege. She is a native of Madison county, born October 7, 1869, a daughter of William and Dorothea (Wittnaber) Stege, the other children in the family being Minnie and William. Five children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Buente, namely: Harry, Velma, Helen, Edward and Mildred. Velma and Helen are now deceased. The others are attending the school of Venice, and their parents are taking great care to furnish them the best advantages both of school and home.

From the beginning of his residence in Venice Mr. Buente has taken a public-spirited part in community affairs. A man of integrity and business success, he has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen and is one of the influential men who have been frequently honored with public office. He was first elected to office in 1893, when he began two terms of service as township clerk. In 1894 he was elected a member of the village board, serving thereon for two years, and he has also served two years as city treasurer. In 1903 his name was officially endorsed by Pres-

ident Roosevelt as postmaster of Venice, and he has conducted the office ever since in connection with his mercantile store. A stalwart Republican, he has rendered valuable service to the party of this county, and has been a county committeeman since 1902. The fine old German Evangelical church of Nameoki is their place of worship, and he and his family are numbered among its strong membership. They reside in a pleasant home at the corner of Main and Broadway, where the family is known for their hospitality and kindly, generous relations with all the community.

HARRY A. CANEDY. Progressive business man, esteemed citizen and husband, and popular lodge man are all terms which accurately describe Harry A. Canedy, local manager for the firm of Valier and Spies of Saint Louis, Missouri. Mr. Canedy is a native of Ohio, having been born in that state near Zanesville, January 3, 1864, the son of Arthur G. and Isabella (Gleen) Canedy. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents to Nashville, Tennessee, where they remained seven years before again moving their destination being Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana. It was while in that place that his mother was called to her eternal reward, and two years later the family took up their residence in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Harry A. Canedy remained in Saint Louis until he was fourteen years old, at which time he came to the section of Illinois around Madison county, and has remained here through all the intervening years. He came to Troy first about 1889, and worked as a laborer in the lumber business, with such patent fitness for a more responsible position that in 1892 he took charge of the milling business of Valier and Spies, a Saint Louis firm, with whom he has been continuously since that time with the exception of four years spent in the capacity of clerk for the Vandalia Railroad Company in the maintenance of way department.

Mr. Canedy was united in marriage March 14, 1901, to Miss Nellie Wriston, daughter of William and Martha Wriston. She was born December 28, 1867, in Jarvis township.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Canedy are members of the Presbyterian church of Troy. Fraternally Mr. Canedy is a prominent and active member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, Troy lodge, No. 588, in which he has been a past master; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Nelson Lodge, No. 25, of which he is a past grand; the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is past worthy pat-



ron, and his wife is a worthy matron of the same; and both he and Mrs. Canedy are members of the Rebekahs and the White Shrine of Jerusalem. In the sphere of politics Mr. Canedy is identified with the Republican party, and he once served as township clerk on that ticket.

**J. H. THEUER.** Occupying a place of note among the successful business men of Edwardsville, J. H. Theuer is widely known as one of the leading general contractors and builders of this part of Madison county, his handiwork being in evidence in many different communities. He is a worthy representative of the native born sons of Edwardsville, his birth having here occurred November 25, 1859.

His father, George W. Theuer, was born in Germany in 1800. In 1858 he immigrated to America, locating in Edwardsville, Illinois, where he followed his trade of a shoe-maker until his death, three years later, in 1861. He married Margaret E. Phonater, who was born in Germany in 1824, and died at her home in Illinois, in 1903.

Leaving school at the age of thirteen years, J. H. Theuer made his living for two years by stemming tobacco. Going then to Shipman, Illinois, he worked at the blacksmith's trade for nine months, and was subsequently engaged in carpentering for a number of seasons, being employed by different carpenters. In 1889 Mr. Theuer began contracting and building on his own account, for two years being associated with Oren Brown, under the firm name of Theuer & Brown. Since that time Mr. Theuer has carried on business alone and has met with well-merited success, having filled various large and important contracts in Edwardsville and the surrounding villages and towns. He has in the meantime won an excellent reputation for artistic and durable workmanship and his services are ever in demand when skilled labor is necessary.

Mr. Theuer has been twice married. He married first, April 16, 1884, Mary F. Hoelscher, of Edwardsville. She passed to the life beyond in 1904, leaving four children, namely: Charles E., Alfred H., Walter W. and Harold E. Mr. Theuer married for his second wife, October 24, 1906, Katie M. Delbrugge, of Pin Oak township.

In politics Mr. Theuer is actively identified with the Democratic party and has served two terms as alderman in the Edwardsville council, having made the race three times. In 1911 he was nominated as candidate for mayor of

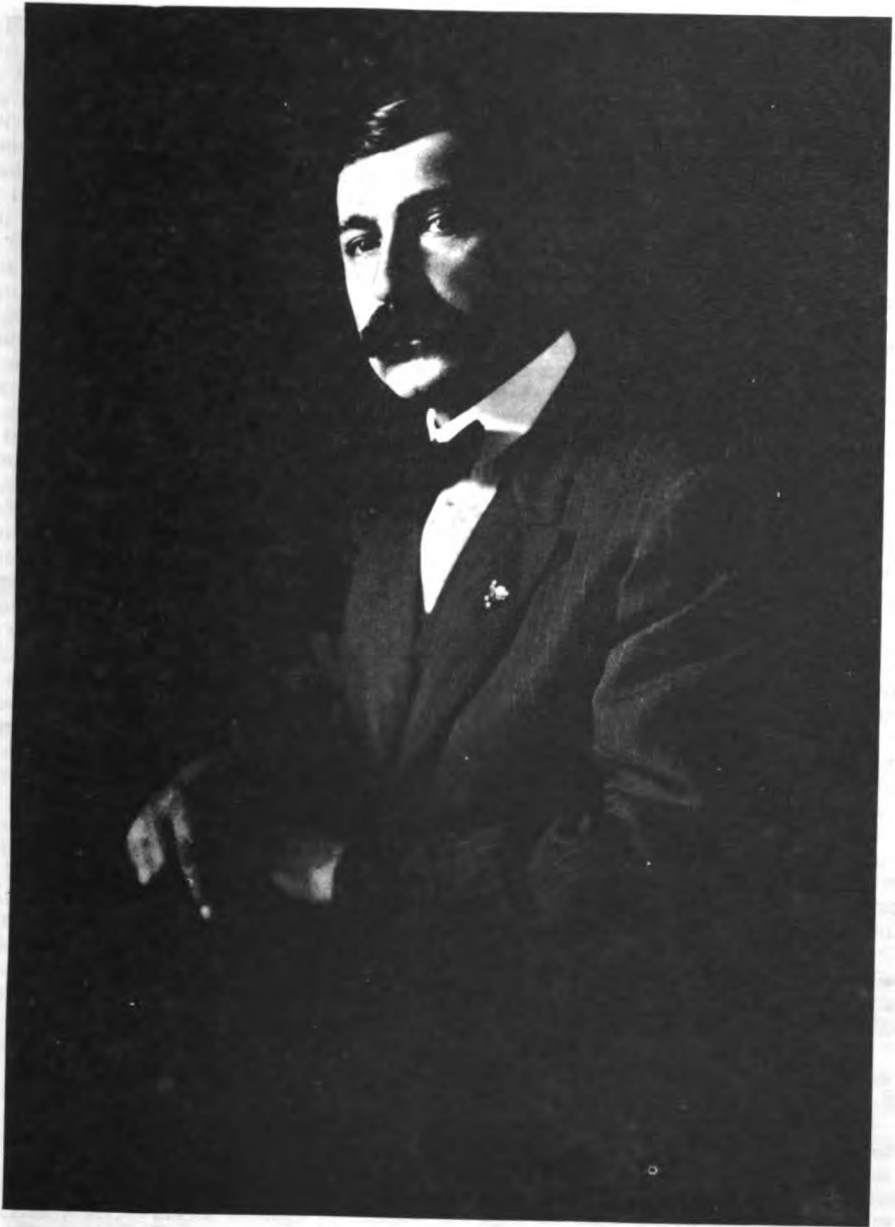
the city, his opponent being Henry P. Hotz, the campaign on both sides having been one of the most active and vigorous in the history of the county. Fraternally he belongs to Edwardsville Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**HON. JOSIAS G. BARDILL.** Every community and county has among its citizens men of prominence and power who have always lived among and considered themselves as "the plain people," and yet through their native ability and self-attainments have risen to distinction and in business and public life are among those chosen to lead and direct. An example of this type, a man of high character and successful career, is Mr. Bardill, president of the Highland Store Company and vice president of the State and Trust Bank of Highland, and who for a number of years has been one of the foremost Republicans of Madison county.

Mr. Bardill was born in the village of Grant Fork, May 7, 1866, and has been a resident of this county all his life. After attending village school and taking a commercial course in St. Louis, he began life as a clerk. He possessed the energy and judgment for business achievement and the integrity necessary for lasting prosperity, and eventually became president of the Highland Store Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Southern Illinois. In 1903 he took an active part in the organization of the State & Trust Bank of Highland, in which he served as director and is now vice president.

Along with success in business Mr. Bardill has served his community well as a citizen. He was alderman, treasurer and mayor of his home city, and for a number of years has been one of the influential Republicans of the county, serving four years as secretary of the county executive committee. In politics he has had the reputation of possessing definite convictions and expressed principles of policy and action. He was the popular candidate in his end of the county at the primaries in 1906 for state senator of the forty-seventh district, and also in 1908 and 1910 he was elected a representative to the state legislature. Mr. Bardill is known as one of the "big men" of Highland and the county, and his achievements have fully justified this esteem.

He is a member of the German Evangelical church and of the Highland Masonic lodge. He has a fine family, all of whom are esteemed members of the social community of Highland. His wife's maiden name was



*J. G. Pardill*



Miss Elizabeth Harnisch, and they have four children: Mildred, the wife of R. K. Tibbetts; Ruth, Orville and Hubert, all students in the Highland schools.

ERNEST VAUGHN. Conspicuous among the more able, energetic and popular citizens of Madison, Illinois, is Ernest Vaughn, who is filling the responsible position of superintendent of the Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills Company in a manner worthy of the highest praise and commendation. A Kentuckian by birth, he was born in the city of Covington, November 26, 1866, coming from a family of prominence.

Thomas B. Vaughn, his father, was for a number of years associated with the development of Covington's iron industries. Moving from there to Youngstown, Ohio, he became prominently connected with some of the largest iron works of that vicinity, and was there a resident until his death, in February, 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Taylor, survived him, and is now living in Youngstown, Ohio.

Gleaning his first knowledge of books in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky, Ernest Vaughn continued his studies in Youngstown, Ohio, and after receiving his diploma at the high school completed a full course in the Youngstown Business College. In 1873 he entered the employ of John S. Willis, a noted iron man of Youngstown, with whom both Mr. Vaughn and his father were subsequently associated for a time. Coming westward in 1901, he entered the employ of the firm with which he is now associated, securing a position in their plant at Saint Louis, Missouri. Proving himself eminently capable and useful in any department of the work, Mr. Vaughn was transferred in 1905 to the company's plant in Madison, Illinois, and as superintendent of the immense mills has control of eight hundred employes. This firm is one of the largest of its kind in regard to its volume of business of any in the state.

Mr. Vaughn married, in October, 1891, Augusta Engle, who was born in Illinois, but was brought up and educated in Toledo, Ohio. A prominent and active member of the Masonic Order, Mr. Vaughn belongs to Ashler Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., of Detroit, Michigan; to Saint Louis Consistory, No. 1; to Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1910 he was delegate at large to the Order of Moose which met in Baltimore, Maryland, and was

also a delegate to the same order in August, 1911.

THOMAS MILLETT. Among the citizens of Troy, Illinois, who bear most excellent reputations for bringing to the government service the same faithful interest and progressiveness with which they had formerly managed their personal affairs is Thomas Millett, the present postmaster of Troy, now serving his second term, his reappointment showing that rectitude and ability to render a carefully systematized service have been appreciated by the community. Thomas Millett was born in Belleville, Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1875, son of Thomas and Hannah (Hooley) Millett. Thomas Millett, the elder, was a coal miner and is now superintendent of the Long Brothers' coal company's mines at Collinsville.

Thomas Millett, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in the vicinity of St. Clair, where he attended the local public schools. From there he came to Madison county at the age of sixteen years to enter the employ of mine owners as a coal mine examiner. He worked at that occupation for ten years, and when he came to Troy in 1893 it was in the capacity of mine examiner. He was appointed postmaster of Troy under the Roosevelt administration and was reappointed to serve his second term January 11, 1909.

In 1900 Mr. Millett laid the foundations of his present happy household by his union in that year to Miss Lulu Vetter. Mr. and Mrs. Millett have two children, Mildred, born August 15, 1901, and William, born on the 17th of March, 1912. Mr. Millett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with Troy Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights of Pythias lodge No. 165, of which he is a past chancellor, and with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is assistant clerk in the same.

Mr. Millett's attractive residence at the corner of Main street and Prentiss avenue is his own property.

WILLIAM MEINERS. It is a real satisfaction to the citizens of Troy to know that the strangers within her gates are likely to go away with an impression of progressiveness and cordiality with which to remember the city, as well as the Central Hotel, and William Meiners, its proprietor. He is so genuinely concerned for the comfort of his guests, so frank and open in his dealings, and manages his hostelry with such up-to-date enterprise

that it furnishes an ideal vantage point from which to catch the very spirit of Troy as a whole.

William Meiners was born on the very site where his splendid hotel now stands, on April 16, 1856, the son of William and Minne (Hampe) Meiners. Both parents were natives of the Fatherland, and both are now deceased. When he was a boy William Meiners until the age of twelve attended the public schools of Troy, following that with two years at the Lutheran parochial school, and finishing at the Jones Commercial School.

William Meiners had for the first business interest of his life the harness trade, which he learned and at which he was employed for seven years, being located first at St. Louis and then at Highland. He then returned to Troy and became interested with his father in the running of the White Horse Hotel. After his father's death he purchased the hotel for himself and, changing its name to the Central, continued as its proprietor from the year 1893.

In 1892 Mr. Meiners married Miss Elisa Pfaff. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 14, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that city. Both of her parents were born in France, later essaying their fortunes in the new world. The children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Meiners are as follows: Edward P., born February 11, 1893, and a graduate of the Walther College of St. Louis, is now associated with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company's works; Arthur E., born July 23, 1894, has graduated from the McCray-Dewey Academy of Troy, Illinois; Walter W., born April 11, 1897, and Raymond E., born October 4, 1903, are, like their mother, members of the Presbyterian church, while the two older boys belong to the Lutheran church. Mr. Meiners is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Court of Honor, to which latter organization his wife also belongs. Politically, he is found in the ranks of the Democratic party, always ready to serve its policies and men at the polls.

Mr. Meiners owns both his hotel and the stable connected with it, and in the conduct of both is an exemplar of the finest straightforward business principles.

JOHN F. DEIMLING. There are some in this world whom one instinctively trusts, and strangers and old friends alike concede that John F. Deimling, native born of Troy, Illinois, is one of these. He has lived in that place all his life, and is firmly ensconced in

the affection and esteem of all whose fortune it has been to meet and know him, for not only is he one of those who are ever ready to put a strong shoulder to whatever undertaking is being put forward for the general welfare, but his large-hearted, whole-souled personality, always genial, always the same, has made, as it were, the circle of his acquaintances identical with that of his friends.

As was before stated, John F. Deimling was born in Troy, the date of his nativity being January 4, 1875. He is the son of John E. and Babette (Lantz) Deimling, the former a native of Frankenthal in the German Empire, and the latter a native of Paris, France. He was the third born in a family of five children, only two of whom survive to this date, 1911.

John F. Deimling was educated in the public schools of Troy, following which he spent one winter in the city of Saint Louis, there laying the foundation of his successful business management by taking a course in the Commercial College of that city and graduating in the same. Upon his return to Troy, he immediately became interested in the butcher business, with his father, and after the death of the latter he associated himself with his brother Ed in 1897, and together they have built up a profitable and flourishing trade, endeavoring to make the name of Deimling synonymous with whatever is best on the market, and enjoying a deserved prosperity in their enterprise. They are dealers in live stock, and the firm of Deimling Brothers ship two carloads on the average per week.

On October 17, 1906, Mr. Deimling was married to Miss Kate Landgraf, the charming daughter of Joseph Landgraf of O'Fallon, Illinois, and their union has since been blessed by one son, John J., born October 17, 1910.

Mr. Deimling takes much pleasure in his fraternal relations and is affiliated with that historic order, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Troy lodge No. 588, and has served in an official capacity in the Modern Woodmen of America, in which order he carries insurance. Politically he advocates the men and policies of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, and he has been elected on the ticket of that party to the following offices: twice as township clerk and collector and twice as alderman from the third ward, in both of which positions he has brought his up-to-date business faculties to the earnest service of his constituency.

**ALBERT H. SCHOTT.** The business and civic energies of a community are usually concentrated in a few men who are the leaders of enterprise, who plan the campaigns of progress, and who supply the executive direction necessary to the success of civic and business co-operation. One of the foremost examples of this type at Highland is Mr. A. H. Schott, who is a young business man of great energy and ability and is identified with the control of several large concerns that are vital factors in the present-day prosperity of the city.

Representing an old and well known family of this locality, he was born here September 15, 1870, a son of M. J. and Bertha (Eggen) Schott. His father died March 16, 1903, but his mother is still living in Highland. The second son of the family, he was reared in Highland, passed through the grade and high schools, then attended commercial college in East St. Louis, and began his career in the brewing business. For the past ten years he has had an influential part in the business activities of Highland. When the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company was organized in 1908, it marked one of the notable events in the progress of this as a productive center, and in 1910 Mr. Schott became one of the principal stockholders and in February, 1911, the directors chose him president of the company. Previous to taking the executive management of this company he had been vice president of the State & Trust Bank of Highland, in which he is still a stockholder. Since 1901 he has served as president of the Highland Fair Association, and has given success and vitality to that organization.

Mr. Schott is a member of the German Evangelical church, is connected with several social organizations, and is affiliated with Highland Lodge, No. 583, A. F. & A. M., and Highland Chapter, R. A. M. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken much active part.

He was married in 1897 to Miss Ella Roth, of Highland. She was a graduate of the Highland high school and is a daughter of the late George Roth. They are the parents of two children: Waldo, aged eleven, and Dorothea, aged two.

**PROFESSOR GEORGE H. OSBORN.** Twenty-five years of teaching,—that is the glorious record of Professor George H. Osborn, the present principal of the McKinley school. And it is a glorious record, for the teaching profession when rightly regarded is second to no other profession. It is a task of human

building; the task of laying the foundation of character, ideals and industrial efficiency; the task of making citizens who shall be so equipped with facts and standards that the whole community shall grow and progress. The profession is a noble one, and Professor Osborn has brought to his work in the McKinley school a wide experience, a firm and thorough education and a native talent for teaching, so that it is no wonder that his work in Alton has been a success and has been appreciated both by the students who have come under his tutelage and by the citizenship of the community at large.

George H. Osborn was born in Greenwich, England, on the twelfth of June, 1864. He was the son of Rev. James Osborn, of the Baptist ministry, and Martha (Hall) Osborn. The family came to America when George H. was a child of three years, and settled at Bridgeport, Illinois. From 1867 until 1871 they remained in that place, where the father followed the shoe-maker's trade, which was his at the time, and then removed to Clay City, Illinois. After two years the family again changed their residence, and went to live in Flora, Illinois, where they made their home from 1873 to 1885 and gained many loyal friends. It was at the age of forty that Rev. James Osborn felt the call to preach, and until the last few years he has preached continuously since 1878. For twenty-six years he was the pastor of the Baptist congregation at Troy, Illinois. He went there from Upper Alton, but returned to Troy for three years, and has since come to Upper Alton, where he now makes his home. Rev. James Osborn was born in England, in November, 1837. His wife was called from this life in 1889, at the age of forty-four. He was the father of nine children, and of the family six survive,—James, Clyde, George, Ellen, Maude and Bertha.

George Osborn received his early education in the public schools of Flora, Illinois, and attended the high schools of that place. He then attended the Orchard City College throughout the year 1888. After teaching three years he then went to study at Haywood College, at Fairfield, Illinois, and completed a one year course at McKinley College. He has also attended the Illinois State Normal College at Normal, Illinois. Professor Osborn began his career as a teacher as a young man of twenty-three. The first school he taught was in Clay county, followed by schools in Madison, St. Clair and then Madison counties. He served

as principal of the Summerfield school in St. Clair county, after which he went to accept the principalship of the Worden, Illinois, school. It was in 1898 that Professor Osborn first came to take charge of the McKinley school, and he has remained here ever since, building up a thorough and efficient school system, introducing the best there is in modern educational methods. He holds a first grade county certificate, and is a member of the county and state teachers' associations.

In November, 1890, Professor Osborn was united in marriage with Miss Angie McClanahan, the daughter of James and Margaret McClanahan, of Troy, Illinois, and this gracious and charming woman has made his home into one of the pleasantest social centers in Alton. To her and her husband have been born five children. Leland, born in December, 1891, is a graduate of Shurtleff College; Marjorie, born in October, 1896; Earl, born in July, 1899; Lucille, born in 1901; and Ralph, born in 1903. Professor Osborn and his family attend the Baptist church and are active participants in whatever good work the church launches. Fraternally Professor Osborn has connections with only one organization,—the Modern Woodmen of America.

ALBERT F. KAESER, B. S., M. D. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Kaeser occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession at Highland, Illinois, and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him.

Dr. Albert F. Kaeser was born on a farm in the close vicinity of Highland, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the eighth of December, 1878. He is a son of Fritz and Catherine (Kaindl) Kaeser, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, and the latter of whom was a native of the state of Illinois. The father was a farmer by occupation and he and his wife became the parents of eight children, of whom the Doctor was the fifth in order of birth. In 1888 the family home was established at Highland, where Dr. Kaeser received his elementary educational training. For two years he attended the public schools at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1894 was matriculated as a student in the University of Illinois, at Urbana, in which excellent

institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, duly receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately thereafter he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, Illinois, where he pursued a full course and in which he was graduated in 1901, with his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Kaeser located at Bloomington, Illinois, where he initiated the active practice of his profession and where he continued to maintain his professional headquarters until 1904, in which year he came to Highland. He has a fine and lucrative patronage in this place and is regarded as a physician of unusual skill and ability. In conjunction with his life work he is a valued member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In 1909, in order to further fortify himself for efficient medical practice, Dr. Kaeser pursued a course of post-graduate work in the widely renowned schools and hospitals of Berlin, Germany.

In politics Dr. Kaeser is an unswerving advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party and his religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the German Evangelical church. In fraternal channels he is connected with the time-honored Masonic order, in which he is a member of Highland Lodge, No. 583, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Highland Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons. In the Knights of Pythias he is affiliated with Helvetia Lodge, No. 699, and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. While in college he affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Kappa Kappa Alpha fraternities, retaining his interest as an alumnus in those organizations at the present time, in 1911.

In the year 1907 was recorded the marriage of Dr. Kaeser to Miss Jane Latzer, who was born at Highland, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Louis Latzer, of Highland. Mrs. Kaeser was graduated in the University of Illinois, where she was an instructor in bacteriology for a time prior to her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Kaeser have no children. They are prominent factors in connection with the best social affairs of Highland, where their beautiful home is renowned as a center of refinement and gracious hospitality.

EDGAR EUGENE DE FOREST. The progressive agriculturist of modern days is no longer satisfied, as were his ancestors, with the successful cultivation of the soil, but understands



*A. F. Kaiser, M.D.*



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and takes equal interest in the developing of fine stock and in carrying on other industries dependent, more or less, on the condition of his land. Among the men of the above type who belong to Madison county, Illinois, although well and favorably known through his various activities in other sections, is Edgar Eugene De Forest, whose finely improved estate of one hundred and twenty acres lies southeast of Highland, Illinois. He was born at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, in 1846, and is a son of George and Louisa (Sperring) De Forest.

The father of Mr. De Forest was born in New York, but the mother was of English birth and was three years old when her parents brought her to America and settled in New York. They were of the Wesleyan faith and had been privileged to see the great reformer, John Wesley, as a guest in the home of the Sperring family, where he spent large portions of his time for years, as he maintained his library and probably composed many of his religious theses in their home. In 1856 George De Forest moved to Illinois and from there to Gentry county, Missouri, where his death occurred. His family consisted of one son and two daughters: Edgar Eugene, Florence and Stella. Florence married Captain Bond, who was commissioned an officer in the United States Navy by President Lincoln, while Stella became Mrs. Conway.

Edgar Eugene De Forest attended school at Binghampton, New York. When sixteen years of age he came to Illinois with an uncle, John Quinby, who had been making a visit in New York and who had been a soldier in the Mexican war. After reaching Illinois, Edgar Eugene found no difficulty in securing employment as a farm hand, being strong, willing and efficient in whatever he undertook, and easily recalls his triumphs as a boy in the great western harvest fields, such as he had never seen in his native state. In the following year, 1863, when but seventeen years old, he decided to enter the government service, there being an urgent demand just at that time for capable railroad men and teamsters, and he was sworn in at St. Louis, Missouri, under Government Agent Diamond. For fifteen months afterward he served as fireman on the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad and also as teamster, and during this time was a witness of many thrilling scenes. He was with General Steele's command, near Red River, at the time of General Banks' defeat, when the Federal army lost two hundred pro-

vision wagons, which entailed much privation, the soldiers suffering without accustomed rations for five days. He remained in the service, enduring the necessary hardships of a soldier's life, until his system was so weakened from malaria that he was no longer useful when he secured his honorable discharge, returned to Illinois, and in the course of time regained his accustomed good health.

After marriage Mr. De Forest leased forty acres of timbered land situated southeast of Highland, Illinois, on which the only improvement was a two-room log house. Later he purchased this tract and still later bought eighty adjoining acres and now has one hundred and twenty acres of some of the finest land in Madison county, every acre of which returns income. His farming operations are carried on according to modern, scientific methods and these undertakings are entirely satisfactory. He has given much attention to specializing in Holstein cattle and owns one of the finest herds in the county, in which he is one of the largest shippers of milk. He has productive orchards and each year his trees yield generously. In still another line Mr. De Forest has been more than usually successful and that is in bee culture and he estimates that his hives yield more than five hundred pounds of honey a season. To all these things he gives the personal attention that marks the intelligent, wide awake and consequently successful agriculturist.

In 1877, Mr. De Forest was married to Miss Martha Hicklin, born at Evanston, Illinois, a daughter of George Hicklin, and they have the following children: Edgar, Estella, Orville, Arthur, Robert, Florence, Ethel, Mary and Alice. All have been afforded excellent educational advantages and have been prepared to creditably take any social position. Estella, Florence and Ethel attended the High School at Highland, where the two latter were graduated. Florence is a teacher in the I. X. L. school, Madison county, and Ethel, after attendance at Oberlin College, accepted a position as teacher in a school at Buffalo, New York. Estella married a Mr. Rutherford and they reside in Illinois.

Perhaps there is no more attractive residence in all Madison county than the one Mr. De Forest built some years ago. He selected a beautiful location on his farm and after excellent designs built a handsome one and one half story house, and added commodious barn and all necessary farm buildings, setting out

shade trees on the surrounding lawn and making a background of orchards. Good taste and thrift are evident in every direction. Mr. De Forest is not active as a politician but continues to give political support to the Democratic party, in which faith he was reared. He is a generous-hearted, broad-minded man, one who through his own experiences has learned many vital lessons and is disposed to look leniently on those whose will and self-control have not been strong like his own. He is widely known and has friends all over the state in which he lives.

**SAMUEL TESSLER.** Glen Carbon has among its citizens many successful business men, but there are none who have made such rapid strides as Samuel Tessler. During the last ten years he has risen from one who owned nothing to be a man of considerable means. This condition has been brought about entirely through his own efforts and without any one's assistance. In the old country a man cannot begin poorly and work his way up to the top, but here in the United States people consider the man alone and they feel that a man who can do well out of nothing must have a great deal more in him than the man who can succeed after he has had a good start from other people.

Samuel Tessler was born in Russia, May 2, 1879. He came to the United States December 14, 1900, landing at New Orleans. Thence he came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, Missouri. He was almost penniless when he reached that city, but he managed to procure a few articles, which he peddled from house to house. He sold these and bought a larger stock, repeating the process until he had enough money to open a little business of his own. In 1905 he left St. Louis and came to Glen Carbon, where he conducts a general store. He now owns his building and stock of goods and is worth about six thousand, five hundred dollars, having accomplished all of this in ten years.

In May, 1904, while he was living in St. Louis, Mr. Tessler married Sarah Katler, who was born in the old country in 1880 and had come to the United States to make a living of a better nature than she could get in her own country. Mr. and Mrs. Tessler have one daughter, born December 24, 1905. Her name is Esther.

Mr. Tessler is a member of the Jewish church at St. Louis, Missouri. In politics he is a Republican and is greatly interested in the welfare of his adopted country and of Mad-

ison county in particular. The next ten years may bring Mr. Tessler much more prosperity, as he has not yet reached the limits of his possibilities. He has built up a fine trade in Glen Carbon and has gained the good will of all who know him.

**FRED SIEGRIST.** The career of Fred Siegrist is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by young manhood that is consecrated to ambition and high purposes. He is a prominent banker and business man at Highland, in Madison county, Illinois, and inasmuch as his splendid success in life is the direct result of his own well applied endeavors it is the more gratifying to contemplate. He is a self made man in the most significant sense of the word and is recognized throughout this community for his high order of ability and his conscientious dealings with his fellow citizens. He met with many obstacles while plodding toward the goal of success but instead of discouraging him they spurred him onward, giving him a momentum and force which have resulted since the period of his first struggles in steady progress and success and have brought him the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He is ex-mayor of Highland, president of the State and Trust Bank, and president of the Kuhnens-Siegrist Hardware Company.

A native of Switzerland, Fred Siegrist was born on the 7th of July, 1858, and he is a son of Melchior and Elizabeth Siegrist, both of whom were likewise born in Switzerland. The father was engaged in the business of agriculture in his native land and he met the summons to the life eternal in 1865, when Fred Siegrist was a child of seven years of age. After obtaining a fair education in his native place, Fred Siegrist, in company with his mother, came to the United States in 1873. They resided in New York City for the ensuing three years and in 1877 came to Madison county, Illinois, locating at Highland, where he secured work as fireman in Herman's new mill. Subsequently, on the 22d of September, 1879, he began to work as a clerk in the hardware store of Charles F. Kuhnens, at Highland, continuing to devote his attention to that line of enterprise until 1888, when, in partnership with F. C. Kuhnens, he purchased the Charles F. Kuhnens's hardware store. In 1892 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois as the Kuhnens and Siegrist Hardware Company, with a capital stock of \$1,500. The following officers are serving at the present time: Fred

Siegrist, president; F. M. Mueller, vice-president; and L. O. Kuhnlen, secretary and treasurer. A splendid business is controlled by the Kuhnlen-Siegrist Hardware Company and the same is recognized as one of the finest concerns of its kind in this section of the state. In 1903 Mr. Siegrist became a stockholder in the State and Trust Bank, of which substantial institution he was elected president on the 1st of January, 1909. This financial concern is in a most flourishing condition.

On the 25th of October, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Siegrist to Miss Mary Moser, who was born and reared in Highland and who is a daughter of John Moser, long a representative citizen of this place. Six children—all boys, have been born to this union. The following brief data concerning them is here incorporated,—Alfred and William are now employed in the hardware store of their father; Irvin is a salesman for the St. Louis Hardware Company; Carl is a tinner at his father's tin shop; and Waldo and Louis are attending school at Highland.

In politics Mr. Siegrist is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and, while he has never manifested a great deal of desire for political preferment, he consented in 1906 to become a candidate for the office of mayor of Highland. He served with the utmost efficiency as mayor for one term and his administration of the municipal affairs of the city was characterized by a straightforward policy for progress and improvement. In his religious faith he is a member of the German Evangelical church. In a social way he is a member of the Singers Society, of which he has been president since 1887. The distinctive prestige gained by Mr. Siegrist as citizen and business man of note at Highland is a fine illustration of what can be accomplished by persistency and a determination to forge ahead. All Mr. Siegrist's dealings have been characterized by fair and honorable methods and he is everywhere accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

DR. LOUIS H. KRAFT is one of the leading dentists in Collinsville, Illinois. He was born on the 2nd of November, 1879, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was the son of L. P. and Matilda Kraft, both residents of St. Louis, of German parentage. They had five children, of whom Louis is the third.

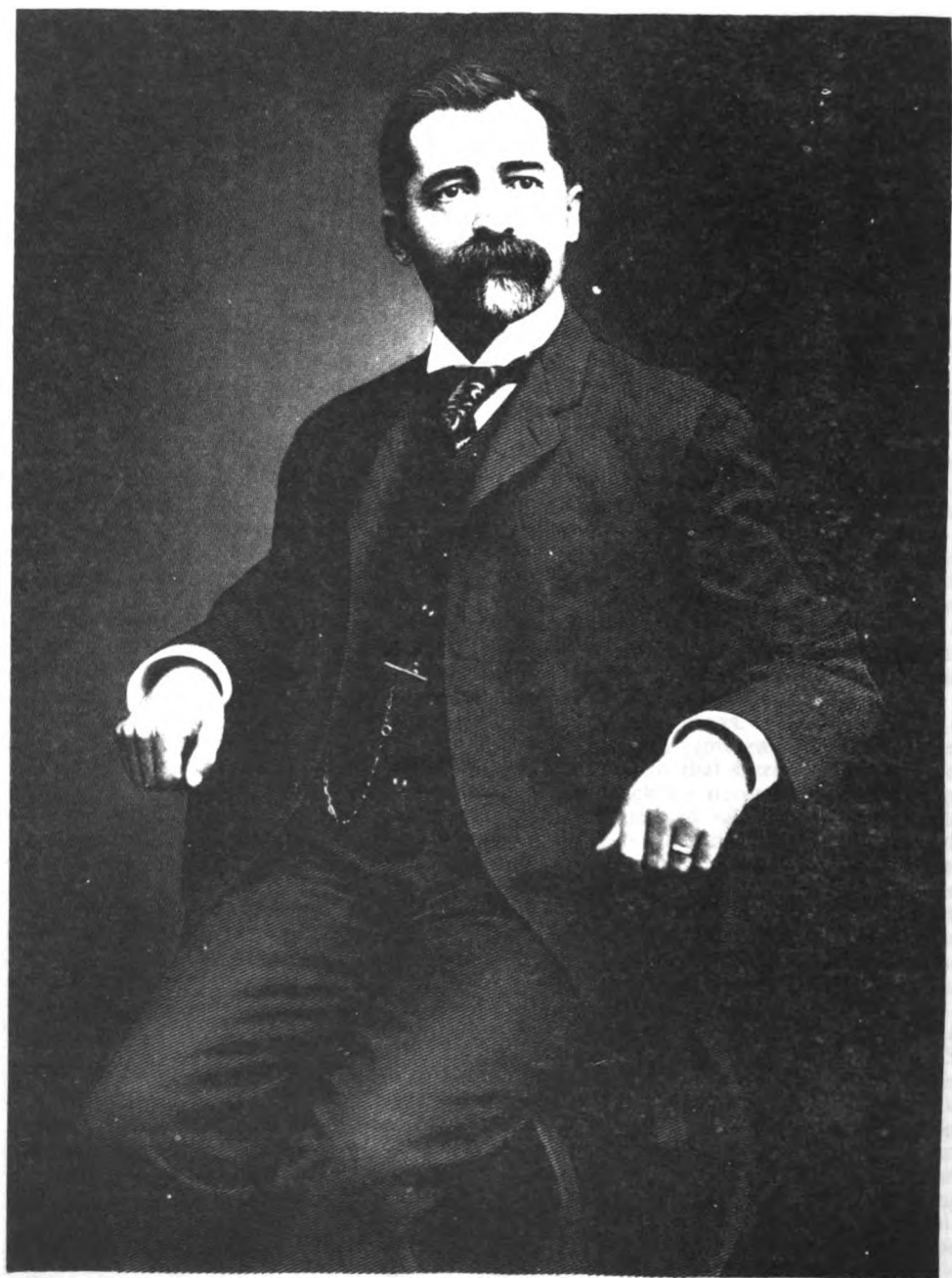
When he was a small child he came to Col-

linsville with his parents. He attended the public school of Collinsville and graduated from the high school. He then entered the dental department of the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, and after a full course he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1900. He located in Collinsville, and has been in practice here ever since.

In 1904 he married Miss Gretta Powell, in Collinsville. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft have two sons, Louis, aged six, and Robert, aged two years. Mrs. Kraft is a member of the Episcopal church of Collinsville. The Doctor is a member of the Collinsville Blue Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Unity Chapter, No. 182; and of Tancred Commandery, No. 50. Politically Dr. Kraft affiliates with the Republican party.

PETER STREIF. Of thrifty, sturdy and enterprising Swiss ancestry, whose good qualities have been perpetuated in him, Peter Streif is one of the progressive and representative farmer-citizens of Madison county, where his farm of one hundred and nineteen acres in Helvetia township is one of the best developed tracts in this section. Long years of residence here have made him well known in this community, and he is recognized as an agriculturist of ability and a citizen who has discharged the duties of a number of township positions in an entirely satisfactory and able manner. Mr. Streif was born on the old homestead in Helvetia township, situated three miles south of Highland, in Madison county, in 1859, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Heisley) Streif.

The parents of Mr. Streif were natives of the Canton of Glarus, Switzerland, and left that country for the United States with their one child, an infant. On the journey the little one succumbed to the hardships of ocean travel and was buried at sea, and the heart-broken parents eventually landed at New Orleans. Coming up the Mississippi river, they settled in Missouri, where Michael Streif started to make a home for himself and wife in the land of golden opportunities, and started to clear a tract of land, his only assistance being the labor of one horse. Subsequently, after enduring the trials incidental to the pioneer in a new country to whom soil and climate are alike strange, he managed to accumulate enough to remove his family and belongings to Madison county, Illinois, and there secured a tract of eighty acres of land, which furnished the nucleus for the present



*John A. Wheeler*

1852 he came back to St. Louis and traded cattle for a time. He decided that he would buy a stock-farm, and accordingly walked to Worden from St. Louis to carry out his intention. He bought the farm and spent the rest of his life on it; having walked a good distance, he stayed a good while. He married Johanna Hoffmann, and they had a family of eight children, of whom three are now living. These are William, Mrs. Martin Esenbroth, (nee Emma Peters) and Herman C. The father died in 1890, nine years before the mother.

Herman was born on June 15, 1866, on the home place in Omphgent township. He grew up here, attending the public schools until he was seventeen. He has devoted all his life to farming, assisting his father first, and after his death taking charge of the place and caring for his mother. His marriage took place two years after his father's death, November 24, 1892, when he was united to Miss Lena Kohlenberg, daughter of William Kohlenberg, residing near Prairie-town, Illinois. A family of four children have been born of this union, Herbert, Bertha, Elsie and Clara.

Mr. Peters and his family are members of the German Lutheran church of Worden and are liberal supporters of all its enterprises. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Peters include the Modern Woodmen and the Odd Fellows lodges of Worden. Politically he is a Republican and has been school director ever since he was twenty-one, except for three years. He has also been school clerk and tax collector. Mr. Peters is one of the best known citizens of the county, as well as one of its most progressive farmers. He owns two hundred and fifty-two acres of land in the township and he keeps up to the times in agricultural methods. He is admirably adapted to carry on the name and work of his honored father.

JOHN WILDI. The substantial prosperity and commercial activity which is enjoyed in noteworthy measure by the city of Highland is traceable to distinct individuals, whose presence and efforts in the community have redounded to its credit in every way. One man in particular, through his activity in promoting those industries and measures which are the life of a city, won for himself the highest of standing among his fellow men, and when he was called away from the scene of his earthly labors left an honorable name which will long live in the memories of Highland people. That man was John Wildi, founder

of the original plant at Highland of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, and founder also of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company of Marysville, Ohio, the largest and finest equipped plant of its kind in the world.

John Wildi was one of the members of the famous stock which made the achievements of the Swiss republic a theme of song and story. He was born in canton Aargau, Switzerland, on February 17, 1853, and was a son of John and Eliza (Briner) Wildi, whose other children were Rudolph, Jacob, Emil, Frederick, Joseph, Alfred, Eliza, Anna, Mary and Bertha. His father, coming to America in 1870, located at Highland, and the rest of the family followed in the next year. They selected Highland for their home because it had found favor with many of their countrymen from the land of William Tell, so many in fact that in recognition of their preponderance the township in which the city is located has been named Helvetia. In this locality may be found unimpaired and unchanged many of the characteristics of the Swiss nationality, and in the entire region there may be found no more sincerely honored name than that of the late John Wildi.

Mr. Wildi was but nineteen years of age when he came to the United States. He had been carefully educated in the schools of his native country, being the master of three languages, and he soon established himself in the mercantile business at Highland. He was for a time in the establishment of C. Kinne & Company. Later he was with John J. Spindler and in 1875 he became associated with Joseph C. Ammann, the firm name being Ammann & Wildi.

It was not in the mercantile business, however, that Mr. Wildi found play for the executive ability that even at an early age he showed to a marked degree. He had latent in his nature a strong vein of creative genius and it was as a manufacturer that he found an avenue for the employment of his virile energy. That this was the case is a boon to the people of the present day and will so continue throughout countless generations to come, for John Wildi gave to the world many of the important discoveries in the present process of evaporating milk, and perfected the system that is now used whereby the native of the most torrid region along the equator or the trapper of the farthest north may enjoy the same blessing, that great necessity of the human race—pure, wholesome milk.

It is said of the man who invented a pro-

cess whereby vegetables might be conveyed on long ocean voyages, thereby doing away with the dreaded scurvy of the sailors, that he was knighted for this discovery by one of the European sovereigns, who pronounced him a benefactor of his age. This is doubtless true, but among the names of the world's benefactors that of John Wildi is deserving of a place with the highest, for there are few if any processes which have contributed more materially to the advancement of civilization than evaporated or condensed milk. The traveler in many lands, the soldier in the trenches, the babes in millions of homes in city or country have cause to bless the process which makes possible the conveying to any clime or any distance pure, sterilized milk.

John Wildi was the discoverer of the process of condensing unsweetened milk, and was the first man in the United States to put it to practical use. This was not the creature of a sudden impulse, thought out in a moment. Once Mr. Wildi had conceived the idea he recognized the need of perfecting it. It was possible to make a good and desirable product, but what he wanted was to be sure that he had absolutely the best process. Years of patient research were devoted to the consideration of the subject. Step by step the problem was worked out, and at length the system of evaporation in vacuo now so generally employed was evolved, and the manufacture of the article began in earnest. In was in 1885 that the first plant of this kind in the United States was established at Highland. Mr. Wildi was secretary and treasurer of the company.

His discovery was hailed with gratification by people all over the country, who expressed their approval by congratulatory letters, and he eventually gave up all his other interests to give his whole time and attention to the manufacture of this article. He continued in an executive capacity with the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company for twenty-three years, until 1908, when he retired from office with the concern, but retained his stock. The original plant had by then been increased many fold and had numerous branches in Illinois and other states. Along the same line of endeavor Mr. Wildi established the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company at Marysville, Ohio, which, as previously mentioned, is regarded as a model in this line of endeavor.

In 1879 Mr. Wildi was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Spindler, who survives him.

She was born in 1857, in Highland, a daughter of John J. and Maria (Wernli) Spindler, and a sister of John J., Marie, Emma and Bertha Spindler. One daughter was born to this union in 1881, Hedwig Louise, who was given an excellent education in the schools of Highland and the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville. She married John Flournoy Montgomery, of Sedalia, Missouri, son of James and Flora Montgomery, and two daughters have been born to them: Marie Louise, in 1905; and Jean Wildi, in 1910.

Mr. Wildi was public spirited in matters concerning his city and county. He took a deep interest in the general trend of events, and was ever abreast of the times. He was an earnest advocate of advanced education and the various forms of culture, and gave to his daughter all the advantages that modern civilization present. He was congenial by nature, and broad and generous in his viewpoint. His judgment was relied upon at all times, and he represented and was so regarded as being a type of the progressive, conservative and substantial citizen. He belonged to the German Evangelical church of Highland, and manifested an interest in religious and charitable work. Politically he gave his support to the principles of the Republican party, and his fraternal relations were with the lodge and Chapter Masons of Highland. He died May 19, 1910, and was laid to rest in Highland cemetery. In his demise the city lost one of its most able business men and his family a loving husband and father. In mourning his loss a wide circle of warm personal friends united.

Mrs. Wildi, who survives her distinguished husband, is one of the ablest women capitalists and business women of Madison county. She is one of the principal stockholders in the milk condensing plants heretofore mentioned, and in addition has extensive financial interests. She has for a number of years been extensively engaged in the mortgage and loan business, handling large accounts and carrying on transactions in several states. Mrs. Wildi is an excellent judge of property, and not only does she manage her own large estate with careful judgment, but her opinions on financial and business matters are frequently sought by others.

She owns considerable property in Highland, and the land on which her residence now stands was formerly occupied by a hotel building at which Abraham Lincoln and Stephen

A. Douglas were entertained while traveling overland making one of their joint debate trips.

Mrs. Wildi is a woman of remarkable talents, which she has displayed on different occasions, but she has not let herself become so absorbed in her extensive business affairs as to not find time for religious and social work. Like her late husband she has the happy faculty of making and retaining friends, and she is very popular in Highland's social life.

JOHN J. SPINDLER. The city of Highland, Illinois, has for many years been known at a distance for the excellence of its schools. This reputation was far out of proportion to the numerical strength of the community, for cities of ten times the population failed to show such advanced standards of work in the educational lines. Established years ago on this high plane the various schools have ever been maintained there and are today regarded as models. To them in great measure is due the very evident culture of the people as a whole, and their advanced tastes in the way of music, art and literature.

Just as there are pioneers in settling a country or in developing manufacturing processes, so there are men who set an ideal in education for their community, and confer a lasting benefit on posterity by adhering and insisting upon this proposition until it becomes an established fact. Such a man was the late John J. Spindler, who died in Highland on September 13, 1899, just short of three-quarters of a century old.

Although he had business activities which took much time and concentration, and though he was called upon to contribute of his energies to the public welfare in various ways, his greatest interest was taken in the public schools, and their caliber is a permanent monument to him.

The public school system, as it is known, had his earnest approval, and he constantly sought methods by which the individual departments might be broadened and bettered. He served for many years as a member of the board of education, and became so well-known as a student of the theory and practice of administration, as applied to schools, that his advice was sought by other communities.

Mr. Spindler, like many of the people of Highland, was of sturdy Swiss descent. He was born December 8, 1825, at Maisbach, in Canton Basle, Switzerland, and received his education in that country. In 1844, at the

age of eighteen, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and remained with the family in the neighborhood of Hermann, Missouri for several years. His parents were John and Mary Spindler, members of a prominent relationship in the old country.

Later Mr. Spindler came to St. Louis and from there in 1849 to Highland, which for half a century afterward was his home. During his younger years he was at the fore front of business affairs of the community. Shortly after he arrived in the city he became part owner of a distillery, which he operated for a time. It has long since passed into disuse. In 1865 he went into the milling business, engaging with the firm of Hermann & Coy, and for a long time served as manager of their extensive properties. Retiring from this he became attracted by mercantile lines, and opened a large general store, which he conducted until compelled by ill health to retire in 1887. His store became famous in the county and in adjoining districts for the general excellence of its goods and the honest dealing upon which its proprietor insisted.

While he retired from active business management, Mr. Spindler did not withdraw wholly from the business nor public affairs of Highland. Beginning life modestly, he by incessant toil and good management, coupled with thorough business sagacity, amassed a comfortable fortune, being regarded as one of the most successful men of affairs in the city.

Although much engrossed by his extensive interests he did not lead a narrow life, but, as has been mentioned, gave freely of his time to the public welfare. He served numerous terms as member of the town board before the formal incorporation of the city, and for seven consecutive years was elected treasurer. His attention to the schools has been noted. He took an active interest in public questions, whether of local or general scope, and could discuss the issues of the day with a depth of penetration that showed deep and earnest study of civics. His opinion was regarded and respected, and while he was never personally ambitious for place or preferment he did not hesitate in what he considered his duty when appealed to by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Spindler was married in Highland in 1850, to Miss Mary Wernli, of Highland. Seven children were born to them, of whom three are deceased. There survive one son and three daughters—John J. Spindler, Jr.; Emma, wife of Julius Wirth; Louise, wife



of John Wildi, Jr.; and Miss Bertha Spindler. As a husband and father John J. Spindler was true, affectionate and considerate. His home was to him one of the things greatly to be desired at all times, and he was never happier than when he could drop business cares and be by his own fireside, surrounded by those whom he loved. As husband and father, business man, publicist, he possessed the regard and esteem of all who knew him, and there were few in the southeastern part of Madison county who did not.

JOHN LEU, the cashier of the East End Bank of Highland, has been one of the most substantial business men and honored citizens of this portion of Madison county for half a century. Looking back over this period the distinctive features of his career have been as a soldier for the Union, a successful farmer, and then a business man and banker of Highland. He has been a good soldier through all of life's battles, and has well earned the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Though he has been a resident of Madison county most of his life, he was born in Germany, in June, 1842. His parents, George and Frena (Meister) Leu, brought him to the United States in 1844, and they spent the remainder of their lives as worthy farming people in the vicinity of Highland. On the home farm John Leu, who is the only one of the four children still living, was reared and gained his education in the district school. He was about twenty years old when the fighting strength of the north was being collected for the defense of the Union, and he enlisted as a soldier. During his youth he had trained himself in music, and this accomplishment caused him to be assigned to the regimental band. He was in the First Brigade of the First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to the Nineteenth Army Corps. His service continued for three years and eight months, and was terminated by his honorable discharge August 25, 1865.

He returned home to engage in farming, an occupation which he continued until 1881, since which time he has been a resident of Highland. During the first nine years he was clerk in a hardware business, and then bought the East End Hardware Store. He was one of the successful merchants of Highland up to 1908, when he sold the business. With the organization of the East End Bank of Highland in that year he was made cashier, and has

been in the active management of that office to the present time. The other officials of this substantial institution are as follows: Ed Feutz, president; Louis Miller, first vice president; Frank Zold, second vice president; Charles A. Roger, assistant cashier; and besides these August Overbeck, Albert Liner and Louis Manhard are directors. It is a state bank and has a large patronage in this community.

Mr. Leu has been active both in business and in citizenship, and is one of the public-spirited men of Highland. The citizens appreciating his worthy qualities have elected him to the offices of mayor, alderman and tax collector, and he was a capable public servant in each capacity. In politics he is Republican.

By his marriage to Miss Louise Weidner, who was born in Clinton county, Illinois, in 1845, he has four children: John A., who is the present postmaster of Highland; Robert C., a veterinary surgeon; Louise, the wife of Arnold Judd; and Ida, wife of Charles P. Fry.

JOSEPH FARRIMOND. Of English stock were those first Americans whose stubborn English courage and love of liberty caused them to separate from the mother country and found a commonwealth of their own, and no country has sent more hardy immigrants to add to the citizenship of the new country than that same England. Joseph Farrimond, merchant and business man of Williamson, is only one of her many contributions to "the states" of fine undaunted manhood. He was born in the village of Adling, Lancashire, England, on September 25, 1852, the son of Joseph and Jane (Cadwellinder) Farrimond, and the grandson of Henry Farrimond. Both of his parents passed away in England, never having visited the land of their son's adoption.

Joseph Farrimond left England on the 14th of December, 1880, when he was in his twenty-eighth year of age, in the company of three companions, one of them his nephew, and they landed in New York City on Christmas day, 1880, ready for a new year in western land of promise. The little company came to Streator, Illinois, and there secured employment in the mines.

Mr. Farrimond remained in Streator for ten years, leaving June 3, 1890, for Arkansas, where he spent eleven months in coal mining before Coalgate, Indian Territory. After six and a half years in that place he returned to Arkansas, and remained in the vicinity of Do-

nanza for another year. From thence he came back to Streator, and finally, four years later, to Williamson. Here he has established himself in a merchandise business, and has gained the reputation of being a prosperous and reliable business man whose word is as good as his bond. He owns the building in which his business is located, and also a fine piece of residence property.

Mr. Farrimond was married on March 12, 1873, in England, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Jane Moore, the daughter of James Moore, and twelve children have blessed their union. Of the seven born in the Mother country and the five born on this side of the water, six now survive, concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted: Joseph has been trustee of the village of Williamson for two terms, and is now president; Mary Ellen is the wife of Christopher Baker, of Staunton, Illinois; Elizabeth is the wife of David Beard, also of Staunton, Illinois; Daniel married Elsie McAllister of Streator and has two children; William and Jennie are at home. Both he and his family are Episcopalians, having been raised in the established faith of England. Politically the Republican party claims the vote of Mr. Farrimond, and he has served that party as precinct committeeman for the past four years.

WILLIAM C. BECKER. While Madison county, Illinois, has many acres of fine land that are capable of rich development, their value as to productiveness is entirely in the hands of their workers. To be a good farmer a man must possess a large amount of knowledge and this must come through experience rather than through books, and it may always be noted that the most prosperous agriculturist in any section is the man who has been trained to this business. William C. Becker, whose productive, well improved farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres, lying in Helvetia township, is an example of this assertion. He was born on a farm near St. Jacob, in Madison county, Illinois, in 1871, was reared to farm pursuits and has devoted his life to these. His parents are Louis and Katarina (Schmidt) Becker, and his sisters and brothers are Minnie, Emily, Louis, Hubert and Mary.

William C. Becker attended the Buckeye school in Madison county in boyhood and began early to assist his father on the farm and remained at home until his own marriage, when he rented land in Helvetia township. He was fortunate in his selection of a wife, and together they bent every energy to suc-

ceed, she supplementing thrift and frugality to his persistent energy. To his first purchase of land he gradually added until he now owns two hundred and fifty-five acres, as noted above, and has commodious and substantial farm buildings, modern agricultural machinery and stock and cattle. He makes something of a specialty of Holstein cattle, deeming them very valuable as milk producers, and he takes just pride in his handsome herd. He ships milk to the Helvetia Condensing plant at Highland, Illinois.

Mr. Becker married Miss Louisa Frey, who is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Frutiger) Frey. She was born in 1873, in St. Jacob township, Madison county, Illinois, and obtained her education in the St. Jacob schools and the Buckeye school. She has two sisters, Anna and Lena, and one brother, Samuel Frey. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Becker, one of whom died in infancy, Freeman and Alice, surviving. They were educated in both German and English, having advantages in the old family language in the German Evangelical church school at Highland, and learning English at the Buckeye school in Helvetia township. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are members of the German Evangelical church at Highland, Illinois, and are hearty supporters of their pastor, Rev. Carl Meier, in his works of benevolence.

Mr. Becker has never been active in politics and has accepted no public office except that of school director, which he acceptably filled for six years, holding the confidence of his fellow citizens because of the careful attention he bestowed in this direction and largely to his care may be attributed the fact that during that time the township never had any but capable teachers. He is a home man in his tastes and has identified himself with but one fraternal organization, that being the Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have many friends in Helvetia township and their hospitality to them on many pleasant occasions has been greatly enjoyed.

WINFIELD SCOTT POWELL. Every branch of industrial activity is represented in Granite City, for this locality is not only a flourishing community, but furnishes a large contiguous territory that looks to it as a base of supply. For this reason many progressive men who seek the best locality for the prosecution of their lines of endeavor have settled here, confident in the future of the place and in their ability to make their mark upon its advancement. The men who succeed here, as elsewhere, in forging ahead to the front ranks

have to possess more than average ability, a sound judgment and unswerving integrity of purpose. One of the men who has raised himself to a much envied position in his line of work, and at the same time secured and maintained a reputation for good citizenship among his neighbors and business associates, is Winfield Scott Powell, the proprietor of the leading tin works at Granite City. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1872, and is a son of Wesley and Sarah E. (Powell) Talbert.

The education of Mr. Powell was secured in the schools of Tipton county, Indiana, where he resided with his uncle, W. F. Powell, whom he so much admired as to adopt his name as his own. At the age of fourteen years he began to provide for himself, and being energetic and industrious found no trouble in securing employment among the farmers of his community, with whom he worked until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he took up railroading, and for three years was in the service of the Pennsylvania Lines, running between Logansport and Richmond, Indiana, and at the end of that period, wishing to better his condition, he decided to learn a trade and subsequently entered the employ of the American Tin Plate Company. In three years he had mastered his trade, and his work was so satisfactory that he was promoted to a good position in the tin mill, where he remained eight years, but eventually went to Newcastle, Indiana, where for some time he was employed in the shovel works.

On April 22, 1890, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca A. Snodgrass, an estimable young lady who was born at Curtisville, Indiana, in 1870, daughter of Titus and Elizabeth (Marshall) Snodgrass, farming people. There were eight children in the Snodgrass family, namely: Laura, Amanda, Sarah, Cora, James, Myrtle, Myrl and Rebecca. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Powell they settled down to wedded life at Curtisville, where Mr. Power was employed on the railroad. Three children were born to this union, namely: Lawrence Wayne, Cleo Leona and a little son who passed away in infancy. Lawrence Wayne (Scotty) Powell was educated in the public schools of Elwood, Indiana, where he was graduated with honors, and he was also a student for one year in the Washington school, Granite City. When still a small lad he became interested in roller skating, and he gradually developed into one of

the speediest racers the game has known. After forty-three races, out of which he only lost three, and making a record of ninety-six miles and seventeen laps in six hours, when he was only fourteen years of age, he accepted the challenge of Will C. Smith, of Denver, Colorado, commonly known as Cowboy Smith, the American champion heel and toe walker. The conditions of the race called for the skater to cover a mile while the walker negotiated half of that distance, and the great crowd at Granite City which turned out saw one of the most exciting races ever witnessed, and were gratified to see their home boy, Scotty Powell, be returned the winner, he being the only man to defeat the champion in this kind of a contest. After leaving school he took up the trade with his father, and is now associated with him, the business having been located here for seven years. Miss Cleo Leona Powell received her education in Granite City, being first a student in the Washington school and later attending the McKinley high school. She has been under the instruction of the well known musician, Mrs. Jennie Jones, and her singing and playing show much promise of future attainments.

Mr. Powell is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers, with which he has been connected since 1896, and also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Royal Order of Moose. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for McKinley, of whom he was an ardent admirer. He was one of three hundred delegates sent from Indiana to visit the president at Canton, Ohio, where he had the honor of shaking the martyred statesman's hand. The best interests of the community have always found in Mr. Powell an untiring worker, and he is ever ready to support movements which promise to be of benefit to Granite City. He and his wife have many warm, personal friends in this section, where they are regarded as upright Christian people, good neighbors and exemplary parents. Their children have received excellent educational advantages, and have grown to healthy man and womanhood, reflecting the greatest of credit on those who reared them.

ANTON SCHMIDT. The growth and development of Madison county during the past thirty or forty years have been remarkable and the visitor to this fertile country, as it is today, can hardly believe that but compara-

tively a short time ago such excellent farming land was a wide expanse of prairie, timber and swamp. Such was the case, however, and one who has seen the changes take place and has done his share in bringing them about is Anton Schmidt, a farmer and stockraiser who is carrying on operations on a well-cultivated tract situated about one and one-half miles southwest of Highland. Mr. Schmidt was born in Switzerland in 1862, and was left an orphan at the age of two years.

Like many of his countrymen, Mr. Schmidt, who in his native land could only work hard all of his life with little prospect of ever becoming independent, decided to try his fortunes in America, and at the age of eighteen took a steamer for New York. He finally arrived in Highland with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, but he had a large stock of energy and ambition, and being a strong and willing worker he had no trouble in securing employment among the farmers. He worked at various places in the county, and for three years was employed by Louis Latzer, and all the while continued to carefully save his earnings. When he was twenty-eight years of age he established a home of his own by his marriage with Miss Margaret Koelz, who was born in St. Jacobs township, in 1870, daughter of John and Fredericka (Weber) Koelz, natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States at an early day, Mr. Koelz following the vocation of farming. He and his wife had Rudolph, Bertha, Mary, Emma, Jacob, John and Margaret, but all are deceased except the last two. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt began life on a rented farm in St. Jacobs township, on which they resided for eight years, and with characteristic zeal and energy worked hard to establish themselves in a home. Their industry and hard labor were rewarded by the accumulation of a fine property of eighty-one acres, and here they have made an excellent home. Their residence is situated on a slight eminence, which gives them an excellent view of the surrounding country, and it is equipped with all modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. Schmidt in addition to his farming operations was engaged in the dairy business for a number of years, and at present is a heavy shipper to the Helvetia Creamery, at Highland. In political matters he is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Schmidt hold membership in the German Evangelical church, of which the Rev. Myer is pastor. Mr.

and Mrs. Schmidt have had the following children: Ella, Louisa, Willie, Jennie, Edgar, Arthur and Leto. Bright, energetic children, they have all been given good educational advantages and have been trained to fill any position in life to which they may be called. Ella married Emil Schmidt, a farmer of Marine township, and has one child, Elva; Louisa married Henry Zimmerman, a resident of Highland, and has a little daughter; and the remainder of the children live at home with their parents.

**PLEASANT WARD.** Noteworthy among the valued and prosperous citizens of Madison county is Pleasant Ward, of Granite City, whose integrity and excellent good sense in all matters of business have caused him to be highly respected throughout his community. A native of Kentucky, his birth occurred in Carroll county in 1853.

Completing his early studies in the public schools, Pleasant Ward, who was very skilful in the use of tools, began learning the trade of a wood turner at Carrollton, Kentucky. In 1869 he migrated from his Kentucky home to Illinois, and after working as a wood turner at Metropolis, Massac county, for a time went to Mound City, Pulaski county, where he was similarly employed a few years. In 1875, with Louis Nenninger, of Mound City, Mr. Ward went to Saint Louis, Missouri, and there in connection with his trade manufactured spokes for buggy and wagon wheels. Locating in Madison county, Illinois, in 1891, Mr. Ward purchased the Wilkinson Hotel, at Madison, and conducted it successfully a number of years. In 1900 he took up his residence in Granite City, where, at the corner of Nineteenth and State streets, he has an attractive home, and in addition has acquired title to other city property of value.

Fraternally Mr. Ward is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he supports the principles of the Republican party at the polls, but he has never been an aspirant for public office.

**PROFESSOR ROBERT L. LOWRY.** Perhaps no one has played a more important part in the history of education in Madison county than Professor Robert L. Lowry, principal of the schools of Upper Alton. His stewardship is a material, spiritual and intellectual blessing to any school and it is generally recognized by the city that it is a rare good fortune to have one of his high ideals in a place of authority.

Professor Lowry was born March 10, 1855, at Alhambra, Madison county, Illinois, the son of William J. and Sarah Lowry, both of whom are now deceased. The parents were natives of North Carolina and came to Madison county among its earliest settlers, contributing in no small measure to its growth and development, and experiencing the peculiar joys and hardships of the early pioneer. They settled first at Shawneetown and later moved to Alhambra, where the father served as the first postmaster of that place and where he passed on to the "Undiscovered Country."

Professor Lowry spent the roseate days of youth in Alhambra and received his preliminary education in its public schools. Having a wholesome desire to drink deeply at the "Pierian Spring," he subsequently took a commercial course and later matriculated in the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. In 1876 he inaugurated his career as a teacher and from that time to the present has been continuously associated with the schools of Madison county, either as teacher or superintendent. In vacation times he has profitably passed the time adding to his educational equipment. In 1879 he completed his normal course, becoming a full-fledged pedagogue. He has held various principalships and always with credit to himself and profit to the people, his fields being Alhambra, New Douglas, Saline, Troy and Upper Alton. In 1902 he was elected to the county superintendency and he continued in that incumbency until 1906. He was principal of the Lowell school at Alton from 1906 until 1911, but in the fall of the latter year he again resumed charge of the Upper Alton schools, his previous marked success causing the people to desire his return. He is a man of high and enlightened ideals and makes every effort to keep in touch with the latest developments and discoveries in the educational field. He holds first grade county and state certificates. He is affiliated with all those organizations calculated to unify and advance the profession, namely: The Madison County, the Illinois State and National Educational Associations. He finds no small pleasure in his lodge relations, which extend to the ancient and august Masonic order, the Woodmen and the Court of Honor.

Professor Lowry was married in 1883, Miss Carrie Good, daughter of Thomas Good, a pioneer resident of Madison county, becoming his wife. Thomas Good was the son of Davidson Good, one of the first county officials. Professor and Mrs. Lowry have an interesting

family of four children and have given to all of them an excellent education. Thomas G., born in 1886, is a graduate of Illinois University and now holds the position of civil engineer with the Peoria & Pekin Railway Company, being stationed at Peoria. Edith, born in 1884, and Nancy, born in 1888, are teachers. Robert L., born in 1890, is a student at the State University and previously spent two years at Shurtleff College. The two daughters are graduates of that excellent educational institution—Shurtleff College.

Professor Lowry has always stood for what is best in education. He is conservative and at the same time progressive. He does not favor "fads and frills," but just the "plain goods." He believes in making haste slowly, but at the same time surely.

LEVI DAVIS, who has been an active member of the Madison county bar for forty-five years, represents a family that has contributed service and character for the advancement and welfare of the county and nation.

His father, Levi Davis, Sr., was one of the ablest lawyers and most distinguished citizens of this county. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, July 20, 1808, and died at Alton. He graduated at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830, and the next year came to Illinois, locating at Vandalia, then the state capital. He soon attained distinction in his profession and in public life. In 1836 he was appointed auditor of public accounts of the state, and was elected to the office in 1837 and 1838. For several years after leaving office he practiced law at Springfield, and in this way became associated with the men who made Illinois and national history. In 1846 he removed to Alton and resided here the remainder of his life. For several years he was attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and also attorney and a director of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. He was a Whig in politics and then a Republican after the organization of that party in 1856. He had a brief military experience as a volunteer in the Black Hawk war of 1832. He married, at Vandalia in 1832, Miss Lucy Ann Stapp. She was born in Kentucky and died in 1860, the mother of eight children.

Three of the sons were officers in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry. James W., the oldest, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G September 8, 1862, was promoted captain January 23, 1863, and resigned July 26, 1863. Levi, Jr., enlisted in the same

company August 7, 1862, was promoted second lieutenant in January, 1863, first lieutenant July 26, 1863, and was mustered out July 29, 1865. Charles Davis was appointed assistant surgeon of this regiment September 23, 1862, was promoted surgeon April 1, 1864, and was mustered out July 29, 1865. This record for one family is probably unique in Illinois' military history. James W. Davis was for many years in business in St. Louis. Charles Davis is the oldest practicing physician in Alton.

Levi Davis, Jr., was born November 2, 1842, during his father's residence in Springfield. Educated in the public schools of Alton, he then entered St. Louis University and studied there two years. He returned to Alton a short time before going to the war in the same regiment with his older brothers. During his three years' service his regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and in many battles and skirmishes through the Mississippi valley.

After his honorable discharge he began reading law at Alton, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. For eight years he was in partnership with his father, then for twelve years the firm was Wise (Charles P.) & Davis, and since then Mr. Davis has practiced alone. He has been connected with many of the notable cases contested in this part of the state, and as a lawyer has maintained the prominent position acquired many years ago by his father. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought distinction in public affairs.

In 1868 Mr. Davis married Miss Mary E. Wise, daughter of Peter and Ann (Sneeringer) Wise. The children born to them are: Levi W., Edgar M., Charles W., Arthur J., Eugene H. and Clotilda M.

HENRY WATSON, who died at Alton, April 2, 1909, had been a resident of the city for fifty years, during which time he had a large share in the business activities. A mason by trade, he had charge of the building of the stone work on the bridges of the Chicago & Alton Railroad between Bloomington and Shirley. He was proprietor of one of the large quarries of Alton, and did a large contracting business for railroads. The railroad shops for the Big Four at Mattoon and the shops at Moberly, Missouri, were constructed by him; he furnished the stone for the Merchants Bridge at St. Louis; had the contract for the stone work on the St. Louis Union Depot; erected the Alton water works plant; and successfully carried out many other contracts in Alton and elsewhere. At one time he

was one of the owners of the Alton water works, and was president of the Alton Lime and Cement Company.

Mr. Watson was born in county Durham, England, March 17, 1836. His parents, John and Jane (Dowson) Watson, were natives of the same locality, his father being a farmer. The father died in March, 1858, and the mother in 1860. They had seven children.

Henry Watson was educated in England, learned his trade there, and came to the United States in April, 1859. Having relatives in Alton, he came directly to this city and began work at his trade on the day following his arrival. He was successful in business and earned distinction for his enterprise and public spirit. In politics he was always a strong Republican, though never active in practical politics. He affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Watson was first married in December, 1858, to Miss Fanny Dowson, a native of England. She died in 1863, the mother of two children, Emily F. and George F. The present Mrs. Watson was Miss Janet Johnston, daughter of James and Mary Johnston, of Ayrshire, Scotland. They reared four daughters, Emily F., Mary T., Elizabeth J. and Grace K.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN. Madison county owes a heavy debt to Switzerland because so many of the sons of that beautiful country have settled in the county and there developed farms. The Swiss is essentially a homemaker, being industrious and thrifty, never contented until he owns his own residence. Many of them came to Madison county during the early days and, securing land, laid broad foundations for the present agricultural supremacy. Probably no citizen of the county has done more toward building up his community than John Zimmerman, a highly respected retired citizen of Highland, who for many years was engaged in farming and stock breeding. He was born in 1849, in Switzerland, a son of John and Susan Zimmerman, and was twenty years of age when he immigrated to this country with a party of friends.

Mr. Zimmerman first located in New York, but shortly thereafter moved to Highland, Illinois, and soon obtained employment among the farmers, who found in him a capable and willing workman. When twenty-seven years of age he married Miss Elizabeth Wendly,

also a native of Switzerland, daughter of Jacob and Anna Wendly, she being six years of age when the family came to the United States. Mr. Wendly enlisted in the Federal army during the Civil war, and during the five years that he served as a wearer of the blue he participated in numerous hard-fought engagements with the Fifth Missouri. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman spent one year in Highland, and then moved to a rented property on which they resided for thirteen years. At the end of that time Mr. Zimmerman by industry and economy had accumulated enough money to invest in a ninety-three-acre farm, situated one-half mile west of Highland, and on that land he resided for twenty years, but eventually sold it and moved to within a quarter of a mile of Highland, where he has three acres of land and a beautiful country residence. In politics he is a Republican, and he and Mrs. Zimmerman are faithful members of the German Evangelical church. They are well and favorably known all over this section, and have many warm, personal friends who hold them in the deepest respect and affection. Possessing those qualities of mind and heart which typify the best of citizenship, they belong to that class of citizens whom Madison county is proud to claim as its own.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have had the following children: Elise, Bertha, Ida, Fritz and Edwin. Elise married John Widicus, a farmer near Troy, Illinois, and has one child, Alberta; Bertha married Frank Dummerth, of St. Louis, and has one son, Adrian; Fritz married Irena Maloney and resides at Chicago, having one child, Dorothea; and Edwin remains at home with his parents.

WILLIAM ELIOT SMITH. No history of Madison county would be complete without reference to the life and service of Alton's captain of industry, William Eliot Smith, who accomplished more for the city's upbuilding and development than any other of the many citizens who have contributed to its prosperity. He it was who raised Alton from the depths of business and financial depression that prevailed here forty years ago and demonstrated to the world its advantages and capabilities as an industrial center. The Illinois Glass Works the largest plant in the world manufacturing hollow glass ware, stands as a monument to his enterprise, foresight and business ability, and also to his attainments as a financier and man of affairs. His record places him in the front rank of

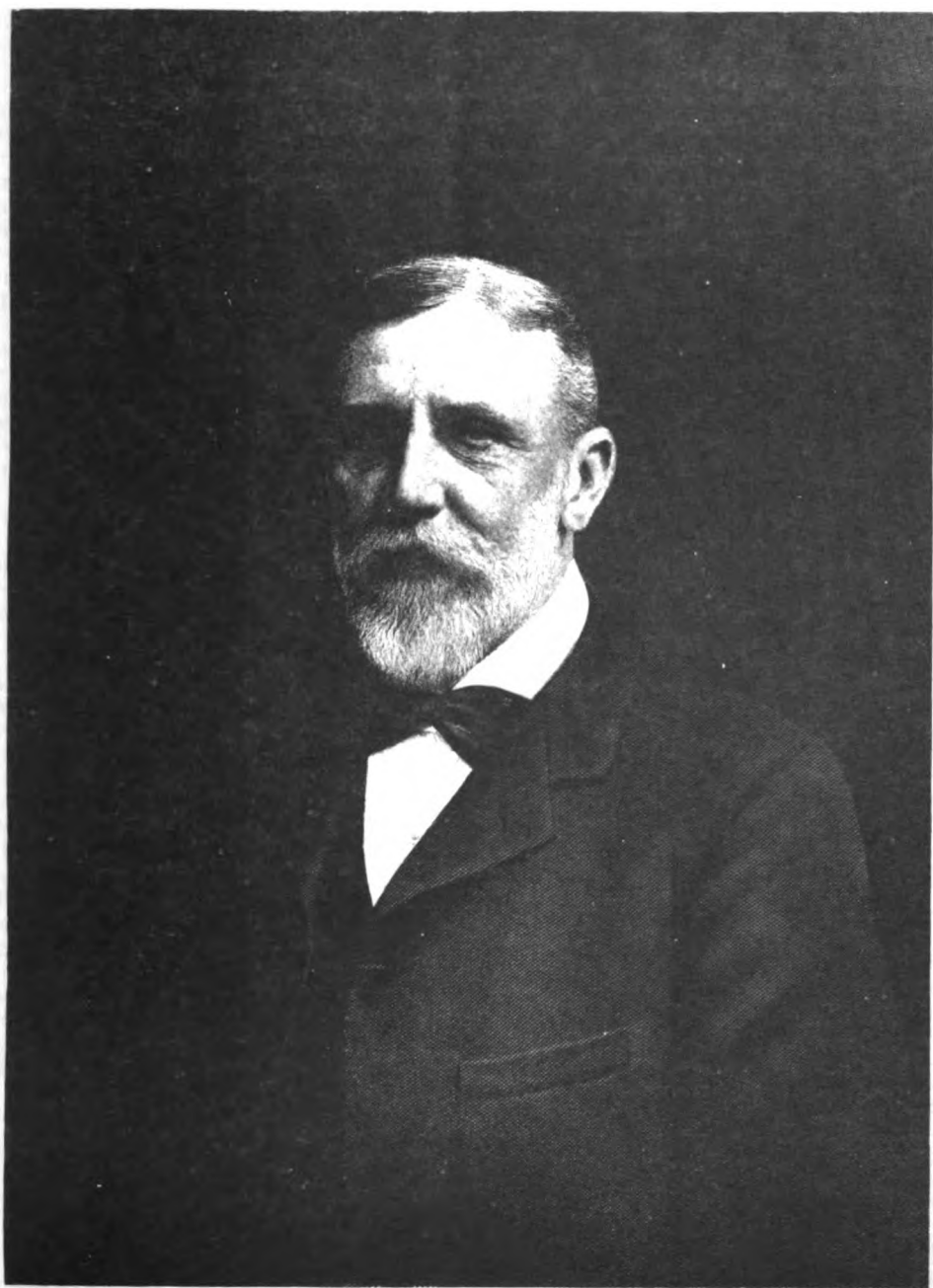
American manufacturers. Such men are rare, and it is but just that all should strive to honor their memories, especially those who are the beneficiaries of their successful endeavor.

William Eliot Smith was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 31, 1844. He was the eldest son of William H. and Ellen Smith, both natives of New Hampshire. He was the only child of four to reach manhood. He was educated at Washington University, graduating from that institution in the class of 1864. Previous to this time the family had moved to Alton, purchasing from Hon. Robert Smith, a large tract of land in the northeastern part of the city, in the development and cultivation of which Mr. Smith spent the next ten years. He did much in this decade to develop scientific horticulture—raising for the market all kinds of grapes and orchard fruits of the choicest and most desirable varieties.

But horticulture did not provide sufficient outlet for his innate energy and enterprise. He made it a success, but was ambitious for a wider field of action. He abandoned fruit growing and turned his attention with phenomenal foresight to an industry that seemed to him to possess great possibilities of expansion. Prior to that time a small glass factory had existed in Alton, on upper Belle street, where glass-blowing had been carried on to a limited extent some years before. But it needed capital and the mind of a master to develop its possibilities. Mr. Smith possessed both.

In September, 1873, he engaged, with the late Edward Levis, in building up this industry. The small building on Belle street was moved on rollers down Second street to a more convenient location, on the railroads, in the eastern part of the city. There other buildings were erected, more workmen were engaged, new facilities and equipment added, and the Illinois Glass Works were started on the career that culminated, before Mr. Smith's death, in a plant covering fifty acres, employing thirty-five hundred hands and turning out a yearly product running into the millions in value.

This success is the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Smith had, at the outset, neither the business nor industrial training nor the technical knowledge, a supposedly necessary factor for success in such enterprises, but his comprehensive mind and native genius supplied the lack of previous



*Wm. Clint Smith*





training. He was first proprietor of the industry and then president of the corporation throughout his life. He visited Europe on various occasions to study the methods of manufacture in the old world, and no invention, or improvement, or appliance, that would facilitate the industry, escaped his critical attention and adoption.

In later years, after the great plant he had created became almost automatic in perfection of operation, with each department under a competent head and acting under the inspiration of his pervasive personality,—when this time arrived he spent years in travel for observation and pleasure. All the countries of the world, with their varied people and customs, became known to him through his journeyings. Accompanied by his family he made a notable trip around the world, a tour occupying two years. A succeeding visit abroad to Europe and the Mediterranean countries adjacent was terminated by the death of Mr. Smith, on May 20, 1909, in Florence, Italy, whence his body was brought home for burial.

Mr. Smith was married, September 24, 1873, to Miss Alice Emily Cole, of Upper Alton, who survives him, together with two daughters Mrs. Ellen Hatch, of Springfield and Miss Eunice Smith of Alton.

Mr. Smith's ecclesiastical connection was with the Unitarians and while especially devoted to those interests he was broad-minded and liberal to other denominations, and to all institutions connected with the moral welfare of the city.

Looking backward through the years, we recall the condition of Alton nearly forty years ago. There was little civic pride and only few believed the city had any future as an industrial or commercial center. But with the advent of William Eliot Smith into the industrial arena, a new era dawned that brightened into a wonderful transformation.

He foresaw the possibilities of success, he fearlessly invested his capital in the expansion and improvement of the city, he planned for the future with the foresight of the seer, and year by year the city progressed. His energy was tireless, his industry phenomenal, and his business acumen a marvel of insight. Under his fostering care his own industry waxed great and powerful and became famous among productive enterprises.

And back of all this wonderful expansion

was the creative genius, the courageous enthusiasm and the executive ability of one man. Every great enterprise is dependent for success on competent leadership, and but few in a generation are endowed with the intellectual greatness and the indomitable purpose essential to great results, and of these few William Eliot Smith stood in the foremost rank.

Not only was he dominant in building up his own great institution, but he was proud of Alton and loved its people, and this sentiment found expression in his efforts to beautify the city. To his generosity is due, for example, the spacious and beautiful public park adjoining his own grounds. Others have spoken of his noble manhood, his domestic virtues and his many lovable qualities but for the present article it remains a duty to emphasize the practical and material, as well as the recreative, aesthetic and educational value of the benefits he conferred on this city.

FREDERICK J. SCHMIDT. Prominent among the agriculturists of Madison county who have helped the county's interests while attending to their own, Frederick J. Schmidt ranks high. The first line of business that was carried on in the history of the world was that of farming, and from then to the present day men have found it profitable to till the soil and raise stock upon it. Madison county is no exception to this, and some of the most prosperous of its citizens are found in the farming communities. Mr. Schmidt, who belongs to this class, was born in Marion township, in 1849, and is a son of Andrew and Gertrude (Cardell) Schmidt, natives of Germany. Mr. Schmidt's parents immigrated to this country at an early day, and here Andrew Schmidt followed farming in Marion township during the remainder of his life. His children, all of whom were given good educational training, were as follows: Catherine, Louisa, George, Theodore, Amanda, Henry, Frederick J., Paulina, Hubert, Alfred and Tillie.

Frederick J. Schmidt remained on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, and secured his education in the public schools. He was married in 1872, to Miss Rosa Haenni, daughter of John Haenni, and six children were born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: Edwin, Hugo, Olga, Emil and Irma. Mrs.

Schmidt, who had been an invalid for fifteen years; died in 1892, and Mr. Schmidt was married again in 1895, to Miss Carrie Britt, who was born near Pocahontas, Illinois, in 1868, daughter of Zachariah and Carrie (Bilyeu) Britt, the former a native of Switzerland, who was brought to this country when he was four years old, and the latter a native of Bond county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Britt had these children: Anna, Mary, Minnie, William, Emma, Zachariah, George and Carrie. Three sons, Roland, Earl and Harold, have been born to this union. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt settled down on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated two miles west of Highland, on which Mr. Schmidt erected fine, substantial buildings, and improved the property in many ways, making it one of the finest in his township. He engaged in the dairy business, in which he continued for about twenty-one years, keeping a herd of about twenty-three cows and being a heavy shipper to the Helvetia Condensery. In 1909 Mr. Schmidt purchased seventy acres one mile west of Highland, where he put up a large modern residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, and made his land one of the most beautiful farms in this section. Mr. Schmidt has proved himself to be a man who has steadfastly refused to take any other course than that which would advance the public. Always taking a part in public enterprises, he has ever been found an active participant in any movement calculated to be of benefit to his community, and by his active and useful life has set a shining example for the youth of the present generation. In political matters he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church. Mr. Schmidt has been interested in educational matters, giving his children a fine training along that line and serving as school director with much ability. His son, Edwin S., who is engaged in farming in Saline township, married Lilly Metz, and they have had two children—Alma and Clarence, the former of whom died at the age of seven years; Hugo, a farmer near Highland, married Louisa Metz, and has a daughter, Irene; Irene married Arthur Frev, a farmer and dairyman near St. Jacobs, and has one child, Hazel; and Emil, who is successfully superintending operations on the home farm, married Ella Schmidt, and has one daughter, Elva.

JOHN LEDER. Among the many progressive and prosperous farmers and stockmen of

Madison county, none is more prominent or ranks higher in the esteem of his fellow men than does John Leder. His fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, with the splendid dwelling and other buildings he has erected thereon, are very speaking evidence of the thrift and perseverance of this man who began life with his hands and brain his only assets.

John Leder was born in 1853, in Madison county, Illinois. He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Gerkemeyer) Leder, the former of Swiss origin and the latter of German birth. When but a lad Jacob Leder immigrated to America with his parents, in the year 1837. For nine years the father was employed by the Herman Milling Company and he later engaged in farming. The household consisted of the father and mother, Jacob, Jr., John and Louise, who later became Mrs. Lorenz Marxed. Mr. Leder lived to see his little family reach years of manhood and womanhood and fill useful positions in life. They were most careful in the upbringing of their children, training them carefully in the home and giving them every possible educational advantage consistent with their means. After attending the Highland school John became a student in Oakfield College, and later Wesley's College, of Warrenton, Missouri. On the completion of his college training John Leder went on a trip through the west. He visited Texas, where he became interested in the sheep-raising business. Later he visited Oklahoma and other western states. He was able to gratify his love of hunting in those days, which he had never been able to do in Missouri, where the deer and the bear were never seen. In his western travels he asserts that he has seen as high as one hundred deer in one day. Having made a careful study of the ranching methods of the west, in 1879 John Leder returned to Illinois and laid the foundations of his future prosperity and happiness by uniting in marriage with Miss Katie Bargetze, an estimable young lady of Nashville, Tennessee. She is the daughter of Christian and Anna (Nickola) Bargetze, of German nativity. They first settled in Tennessee, but shortly afterward removed to Highland, Illinois, where their daughter was born and reared, and where they passed their lives. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Leder they began life on a farm two miles west of Highland, and with characteristic German industry and progressiveness bent every energy to the improving of their home

and to the upbuilding of the farm in every department. Mrs. Leder proved herself a helpmeet indeed, possessing all the qualities of a home maker in the best sense of the word. Their labors were rewarded with a measure of success which enabled them to increase their land holdings, and later to erect a fine two story brick house, thoroughly modern in every respect, immense barns and out-buildings of every required variety, and today they are the owners of a tract of two hundred and forty acres of the finest land in the state of Illinois for farming purposes.

Their home has been brightened by the advent of six bright children; one son and five daughters. They are Louisa, Emma, Jennie, Edna, Flora and Lester. They have all been given every advantage possible in the way of schooling, and Edna is a school teacher. Louise married Samuel Hug, a farmer of St. Jacobs. The remaining children are still in the shelter of the family home. The older girls have been especially trained in domestic science, and they are the equal, if not the superior, of any demonstrators of the culinary art in Madison county.

In addition to the general farming which Mr. Leder carries on, he is active in the dairy business, being for years a heavy shipper to the Helvetia Condensery at Highland. He has bred a fine herd of Holstein cattle for his dairy trade, which is one of the greatest sources of revenue of the farm.

Mr. Leder and his family are members of the German Evangelical church, in all departments of which they are active and enthusiastic. Politically Mr. Leder is a Democrat, but he takes pride in voting for the individual who will do most for the people, rather than the party to which he adheres.

**JACOB LEDER.** The farmers of Madison county are as a class prosperous and contented, living independently upon their fertile farms which their energy has developed to the present high state of cultivation, and nowhere in the state can there be found men who are better versed in tilling the soil or in judging livestock. One of those who has been more than ordinarily successful is Jacob Leder, of St. Jacobs township, who was born here in 1865, a son of Jacob and Mary (Gerkemeyer) Leder.

The Leder family was founded in America by the grandfather of Mr. Leder, who came here from Switzerland in 1837. His son, Jacob, grew to manhood here and was married to Mary Gerkemeyer, who was

born in Germany and had come to the United States in young womanhood. For a number of years Jacob Leder was employed by the Herman Milling Company, of Highland. He and his wife had four children, the first-born dying in infancy while the others are John, Louisa and Jacob. Jacob Leder, of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Highland, and remained at home, assisting his father and sharing his responsibilities, until 1884. In that year he was married to Miss Mary Dresch, who was born in Saline township, Madison county, in 1864, daughter of Peter and Fredericka (Merkle) Dresch, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America at an early day and settled near Highland. Mr. Dresch's occupation was that of a farmer, and he and his wife had a family of ten children, three daughters of whom died in infancy, while the other children were William, Fritz, Martin, Robert, John, Peter and Mary, all of whom were given good educational advantages in the public schools of Saline township.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Leder settled on the old Leder homestead place in St. Jacobs township, and there ministered to the wants of Mr. Leder's aged parents during the declining years of their lives. The father died February 12, 1892, and on the same day twelve years later his widow followed him to the grave. Worthy Christian people, they were widely known throughout this township, and left many warm, personal friends to mourn their loss. Mr. Leder has carried on agricultural pursuits to the present time, and his long years of industrious labor have been rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome property. In addition he was for a long period engaged in threshing, and for seventeen years averaged 25,000 bushels of grain a year. In Oregon he threshed 9,000 bushels for one farmer, a Mr. Casper. He also has been engaged in the dairy business for some years, is the owner of a fine herd of twenty-five cattle, and is a heavy shipper to the Helvetia Condensery. He is a good business man, an energetic farmer and a public-spirited citizen who has many friends in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Leder have had ten children: Ella, Minnie, Bertha, Aline, Stella, Mildred, John, Edward and Waldo, and one who died in infancy. The children have been given good educational training, attending the Oak Grove school. Bertha married George Michael and Minnie married Edward Yann, a baker of St. Louis, in which city they reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Leder are members of the German Evangelical church, of which their parents were pioneers. They have been confirmed in the church and have taken pains to also have their children confirmed. They are interested in all movements of a religious nature, and Mrs. Leder is an active member of the Frauen Verein, the women's society of the church. Politically Mr. Leder is a Democrat.

**ADOLPH GLOCK.** In no section of Illinois can be found more ideal rural homes, more scientifically cultivated farms or more valuable stock than in Madison county, and these make necessary progressive and enterprising agriculturists. Helvetia township shares in this desirable prominence, and in mentioning Adolph Glock the above contention is proved. Mr. Glock is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of this section and owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of finely improved land. He was born in 1858, at Highland, Illinois, and is a son of Adolph and Anna (Iberg) Glock.

Adolph Glock, the father, was born in Switzerland and received collegiate advantage there and became an architect. In the political troubles of 1848 he became somewhat involved and as a measure of prudence resolved to quietly leave his native land, where his party was in the minority, and immigrate to America. He had been a man of large business interests and, with his force of more than two hundred workmen in his employ, had erected many of the large public buildings, factories and residences. He located at Highland, Illinois, after coming to America, and soon was recognized as a man far above the ordinary, and this resulted in his being elected to many offices of more or less responsibility. He served as constable, assessor, notary public and justice of the peace and was consulted in all matters of public concern.

After a short time in Highland Mr. Glock married Miss Anna Iberg, who was born at Highland and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Iberg, who immigrated from Switzerland in 1831 and settled at Highland when there was but one house in the place. John Iberg assisted in the construction of the Highland flouring mill. After the passage of a number of years Mr. Glock yielded to the wish of his family and removed to his farm of eighty acres, situated one mile south of Highland. There were six sons and three daughters born to Adolph and Anna Glock, namely: Adolph, Gustave, Margaret, Ru-

dolph, Anna, Louis, Edward, Bertha and Robert.

Adolph Glock, named for his honored father, remained at home and after the completion of his school attendance gave his father assistance until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he married and then began farming for himself on one of his father's farms, which was situated three miles south of Highland. On this farm Mr. Glock lived four years and then returned to the homestead one mile south of Highland, taking charge of the farm and making life easy for his father and mother. In the fall of 1892 the father met with an accident which resulted in his death. He was a man of sterling character and left many to mourn his loss outside his own home circle. The mother of Adolph Glock survives, making her home with a daughter, Mrs. Bertha Stocker, who lives at Greenville, Illinois. In 1908 Mr. Glock purchased the homestead and has not yet ceased making improvements. These do not alone mean the setting out of new orchards, fencing and draining, fertilizing the soil and replacing where time or storm demolishes necessary structures, but includes the erection of modern buildings both for occupancy and for the carrying on of his large dairy activities. In 1908 Mr. Glock determined to erect a model dairy barn, and in order to build as complete a one as possible and according to the latest designs as to convenience, durability and utility, he visited the agricultural sections of Wisconsin and other states and examined the barns on the large dairy farms. Since returning he has erected what is undoubtedly the finest barn of this kind in this part of Illinois. Its dimensions are one hundred feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, forty-three feet from foundation to the gable. There are stalls in the basement for forty-two cows, eight horses, large calf pens, and accommodations for one hundred and fifty tons of hay, together with rooms for straw, fodder, corn and grain. The building is substantial in every way. Instead of the usual foundation posts it is supported by arch rods of iron; is covered with a hip roof and there is a cement floor. Nothing in the way of convenience or sanitation has been omitted. The lighting is done by the acetylene system, and there is an abundance of flowing water. This fine structure cost more than \$3,200, and is a credit to Mr. Glock's enterprise and to the section in which he lives. He required superior accom-





*Adolph G. Koch*

modations for the housing of as valuable cattle as he owns, his large herd of Holstein cows being worth \$175 each and yielding on an average five and one-half gallons of milk per day.

Mr. Glock married Miss Louisa Zobrist, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1865, and is a daughter of Henry and Elise Zobrist, natives of Switzerland. The mother of Mrs. Glock was born on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were coming to America. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glock, two of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: Albert, Edwin, Nelson, Wilfred, Lucille, Lillian and Homer. In politics Mr. Glock is a Republican.

**ADOLPH G. KOCH.** An essentially prominent and influential citizen and business man of the younger generation at Highland, Illinois, Adolph G. Koch holds prestige as one who has gained success by merit. As President of the establishment conducted under the firm name of the Koch House Furnishing Company, he is helping to promote one of the largest furniture, undertaking and hardware concerns in Madison county and is considered one of the best embalmers and funeral directors in this section of the state. He is also interested financially in the State & Trust Bank, at Highland, in which he is one of the stockholders, and he is a member of the Madison county Fair Association. He is loyal and public spirited in his civic attitude and contributes in generous measure to all matters affecting the good of the community.

Adolph G. Koch was born in Helvetia township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1873, and he is a son of Christian and Catherine (Kirsch) Koch, both of whom are descended from stanch German ancestry. Christian Koch devoted the greater part of his active career to farming operations and he is now retired and living in Highland. Mr. Koch, of this notice, was the seventh in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, of whom nine are living, in 1912. He passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm, in connection with the work of which he waxed strong physically. He attended the Highland Public schools until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, and at that time he became a student in the Southern Illinois Normal University, remaining there for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to teaching. He was identified with the pedagogic profession in St. Clair and Madison counties, teaching in the

Highland Public School three years, after which, in 1899, he decided to become a business man and in that year purchased an interest in a furniture, undertaking and hardware concern at Highland, the same being now known under the firm name of the Koch House Furnishing Company. With the passage of years this enterprise has increased greatly in the scope of its operations and it carries a large and complete line of goods. Mr. Koch is a stockholder in the State & Trust Bank, one of the solid and substantial monetary institutions of Madison county, and he is also interested financially in a number of other important business enterprises at Highland, where he is honored as a man of square and straightforward business methods.

In politics Mr. Koch is an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has no desire for political preferment of any description he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for progress and improvement. He is a valued and appreciative member of the local Singers, Sharp-Shooters and the Turners, and he was a teacher of gymnastics in the Highland Turners Society for several terms for which profession he prepared himself by taking a course at Milwaukee, and it was there that he proved himself as one of the best lightweight wrestlers in the country. For eight years he was a member of the Highland Board of Education. In their religious faith the Koch family are devout members of the German Evangelical church, to whose good works they are liberal contributors of their time and means. In fraternal circles Mr. Koch is affiliated with Highland Lodge, No. 583, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons; Helvetia Camp, No. 1730, Modern Woodmen of America; Imperial Camp, No. 1957, Royal Neighbors of America; and Helvetia Lodge, No. 699, Knights of Pythias.

In the month of September, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Koch to Miss Louise Mahler, a native of Highland, Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Mahler. Mr. and Mrs. Koch are the parents of three children: Victor H., born on the 24th of May, 1903; Irma L., born on the 4th of December, 1906, and Margaret A., born on the 25th of February, 1912.

**EDWARD ZOBRIST.** Farming and stock raising engage the attention of many of the best citizens of Madison county, Illinois, and probably no section of this great state can show better cultivated farms or better stock and



cattle, and, to go farther, more intelligent or contented people. One of the substantial men and successful agriculturists of Helvetia township, whose well improved land lies in section 19, is Edward Zobrist, who was born in Madison county, on the 13th of February, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Ann Zobrist.

Jacob Zobrist and wife, nee Annie Baer, were born in Switzerland and came to America, he in 1847, and she sometime later, and settled among the pioneers of Madison county, where Jacob Zobrist developed a farm from the wilderness. Both he and wife lived long and useful lives and passed away respected by all who knew them. They had the following children: Edward, Minnie, Mary, John, Elise, Sophia and Gustave, all of whom were given such advantages as the parents could secure for them and were trained to be honest and industrious.

Edward Zobrist remained with his parents until his marriage, when he rented a farm situated three miles south of Highland, Illinois, and in the course of time was able to purchase the same, which through his labor has been made one of the best farms in Helvetia township. He has not confined himself to the tilling of the soil but has also given attention to growing stock and cattle and his herd of fine Holsteins will compare favorably with any in Madison county. He disposes of his abundance of milk at the Helvetia Condensing Company's plant. Mr. Zobrist has set out orchards and shade trees and his farmhouse presents every appearance of being a comfortable home, where peace and plenty is found.

On April 4, 1882, Mr. Zobrist was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gruenig, who was born in 1860, in Switzerland, a daughter of Christian and Anna (Pfister) Gruenig, who immigrated from Switzerland to America in 1866. They settled at Jamestown, Illinois, ten miles east of Highland, on the Shoemaker farm. Mrs. Zobrist has the following sisters and brothers: Farina, Christian, Frederick, Magdalena, Anna, Samuel and Jacob. They were all reared under good home influences and developed into worthy men and women.

To Mr. and Mrs. Zobrist seven children have been born, namely: Otilia, Oscar, Edmund, Cornelia, Albert, Harry and Clarence, all of whom survive except the first born. They were sent to school and all were students at one time or another in the Buckeye school, Helvetia township. Several of them now have comfortable homes and domestic

circles of their own. Oscar married Emily Shuppach, and is a farmer in St. Jacob township, Madison county. They have three children: Florence, Milton and Lucille. Cornelia married Charles Klaus, and they have two children: Clarence and Dorothy. The other sons live at home and give their father assistance and take many responsibilities from his shoulders.

In politics Mr. Zobrist and sons are Republicans. He has never accepted any public office except that of school director, in which he served honestly and efficiently. He and his wife are valued members of the German Evangelical church at Highland, in which their children were confirmed, and they give financial help and personal interest to all the enterprises of benevolence that the church carries on. By their kindness and hospitality they have won many friends. They are people of genuine worth and belong to the class that has done so much to bring credit to Madison county, Illinois.

LOUIS MEYER. Farming and stock raising are important industries, and those who are qualified to successfully carry them on may really be numbered with the benefactors of the race. Every other line of activity would soon cease should the agriculturists of the land no longer cultivate their fields, plant their orchards and raise their stock and cattle. One of the independent and substantial farmers and stockmen of Madison county, Illinois, who lives on his fine estate situated four miles south of Highland, where he has one hundred and sixty acres, was born at St. Morgan, Madison county, Illinois, in 1872, and is a son of Henry J. and Caroline (Andres) Meyer.

Henry J. Meyer was born in Switzerland and was young when his parents left that of the old slow-going sailing vessels of that day. Storms assailed their craft and before landing was made the passengers almost succumbed to starvation, as all the provisions had been consumed. The grandparents had little capital with which to pay their way in the strange land and, like many other immigrants, their hardships and privations were pitiful. In advanced years Henry J. Meyer had abundant means and all the comforts of life, but he often recalled the days of his boyhood when, with his parents, bread and water sustained life for many days. Fortunately he was endowed with a robust constitution and through persistent energy and unflinching industry made his way, in the course of years

becoming a man of comfortable estate and able to retire from active labor as age came on. He married Caroline Andres, who was born in America, and the following children were born to them: Mary, Christian, Henry, John, Caroline, Louis and Frederick.

Louis Meyer grew to the age of nineteen years on the home farm in Madison township, Illinois, assisting his father as a dutiful son and in the meanwhile attending the Liberty school as opportunity was afforded, after which he started out to work for himself. After his marriage in 1897 he rented his father's farm for four years and afterward another farm for six years, when, in 1906, he purchased his present farm, which is generally admitted to be one of the best in Helvetia township. Here he carries on farming according to the most approved methods and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of fine stock and growing Holstein cattle. From his herds the Helvetia condensing plant draws a large supply of milk.

In 1897 Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Anna Kuhn, who was born in 1873, at Memphis, Illinois, and is a daughter of Adam and Marie (Mank) Kuhn. Mr. Kuhn is a farmer and a well known citizen of Madison county and is a trustee of the Roman Catholic church at Trenton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have nine children, as follows: Anna, Fred, Ida, George, Peter, Herman, Henry, Joseph and Mary. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer: Leona, Edna, Oscar and Fremont. The daughters attend the Catholic school at Highland and the sons are students in the Buckeye school, all showing creditable advancement in their studies. Mr. Meyer and wife are members of St. Paul's Catholic church at Highland, Illinois, and both are active in all its charitable work. Mr. Meyer has never been anxious to serve in political office but has been clerk of the school district. He has met with gratifying success in his agricultural undertakings and very justly attributes a part of it to his estimable wife. In their early married life, when household duties did not prevent her giving him assistance, she frequently would assist at harvest time in the fields and has driven the team attached to the binder for days and without undue fatigue, for she was reared on a farm and was taught many practical farm details by her father. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have a very beautiful modern residence and both enjoy offering hospitality to their hosts of friends.

**JOSEPH KAPP.** The growth and development of Madison county, especially in the farming communities, has been steady and constant, and during the past half a century it has changed from a practical wilderness in spots to a flourishing, prosperous country, covered with farms yielding bounteous crops, whose productiveness reflects the industry of their owners. Such a change was not effected in a day, but has come as a result of years of industry, years of striving to overcome obstacles, years of hard, unremitting toil, and those whose work this has been deserve the gratitude of the community and the respect of the future generations. Prominent among those who have developed productive farms from practically wild country is Joseph Kapp, a farmer and stock raiser of Helvetia township and a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Germany, November 6, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary (Huther) Kapp.

When Joseph Kapp was ten years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents with his five brothers and sisters, but one child died on the journey and was buried at sea. Sailing from Havre, France, the little party of immigrants landed at New Orleans, from which city they came up the Mississippi by steamboat and joined two brothers of Mrs. Kapp, who had preceded them to this country and settled at Waterloo, Illinois. They remained there until after the close of the Civil war, moving then to St. Clair county, and subsequently going to Madison county. When not yet nineteen years of age, Joseph Kapp enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, to engage in guard duty. The hardships of army life soon undermined his health, and he was sent home on a sick furlough, during which the war closed, his regiment was mustered out of the service, and he received his honorable discharge. He remained at home and assisted his father until his marriage, in April, 1872, to Miss Mary Good, who was born in Madison county, daughter of Anton Good, and shortly thereafter they located on a rented farm four miles east of Trenton. After one year spent there Mr. Kapp removed to his wife's father's farm, two and one-half miles south of Highland, and there they have since resided. Each year has found Mr. Kapp adding to the improvements and buildings on this land and it is now one of the finest tracts of its size to be found in Madison county. The buildings are substantially built, and the com-

fortable country home is surrounded by a lawn and a number of shade trees. Everything denotes the presence of careful, capable management. When he first located on this property Mr. Kapp found that little improving had been done, and the present excellent condition of the land and the buildings on it is due to the efforts he has expended and the untiring industry which he has displayed throughout his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Kapp have been the parents of eight children, who have been educated in the Buckeye school and the Catholic school at Highland, and have been trained so that they may take any position in life that presents itself. The children are Joseph, Emil, Mary, Emma, John, Anna, Bertha and Otto. Joseph married Julia Dubach, is engaged in farming in Helvetia township, and has five children,—Freda, Mary, Clara, Eugene and Hilda; Emil, a farmer in Madison county, married Lizzie Younger, and has four children,—Joseph, Louis, Louisa and Viola; Mary married Henry Kirkmeyer, who is engaged in mining in Clinton county, and has three children,—John, Anna and Bertha; Emma married Ben Hellige, a miner at Breese, Illinois, and has two children,—Arthur and Benjamin; John married Maggie Holsinger, of Pierron, daughter of John and Louisa Holsinger, and they have one daughter, Frances; Anna married Henry Poelker, a miner of Breese, and has two sons, Edward and Victor; Bertha, who lives with her sister at Breese; and Otto resides at home with his father and brother. The mother of the foregoing children died January 3, 1905, in the faith of St. Paul's church, Highland, with which her husband and children are connected. A refined Christian woman, she was respected by all who knew her, and held in the deepest affection by her relatives and friends. Mr. Kapp is a Republican in politics, but has not cared for public office, although he has served as school director of his township and has proved a capable official. His reputation is that of an honest, upright man and one whose principles are known to be of the best. Successful himself, he has been pleased with the success of others, and has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to those who have stood in need thereof. His life has been a long and useful one, and he may look back over the years that have passed with a pardonable degree of pride, and with a sense of satisfaction over duty well done.

EDWARD J. HOLDEN was born on his father's farm near Peoria, Illinois, in 1868. His father was William Holden, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1841. Landing at New York, he made his way to Pittsburg, where he secured employment in the steel rolling mills. He kept this position for a year and a half and then went to Zanesville, Ohio, and worked a year in the blast furnace. It was when he left this place that he settled in Peoria and sent to Ireland for his wife, Anna Holden, and his daughter. For two years the family lived in town, while the father worked at different occupations and then he was able to buy a small farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. Twelve children were born to William and Anna Holden, seven of whom are now living. The daughters all went to be mistresses of homes of their own. Hannah died the wife of Joseph M. Thomas. Mary, Anna and Katie are now Mrs. James Landy, Mrs. John Keefe and Mrs. John Kearns, respectively. Nora is Mrs. Hugh Sweeney. The surviving sons are David, William and Edward.

William Holden was taken from this life when his son Edward was a young boy. He spent his early years in Peoria and when he grew up, went to St. Louis to work for himself. He was about twenty when he sought employment in the city, and he was successful in his quest, as he had the qualities which make it easy to secure and keep places which require industry and intelligent effort. He was at one time private watchman for N. K. Fairbanks and Company in St. Louis. Several years of steady toil and thrifty management enabled Mr. Holden to go into the restaurant business for himself. He conducted this enterprise for some years and then decided to go into farming, as that life appealed more to his tastes. He lives now on the two hundred and five acre place to which he came when he left his business in the city. He is unmarried and lives with his sister-in-law. He farms his entire acreage himself and devotes his energies to the matter in hand.

Mr. Holden is inclined to favor the policies of the Democratic party, although he is liberal in his views and does not believe that either party has a monopoly on governmental wisdom. While residing in Missouri he was delegate to the state convention a number of times. Like all of his race, he has a keen interest in matters of politics and statesmanship. He possesses, too, another characteristic of

the Celts,—that of attracting friends by the geniality of his nature. And those whom he wins by his friendly manner he keeps by his high-minded qualities of character. In his religion he holds to the faith of his fathers, being a member of the Catholic church.

JOHN SYBERT. It is a pleasure to all people of generous instincts to contemplate the success of those who have been the architects of their own fortunes and who have built up substantial competences from almost infinitesimal beginnings, and who moreover have come through the severe training of privation and adversity without being soured or hardened in heart by their stern experiences. Such a citizen is John Sybert.

Bond county, Illinois, was the birthplace of Mr. Sybert, and he began his vicissitudinous career on January 17, 1866. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth McGuire Sybert, both Virginians. Jacob Sybert had lived in Indiana before coming to Illinois, and was the first of his line to settle in the north. The mother of John Sybert came from Virginia to Missouri with her parents, who later moved to Bond county, Illinois. Here she met Jacob Sybert, then a widower with two children. These are still living, the daughter Mary being Mrs. John Cousey. The son is William Y. Sybert. Three children were born of the union of Mary Elizabeth McGuire and John Sybert. Two are still alive, Ellen, the wife of Antone Reno, and John, of this sketch.

When only two years of age John Sybert was left fatherless. His mother went to her people in Jackson, Missouri, taking her little ones with her. Two years later the war broke out, and the McGuire family moved to Jonesboro, Illinois. They stayed there for two years and then went to Carbondale, where they resided until 1866. In that year the mother followed her husband, leaving the children to be separated from each other. An uncle took John to live with him at Lebanon, Illinois, and there he lived for five years.

At sixteen John Sybert began the world for himself. Highland was the place he selected as his field of operations. His assets of a material nature were seventy-five cents and the clothes on his back. Work was found by the youth on a farm about three quarters of a mile from his present home. He stayed there two years, working on different farms, and in 1881 went to Sedalia, Missouri, and spent a year in the railway shops of that city.

Mr. Sybert returned to Highland and re-

sumed his work of farming when he left Sedalia and since then he has resided here continuously. He has by his thrift and excellent judgment constantly added to his property until now he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and three acres in Helvetia township.

In 1883, on September 6, Sarah A. Cuddy, daughter of George Cuddy, of Highland, became the wife of John Sybert. Their union has resulted in two children, Mary E. and John, junior. Both of Mr. Sybert parents were members of the Methodist church and Mrs. Sybert is a member of the Congregational church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen's lodge, in which he carries insurance. The political party to which Mr. Sybert gives his support is that of the Republican. He is now serving his nineteenth year as school director.

No outline of Mr. Sybert's career can tell more than his success in the face of mighty obstacles. The probity of his character, his sincerity and his fairness in all dealings with his fellows are not recorded even though they are mentioned on a printed page, but they are indelibly written in the hearts and minds of those who know him and have set him high in the esteem of men whose regard is worth the having.

CHARLES HOLDEN, a resident of Alton for seventy years, who has witnessed and been a part of the historical development of the city, was postmaster from 1878 to 1886, under Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland, served as city treasurer eight terms, and for many years was a member of the city council. As an alderman Mr. Holden rendered the city honest and efficient service, especially as chairman of the finance and street and alley committees. He was several times elected by his colleagues to act as mayor during the absence of the executive from the city. A printer and publisher for the greater part of his life, he has helped make the history of the press in Alton since before the war.

Mr. Holden was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, England, December 5, 1840. He was brought to Alton on Christmas day of 1841 and grew up in this city, getting his education in the public schools. When a boy he became apprentice in the office of the *Telegraph* and at the age of nineteen was a capable printer and newspaper man. For a while he was employed in the office of the *St. Louis Republican*, also in a job-printing office, and for four years helped in the state printing at Jefferson City. From 1860 until after the close of the war he successively

worked for the *State Journal* at Springfield, for the *St. Louis Bulletin*, the *Illinois State Register*, and with a St. Louis printing company. In May, 1861, after completing the work for the state at the Missouri capital, he was on the last train to pass over the Osage river before the bridge was burned and reached St. Louis the day before the capture of Camp Jackson. He enlisted at Lincoln's first call, but as the quota was full his company was disbanded. An interesting incident of his life in Springfield was connected with the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. It occurred in this wise: Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of frequenting the *Journal* office during campaigns. On the day of his nomination in Chicago, he dropped into the editorial rooms at the noon hour. No one was there but Mr. Holden and Mr. Denney Roper, of Springfield, the bookkeeper, the editors having gone to dinner. While Mr. Lincoln was there a messenger boy came in and handed Mr. Lincoln a dispatch. It was the notification of his nomination. He read it to the two gentlemen present and then, remarking "there is a little woman at home would like to see this," took his departure. Mr. Holden says Mr. Lincoln did not seem either greatly surprised or elated over the message.

In May, 1865, he became foreman of the *Alton Telegraph* and September 1, 1866, became half owner of that paper. Under the firm name of Parks & Holden; Parks, Holden & Norton, and Holden & Norton, he continued as proprietor in the *Telegraph* until 1880. In 1878 he became postmaster, and was one of the few whom President Cleveland declined to remove. After leaving the postoffice in 1886 he established a printing office and stationery store, and has conducted the business at 605 East Second street for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Holden was one of the directors and officials of the Lovejoy Monument Association which erected the splendid memorial in the city cemetery to the great anti-slavery martyr. No member of the Association did more or better service than he in bringing its work to a successful culmination.

Mr. Holden has been an interested observer of the development of Alton during the last sixty years. As a boy he lived on the outskirts of Upper Alton and he and his brother sold berry pies to the soldiers encamped in Rock Springs park during the Mexican war. He now owns part of the land on which these soldiers were camped.

Mr. Holden's parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Holden, were natives of England. After moving to Alton the father was a clerk for several business firms of this city. As clerk for Godfrey & Gilman, he received the first load of railroad iron brought to Alton for the building of the C. & A. Railroad. He died March 10, 1888, and his wife died on November 26, 1902. They were the parents of the following children: James, Charles, Richard, Emma Jane, Eliza Ann, John C., Martha A., James and George W.

Mr. Charles Holden was married in Alton, February 10, 1863, to Miss Matilda S. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Boston) Smith, who were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Holden have been married nearly half a century. Of their family of six children two, William T. S. and Wilbur N., are deceased. The others are: Miss Carrie E.; Louise E., wife of Charles F. Gray, of Sierra Madre, California; Martha Phebe, wife of Dr. Homer W. Davis, of Alton; and Richard Roy, of Alton.

A. CARL GAUEN. If we were to pick out the one characteristic which has done more than anything else to make of the United States the leading commercial country that it now is we should mention enterprise. If we were to pick out the one man in Collinsville who had this characteristic to a remarkable extent we should mention A. Carl Gauen. By enterprise we mean the ability to hustle, to make things go, to bring things to pass that a less capable man would deem impossible.

A. Carl Gauen was born at Waterloo, Illinois, June 24, 1878; the son of Francis F. and Elizabeth C. (Klotz) Gauen, natives of Illinois, he being the eldest of a family of five children. He was brought up in his native town, being educated in the public schools until he was thirteen years old. At that time he started out into the busy world to make a career for himself. He obtained a position as clerk in the Commercial Bank, later becoming the assistant cashier of this bank. After six years had elapsed he came to St. Louis, where he accepted a position with a wholesale sash, door and lumber company. He at once began to show his business ability, beginning first as order clerk and he worked his way through to the estimating department. He remained with this firm for four years, having made good throughout. In 1902 he came to Collinsville, Illinois, and formed a co-partnership with Myron G. Peers in the retail lumber business, under the firm name of Peers &



*H. Brown*



Gauen. He was the manager of this concern, making it a success by reason of his push and enterprise. He has various other interests, being a stockholder and director of the Herald Publishing Company; a stockholder in the First National Bank; vice president of the Collinsville Opera House Company; and president of the Collinsville Improvement Association.

In 1904 he was married to Freda M. Morgenstein, a native of Waterloo, like himself, and she, too, was educated in the public schools of that town, being a graduate from the high school. She is a member of the Evangelical church, in which he is one of the earnest workers, active in all its enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Gauen have one son, Francis A., named after his paternal grandfather, and one daughter, Josephine.

Mr. Gauen is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; in Unity Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; in Tancred Commandery, No. 50, Knights Templar, of Belleville; he is a Shriner, belonging to Mollah Temple, St. Louis and also a member of the Scottish Rite, 32d degree. In addition to his Masonic connection he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 664 in East St. Louis. In politics he is a Republican and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, but in particular he is active in affairs connected with the state of Illinois. He has made a decided success of his life, living now on East Clay street in one of the beautiful residences of Collinsville. Although he has been most attentive to business all his life, he is a man of broad views and tastes, as is evident from the various activities with which he is connected, comprising literature, finance, amusements and improvements of the town. It is through such men as Mr. Gauen that the town has become the important place it now is in the county. It would be hard to find a more go-ahead, up to date, hustling man than Mr. Gauen, who has already accomplished more than many men of twice his years have brought to pass during their whole lives.

W. W. WARNOCK, who in 1910 established the firm of W. W. Warnock & Company, dealers in men's clothing and furnishings, is one of the most successful merchants of the city of Edwardsville. The location of the fine store in the business center, the large stock of goods and the commercial standing of the proprie-

tors have been rewarded with a large patronage. Mr. Warnock's associate in the business is Mr. O. F. Nagel.

Mr. Warnock was born in Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois. His father is James W. Warnock, who was born in this state. The mother was Mary (Divers) Warnock, the daughter of Ananias Divers, also a native of Illinois. Mr. Warnock is a nephew of the late W. M. Warnock. After attending the public schools at Columbia, W. W. Warnock was a student for four years at Central College in Fayette, Missouri, and then began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Ava, Jackson county, Illinois, where he remained until 1893. In that year he located in Edwardsville, where for the next seven years he was connected with the Madison Mercantile Company. His next move was to Divernon, in Sangamon county, where he operated a general store until 1906, when he returned to Edwardsville to become manager of the Model Department Store. Four years later he resigned to engage in business for himself. Mercantile business has engaged his time and study since he left school, and his success is the fruit of a thorough experience and natural ability in this line.

Mr. Warnock is an Independent in his political views, his actions in those matters being controlled by the conditions existing and not by party interests.

In 1900 Mr. Warnock was married to Miss Mary B. Chiles, of St. Clair, Franklin county, Missouri. Her grandparents on her father's side were schoolmates of Governor Ninian Edwards and wife. Her father, T. W. Chiles, was the first civil engineer in Franklin county, Missouri, where he still resides.

J. BARNARD HASTINGS, M. D., was born November 23, 1882, at Upper Alton, Illinois, which was also the birthplace of his father, Albert Higbee Hastings. His grandfather, Jonathan J. Hastings, was born at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, August 15, 1805, of early English ancestry. Left an orphan in childhood he was brought up by an aunt, his father's sister, in his native town. In early manhood, desirous of trying the hazard of new fortunes, he went South and established himself in the mercantile business at Natchez, Mississippi. He was already betrothed to a beautiful New Hampshire girl, to whom he wrote very frequently for those times, the postage on each letter that he sent being twenty-five cents. Becoming well established in his chosen career, he returned North, claimed his bride, and with



her returned to Natchez. Subsequently, during an epidemic of yellow fever, he came with his wife to Alton, Illinois, arriving here in the midst of the great anti-slavery excitement, and leaving on the evening of November 6, 1837, the night before the anti-slavery hero and martyr, Elijah P. Lovejoy, was assassinated. In the latter part of 1837 his Natchez store was burned, and he lost everything. There being no railways then in the country, he came with his family by way of the river to Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois, and for awhile kept a hotel on the old stage road running from Springfield, Illinois, to Saint Louis, Missouri. Going from there to Upper Alton about 1840, he was for awhile employed in farming and gardening, but was afterwards engaged in the provision business, having a slaughter house at Upper Alton and a market at Alton. Subsequently resuming farming at Upper Alton, he resided there until his death, February 4, 1866.

The maiden name of the wife of Jonathan J. Hastings was Eliza M. Higbee. She was born at Claremont, N. H., and was there bred and educated. Her father, Stephen Higbee, was a general merchant at Claremont, until about 1840, when he came with his family to Illinois, crossing New York state on the Erie Canal and located first at Woodburn, Macoupin county, but later removing to Upper Alton, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan J. Hastings reared four children, namely: Elizabeth Minerva, Albert Higbee, Charles Henry and Theodore Jenks.

Born at Upper Alton, Illinois, October 14, 1840, Albert Higbee Hastings was there primarily educated, attending first a private school taught by James Newman, a noted educator of his day, and later continuing his studies at Shurtleff College. His father's health being poor, he left college to take charge of the parental homestead, and later succeeded to the ownership of the old home farm, a part of which he still owns. In 1875 he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Upper Alton, later transferring his business to Alton, where he built up a fine trade, which he continued until forced, by failing health, to retire, in 1911.

Albert Higbee Hastings has been twice married. He married first, October 1, 1867, E. Marcella Joslin, who was born at Upper Alton, Illinois, July 27, 1841, a daughter of Dr. Joslin, a physician of prominence. She died October 1, 1875, leaving one child, Minnie, now the wife of William Lohr. He married

for his second wife, May 1, 1878, Susan W. Barnard, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 16, 1850, and to them four children were born namely: Annie Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Lee Sutton; Albert H.; James Barnard; and Charles W.

Completing the course of study in the grammar and high schools, J. Barnard Hastings read medicine for a year in the office of Dr. E. C. Lemen, and then entered the medical department of Washington University, at Saint Louis, where he was graduated with the class of 1905. He has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Alton, as a physician and surgeon having gained marked prestige. The Doctor is a member of the Madison County Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Hastings married, in June, 1909, Elizabeth Norris Morgan, who was born at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, a daughter of Colonel J. N. Morgan.

WILLIAM L. WOLF, actively identified with the general merchandise business at Hamel, in Madison county, Illinois, is carrying on the business established by his father more than two-score years ago. Mr. Wolf is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have been a potent element in the material progress of this section of the county. In every sense of the word he is a representative business man and a citizen of intrinsic loyalty and public spirit.

A native of Madison county, Illinois, William L. Wolf was born on the 10th of April, 1875, and he is a son of Ernest and Adolphina (Knackstedt) Wolf, both of whom were born and reared at Salzdettfurth, Germany, whence they immigrated to the United States in an early day, locating in Madison county, Illinois, in the vicinity of Edwardsville. Concerning the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wolf, two died in infancy, Henry died at the age of thirty-four years, and Charles, Helena and William are all residents of this county. Ernest Wolf was the first man to keep a store at Hamel and he remained in business in this place for a period of thirty-eight years. His present home is at Worden, Illinois, where he and his good wife are enjoying to the full the fruits of their former years of earnest toil and endeavor.

William L. Wolf grew up in Hamel, where he was educated in the German Lutheran Pa-

rochial school. As a youth he began to assist his father in the work and management of the store and in 1902, at the time of his father's retirement from business life, he assumed full charge of the store, which has continued to grow and prosper under his able management. He controls a large trade and his well stocked establishment caters to the most fastidious patronage, his store being considered one of the finest of its kind in this section of the county. In his political affiliations Mr. Wolf accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and in their religious faith he and his wife are consistent members of the German Lutheran church, to whose charities and benevolences they are liberal contributors.

On the 6th of October, 1901, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Wolf to Miss Ida Miller, who was born on a farm near Carpenter, on the 23d of April, 1881, and who is a daughter of F. W. and Augusta (Behrendt) Miller, natives of Germany. Mr. Miller was a farmer by occupation and at one time he owned a tract of eighty acres of land, a portion of which was cut up for town lots when the village of Carpenter was incorporated. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller became the parents of twelve children—four sons and eight daughters—four of whom died in infancy and one of whom, Augusta, died as a young woman. The names of the others are here entered in respective order of birth,—Suvena, Frederick, Christian, Anna, Frederica, Charles and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are the fond parents of two little daughters,—Elsie, whose birth occurred on the 21st of August, 1902; and Mildred, born on the 15th of May, 1905. By reason of their exemplary lives and kindly interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the community at large, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of Hamel, where their attractive home is renowned as a center of gracious refinement and generous hospitality.

**THE MEAD FAMILY.** The progressiveness and prosperity of a country is usually indicated by its fine attractive homes and their tasteful and beautiful surroundings, the same manifesting the liberal taste of the owners. Among the numerous attractive country residences of Leef township there is situated about one mile east of Alhambra the Mead homestead, known as Maplehurst. The fine, large, two-story white house is situated most advantageously, being set back from the main

road fully a quarter of a mile and approached by a driveway, bordered by one hundred fine, old maple trees, which were grown from seed planted by Mrs. Mead and which stand today a monument to the foresight, industry and good taste of the mistress of the estate.

Dugusta Wise Mead is the widow of George W. Mead, a farmer and stockman, and one of Madison county's most popular and successful school teachers. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1846, and is the daughter of Henry and Maria (Morris) Wise, natives of the Keystone state. Maria Morris was a descendant of the Morrisses of Revolutionary fame, in whose honor Morristown, Pennsylvania, was named. The Wise family consisted of ten children, three of whom were sons and seven daughters, and seven of whom died in infancy. Those surviving at the present time are Rebecca, widow of Richard Propes, of Granite City; Mrs. Emma Eisenmeyer, of Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Mead, the subject of this sketch. Henry Wise, the father of Mrs. Mead, in 1852 moved westward with the tide of migration, removing from Pennsylvania to Putnam county, Illinois, at which time Dugusta was six years of age. The journey from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to Hennepin, Illinois, was made by steamboat. By occupation Mr. Wise was a machinist and he was a progressive man, being among the first to see the good in the new. He believed that the farmer should be on the alert for improvements and make them his own. He owned the first steam thresher in St. Clair county, Illinois. He saw and tested it at the St. Louis state fair and, recognizing its worth, purchased it, this being in 1858. When he brought it home he found his fellow agriculturists reluctant to allow it to be used on their grounds, fearing that it would set fire to their buildings and grain. Determined not to be defeated he hired them to permit him to do their threshing and after a few trials and no disasters or burned buildings the neighborhood became convinced of its merits and he got more calls than he could fill. Somewhere in him lurked the love of adventure, and when the gold excitement arose he went with others in a prairie schooner and engaged in gold mining at Pike's Peak. He met with the usual adventures and subsisted largely on buffalo meat, killing buffaloes on the journey when other supplies gave out. The demise of this interesting man occurred at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

In 1863, Dugusta Wise wedded George W. Mead, who, like herself, was one of Madison county's enlightened school teachers. Mr. Mead was born in 1836, at Wethersfield Springs, Wyoming county, New York, the son of John and Phoebe (Ferris) Mead. He and his bride began their married life in Alhambra and both continued school teaching following their union. The year of their marriage, 1863, they purchased the farm which they afterward held as their residence. They engaged in teaching for a number of years, however, their fields of labor being Alhambra, Staunton, Hazel Dell, Big Rock, Formosa, Troy and several other districts. Subsequently Mr. Mead engaged in piano selling in Bond, Madison, Jersey, Green, Scott, Macoupin, Montgomery and St. Clair counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead became in time the parents of twelve children, four of whom died in infancy. The others are George W., Louis M., Ada M., Eva P., Emma, Horace H., Esther and Frank G. The parents of these sons and daughters made it their aim to give their children the benefit of the best education obtainable, some being students at McKendree College at Lebanon and some at Valparaiso, Indiana. Some of them fitted themselves to become teachers of literature and music. The Mead homestead was oftentimes the scene of joyous merrymaking when all the children were beneath its roof, and sometimes, also, it was the scene of mourning. In 1904 the Death Angel made his dread visit and the father journeyed to the Great Beyond. He was a good man, a loving father, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. He was of very fine appearance and enjoyed the possession of many friends. In his children the power of heredity is manifest, for all of them are musically inclined. Of the children the ensuing brief data are incorporated:

George W., Jr., was united in marriage to Flora Neville, and two children—Roy and Dugusta, were born to them. In later years he married Alice Walker, and their issue are Walker, Mary, George, Esther and Bernice. Mr. Mead is the proprietor of a musical supply house located at Galesburg, Illinois. Roy, son of the foregoing, wedded Pearl Gamble, of Gilman, Missouri, and they have one son, Floyd,—the first great-grandchild of the Meads.

Louis M. Mead married Matilda Latch and after a number of years of wedded life her death occurred, two children, Margaret and

August, proving a great comfort to him in his bereavement.

Ada M. Mead became a successful music teacher. She was united in marriage to Henry Roysten, who died, leaving her with their two daughters, Gladys E. and Lucile Dugusta. Her residence is in Pattonsburg, Missouri, and in addition to the superintendency of her farm she successfully manages three music stores of which she is proprietor, these being situated in Pattonsburg, Gallatin and Milan. She is a woman of remarkable executive ability and her success is its logical outcome.

Eva P. Mead was also a school teacher. She became the wife of Frank Steele and they are the proprietors of the piano store at Edwardsville. The children of their household are Mead and Lorna.

Emma Mead became the wife of Emil Mueller, and their residence is situated in New Douglas township. They have recently sold their farm and purpose engaging in the sale of musical instruments when they find a favorable location. They have two daughters, Maud and Eva Dugusta.

Horace Mead remains at home superintending the farm and also sells pianos. He took as his wife Cora Pearl Livingston, a popular school teacher of New Douglas, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marian Esther.

Esther Mead taught school in Granite City for five years and then became the wife of Elmer Moore, an electrical craneman of Granite City, the issue of their union being a son, Robert E. Mrs. Moore is also a business woman, being engaged in piano selling.

Frank G. Mead fitted himself for the practice of medicine, but eventually gave up the profession and is a salesman of musical instruments. He married Miss Maggie Pace, a noted musician of Carlyle, Illinois.

Perhaps in all Madison county there is no other family whose tastes and talents are all musically inclined as are the Meads, and whose time and talents have so aided in advancing the literary and musical accomplishments of the county. Mrs. Mead during the years of her wedded life, with the responsibilities of motherhood and domestic duties, always found time to keep up her practice, and today, at the age of sixty-five years, she can charm her listeners by her sweet music, for she plays with the touch of the true artist. She is possessed of an admirable intellectu-

ality, is a fine conversationalist and has fine, genial manners, and her hospitality is renowned throughout the county, where she enjoys the esteem of the people. She is enabled to look back with a pardonable degree of pride over a life that has made the name of Mead worthy of perpetuation on the pages of Madison County's Centennial History.

**DANIEL WIDICUS.**—Among the substantial and reliable citizens of St. Jacob, Madison county, Illinois, Daniel Widicus holds prestige as one who, through his own well directed endeavors, has made of success not an accident but a logical result. He is most successfully engaged in the general merchandise business and in addition to his other interests is a stockholder and a member of the board of directors in the Bank of St. Jacob and is the owner of a farm of some one hundred and sixty acres of land in Oklahoma. Mr. Widicus was born on a farm in St. Jacob township, the date of his nativity being the 29th of September, 1860. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Neis) Widicus, the former of whom was born in the kingdom of Bavaria and the latter in Germany, both having come to America at about the age of eleven years, in company with their respective parents. The Widicus family immigrated to the United States about the year 1840, landing in the harbor of New Orleans and proceeding thence to St. Louis, Missouri, whence they later came to Jarvis township and located on a farm. The grandparents of the subject of this review passed the remainder of their lives in Jarvis township and there Jacob Widicus was reared to adult age. He early became associated with his father in the work and management of the old homestead farm and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the district schools of the locality and period. The Neis family on their arrival in America located in St. Clair county, Illinois, and there Catherine Neis was reared to womanhood. In 1859 was solemnized her marriage to Jacob Widicus and immediately after that event they settled on a farm in St. Jacob township, where he still resides, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Widicus became the parents of four children, three of whom are living in 1911, namely,—Daniel, the immediate subject of this review; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Rhein, of St. Jacob; and Anna, who married William Rhein. The child who is deceased was named Louise, and her death

occurred in 1908, at the age of forty-two years.

The boyhood and youth of Daniel Widicus were passed on the farm in St. Jacob township and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of this district he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at St. Louis, Missouri, in which excellent institution he pursued a commercial course. Subsequently he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1890. For the ensuing three years he farmed with his father, and in 1890 he came to St. Jacob, where he purchased an interest in the store he now conducts. This establishment is known under the firm name of Widicus & Company and it is well equipped with a fine stock of the most up-to-date goods in the dry-goods and grocery lines. A splendid trade is controlled and the store is recognized as one of the finest of its kind in this section of the county. Mr. Widicus was one of the original stockholders in the State Bank of St. Jacob and at the present time he is a member of the board of directors of the bank. He is the owner of a fine tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Oklahoma and in all his business dealings has achieved eminent success as a result of his fair and honorable methods.

At Belleville, Illinois, on the 9th of October, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Widicus to Miss Anna Knoebel, who was born at Belleville, Illinois, in 1859, and who is a daughter of Charles Knoebel, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Widicus have one son, Daniel E., whose birth occurred on the 2d of May, 1893, and who is attending the manual training school at St. Louis.

In politics Mr. Widicus accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party, in the local councils of which he has been a most active factor. He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in educational affairs and at the present time is treasurer of the St. Jacob school board. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Marine Lodge, No. 355, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, with the Order of the Eastern Star, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious matters he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Evangelical church, in whose faith they reared their son. Mr. and Mrs. Widicus are popular factors in connection with the best social activities of St. Jacob, where their spacious and attractive home is recognized as a center of most gracious hospitality.

**JOHN HOCHULI.** The present able and popular incumbent of the office of postmaster of St. Jacob, Madison county, Illinois, is John Hochuli, who is here engaged in the general merchandise business in connection with his official duties as postmaster. He is strictly a self-made man, having himself built the ladder by which he has risen to affluence. A native of Switzerland, he was born on the 21st of October, 1865, a son of Melchior and Elizabeth (Haurri) Hochuli, both of whom are now deceased. In April, 1867, the Hochuli family immigrated from their native land to the United States, landing in the harbor of New York and coming thence to St. Jacob, in Madison county, Illinois. The father was a barber by trade and he was identified with that line of work up to two years prior to his death, when he removed to St. Louis, where he passed away in October, 1909. The devoted wife and mother passed to the life eternal in 1902. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living, in 1911,—John and Elisa maintain their homes at St. Jacob; Mariana, Mary and Fred reside in the city of St. Louis, Missouri; and Otto lives in the state of Texas.

John Hochuli was reared to maturity in St. Jacob, where he continued to attend the public schools until he had reached the age of thirteen years. At that time he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the barber's trade from his father. For a period of eighteen years he followed the work of his trade and during that time managed to save considerable money, which he eventually invested in a general store at St. Jacob. This store was organized in 1901, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, the same being known under the name of Hochuli & Company. Of this concern Mr. Hochuli is president and general manager, and it may be noted here that as a business man he has achieved eminent success. He is possessed of unusual executive ability and tremendous energy, and as a result of his strenuous efforts he has made of success not an accident but a logical result. During President McKinley's administration he was appointed postmaster of St. Jacob, and in that capacity he has served with the utmost efficiency during the intervening years to the present time. He is everywhere accorded the unalloyed confidence and regard of his fellow men by reason of his fair and honorable business methods, and he is recognized as a citizen of power in political circles in this section of the county. He is a staunch supporter

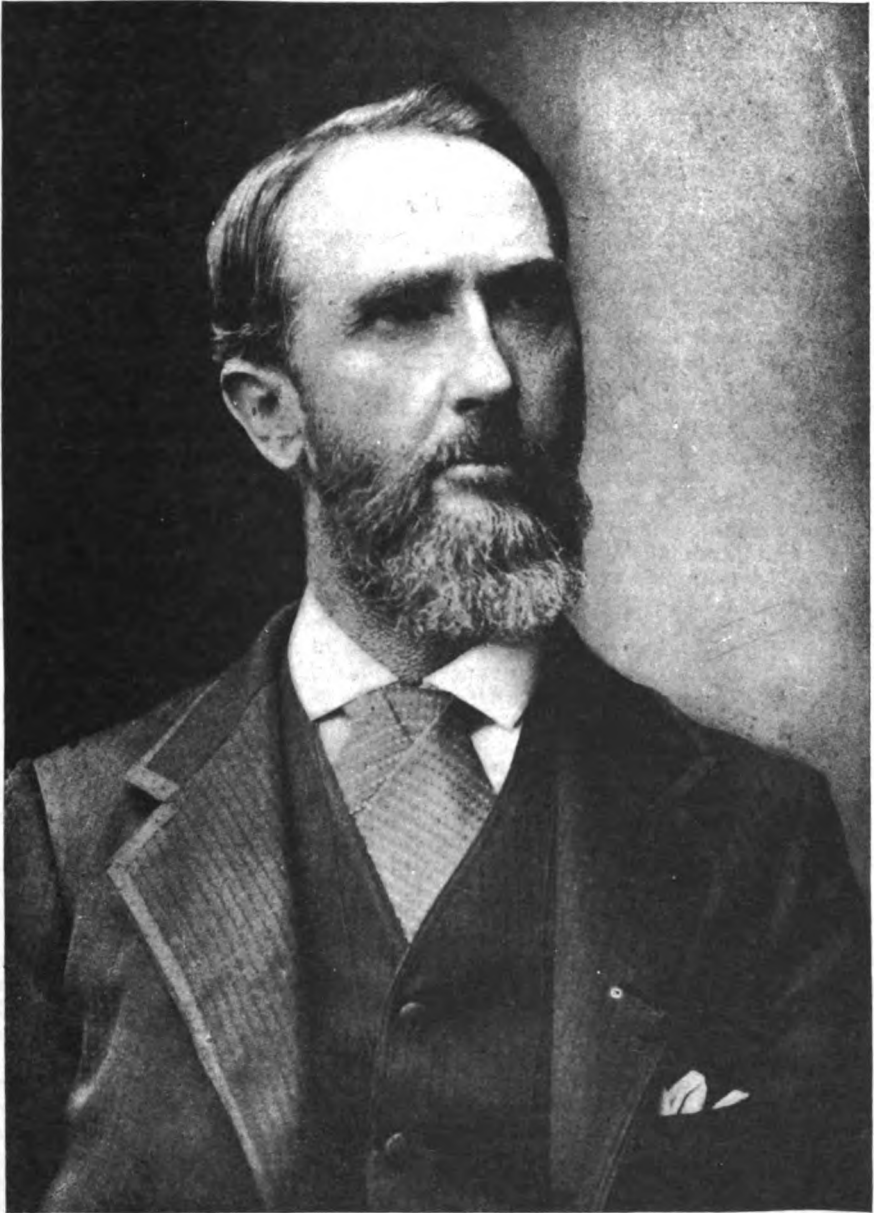
of the cause of the Republican party in his political convictions and in a fraternal way is affiliated with fraternal lodge, No. 592, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand. He is also a valued and appreciative member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the state.

In the year 1898 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Hochuli to Miss Louise Wasem, who was born and reared in St. Jacob township and who is a daughter of Louis Wasem. To this union was born one child, Allison; he died on the 12th of January, 1909, and Mrs. Hochuli died on the 21st of March, 1911. In religious faith Mr. Hochuli is a devout member of power in political circles in this section of the state. He is a most zealous and active factor, as was also his wife.

**A. W. JEFFRESS.** It was in Lunenburg county, Virginia, that Alexander W. Jeffress was born on December 13, 1830. His parents were J. W. and Mary Eggleston Jeffress, early settlers of Illinois. Previous to coming to this state they spent three years in Tennessee, near Randolph. While they were there the noted Murriel insurrection occurred, the man of that name having incited the slaves to revolt. Mr. Jeffress was then a slaveholder, and his slaves, under the charge of an overseer, were occupied in raising cotton. He became dissatisfied with the institution of slavery and accordingly disposed of his negroes and moved to Madison county.

In this new place Mr. Jeffress and Mr. George Welch laid out the town of Marine. The name was selected in honor of three sea captains, Breath, Allen and Blakeman, who had settled on a tract of land known as the Marion prairie because of their living upon it. John, the son of Captain Breath, married Harriet Jane Jeffress, a sister of A. W. Jeffress. When the town was plotted Mr. Jeffress also entered about fifteen hundred acres of land in Marine township.

In Virginia Mr. Jeffress had been a merchant, and he and Mr. Welch bought the first stock of goods ever in Marine, and began business there. After a few years Mr. Jeffress migrated to Caledonia, in Washington county, Missouri, and spent four years there conducting a store in partnership with John Ammonett. As he was not entirely satisfied in Missouri, he came back to Marine and resumed his business there for a few years. As his son, A. W. Jeffress, had no inclination for the mercantile life, the father yielded to his wishes



*A. W. Jeffress*



and after six years moved to the farm in Marine township where the family lived thereafter.

A. W. Jeffress was one of seven children. Two of this family died in childhood; the others were: Harriet, mentioned above; Alvira M., who married Albert Johnson, and now lives in Steeleville, Missouri, where her husband has been circuit judge; Ann Rebecca, the wife of Louis Harnesbrager, a farmer of Prescott, Wisconsin; E. J. Jeffress, a grain dealer of Edwardsville, who married Malvina Dugger; and Alexander W., the subject of this review.

After finishing the course in the local schools A. W. Jeffress attended school in Jacksonville, Illinois, and upon finishing his studies there, returned to the farm to assist his father. His mother died when Alexander was twenty-one and after a time the father married again, his second wife being Mary Britt Jeffress. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jeffress were members of the Christian church, and in its activities as well as in the duties of every-day life and in the rearing of their children they practiced that true piety which finds expression in upright living and careful training of the children given into their charge. Father Jeffress died in 1866, and his children have carried out his wishes in the division of the property.

The old home place of father Jeffress is now owned by E. J. Jeffress. A. W. received four hundred acres as his share of the estate, and he has continued in the occupation of farming. He has made a success of his chosen occupation and has added to his inheritance until now he owns seven hundred acres of land, which his intelligent cultivation keeps in first class condition. He has given every care not only to growing crops and erecting adequate farm buildings, but to beautifying his place. One feature of which he is deservedly proud in the place where the whole is of a sort to inspire pride in the group of beautiful maple trees which have grown from the seeds he planted.

Even Mr. Jeffress' great farm and pleasant home do not absorb his attention to the extent that he has not leisure to give consideration to matters of public welfare. When the township was organized he was chosen one of the supervisors, serving with Jacob Ellison and Jacob Spies. He was also honored by being chosen delegate to the convention at Springfield when President Garfield was nominated. He is a valued member of the Christian church of Marine and a most liberal contributor to

all its activities and to every cause which has for its object the amelioration of mankind. In his political convictions he holds with the Republican party.

Although Mr. Jeffress has never married, his home is the seat of ease and comfort and his hospitality is proverbial. His geniality and his powers of entertaining make him an ideal host and fit him perfectly for his favorite enjoyment of exercising the noble art of hospitality.

HERMAN P. BESTE. To have followed successfully a great basic industry like agriculture, to have raised a thriving family of citizens, to have gathered by honest labor an ample competence for their declining years and maintained always the esteem and admiration of the neighbors among whom they have made their home for so many years,—what more satisfactory accomplishment could be asked of any man? Those are the features, however, that make it pleasant for the biographer to deal with the life of Herman P. Beste, who with his gracious helpmeet now lives more or less retired from the active cares of strenuous life on his large and excellently kept farm that is an honor to Jarvis township.

Herman P. Beste was born in Hanover, Germany, December 9, 1838, the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Shore) Beste, both of whom spent their entire lives in the Fatherland with no desire to try a hazard of new fortunes in the country of their son's adoption. Herman P. attended the schools of Gustadt, Hanover, Germany, and remained in Hanover until his twenty-sixth year, when he came to this country with his brother William. The young Germans, upon their arrival in the United States, came to Marine, Illinois. There Herman P. worked on a farm and learned his first lessons in how to make Illinois fields yield their richest harvest.

On March 13, 1873, Herman Beste was united in marriage to the charming woman whose presence at his side through all these years has always wrought for comfort and happiness, Miss Charlotte Overbeck, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Grosenheider) Overbeck. She was born in Prussia, April 6, 1851, and lived with her uncle until she was past fourteen, and in 1865 she left Europe with her two brothers, William and Henry, to follow her mother, who had come to this country with her other children in 1858, after the death of her husband. To this union of Herman and Charlotte Beste the following children have been born: Harry, in 1875;



Lydia, in 1877; Will, in 1880; and Arnium, in 1886, who after a public school education in Troy, Illinois, took the scientific course at Valparaiso, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and is now studying law in the Washington University.

Mr. and Mrs. Beste are members of the Evangelical church, and are liberal supporters of the same. Like every citizen concerned in the general welfare of his community, he is interested in the maintenance of the best possible school system in the township, and for six years his son Harry has been an able and progressive school trustee. He was educated here in the high school, and is now on the home farm. Lydia, at home, is a graduate in music, and also finished her studies at Valparaiso. William was educated in the county schools, and is now on the home farm. Politically Mr. Beste casts his vote for the men and measures promulgated by the Democratic party.

The four hundred and five acres of land which comprise the farm lands of Mr. Beste match for fertility and improved condition any similar tract in the county. He has lived in the same place since 1871, living a life always of such thrift, honesty and uprightness and maintaining such cordial relations with all with whom he came in contact, so that he well deserves the pleasant years he is now spending on his farm, attended by the respect and affection of all who know him.

LEONARD W. ADLER, loyal in citizenship, is one of the distinguished citizens of St. Jacob, Madison county, Illinois, and his life record forms an integral part of the history of the state. He stands today as a high type of American manhood, having attained marked success in his various business enterprises and having at the same time found opportunity to devote attention to the public welfare, to thoroughly inform himself concerning the vital questions and issues of the day and to spread in effective manner those principles which he believes contain the best elements of good government. In connection with his extensive milling enterprises he has figured prominently in local politics, having given a most effective administration as mayor of St. Jacob.

A native of Marine township, Illinois, Leonard W. Adler was born on the 1st of February, 1857, and he is a son of Leonard Adler, whose birth occurred at Barlinger, Germany, whence he came to the United States about the year 1850, locating at Marine, where he passed the residue of his life. At Marine, Illinois,

the subject of this review was reared to maturity, his early educational discipline consisting of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he became interested in the milling business, in which line of enterprise he has continued to be interested during the long intervening years to the present time. With the passage of time he has gradually extended the scope of his operations until he is now the manager of the Valier Spies Milling Company of St. Jacobs, owners of eight elevators and two flouring mills in Illinois and Indiana. He is a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the State Bank of St. Jacob, which substantial monetary institution was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1903. He is also a stockholder and a director in the Midland Casualty Company and as a result of his keen foresight and shrewd discernment he has met with most gratifying success in all his undertakings. In his political convictions he is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is a most active worker. He was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of mayor of St. Jacob, and as administrator of the municipal affairs of St. Jacob he was influential in securing various important improvements for the city and in many ways he gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and public spirit in connection with the general welfare of this section of the county. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with Marine Lodge, No. 355, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons; with the Order of the Eastern Star; the Royal Neighbors of America; and the Modern Woodmen of America. In April, 1911, Mr. Adler, with his wife, left for Europe, to make an extended tour throughout Switzerland, Italy and other parts of the old world. He is in Europe at the time of this writing and during his absence his son, Walter H. Adler, has charge of his affairs.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Leonard W. Adler to Miss Pauline Peters, whose birth occurred at St. Louis, and who is a daughter of Henry Peters. To this union have been born two children,—Leonard A., whose natal day was the 17th of April, 1882; and Walter H., born at Marine, Illinois, on the 21st of July, 1884. Leonard A. Adler was reared and educated at St. Jacob and at the present time, in 1911, he is engaged in the grain business at Goddard, Kansas. For two years he was a student in the University of Missouri. He married Miss Margaret Rusco,

and they have one son, Leonard R., born in September, 1911. Walter H. Adler, the younger son, attended the public schools at St. Jacob until he had reached the age of eighteen years and he then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended business colleges for a period of two years, being finally graduated in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He has been in the milling business for the past eight years and at present is manager of his father's business at St. Jacob, during the latter's absence, as previously noted. He married Miss Alice Sohn, a daughter of Fred Sohn, and a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of St. Jacob prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adler have one daughter, Myra, whose birth occurred in 1907. In politics he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles and his fraternal affiliations are with the York Rite branch of the time-honored Masonic order. In their religious faith the Adler family are consistent members of the German Lutheran church at St. Jacob. The individual members of the family are liberal contributors to all philanthropic projects advanced for the good of the community and their citizenship is a most valuable adjunct to this section of the state.

HENRY GINDLER, a resident of Madison county, Illinois, during practically his entire life time thus far, has long been identified with agricultural interests in Jarvis township, where he is accounted one of the foremost citizens. He has been very successful in his private business and from a beginning comparatively insignificant has become the possessor of a large property and gained a place of prominence in his home community. Mr. Gindler is a broadminded character, with an energy and enterprise which influences everything and everybody with whom he has relations, and he has also been identified with much that has made for the public welfare of his township and county at large. The possessor of a large rural estate of some three hundred and twenty-two acres of most arable land, he has achieved a marvelous success for one who had nothing to back him in the beginning except pluck and perseverance.

A native of Collinsville township, Madison county, Illinois, Henry Gindler was born on the 25th of December, 1852, and he is a son of Charles and Margaret (Englehardt) Gindler, both of whom were born in Germany. The father immigrated to the United States when he was a youth of eighteen years of age and he proceeded directly to the city of St.

Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the work of his trade, that of gunsmith. For two years he maintained his home in St. Louis and at the expiration of that time he came to Madison county, where he secured employment on a farm located between Edwardsville and Having eventually accumulated a little money, he went to Collinsville, where he purchased a team of horses and where he was engaged in teaming for the ensuing five years. He then married, his wife being the widow of John Hehnish, her maiden name having been Margaret Englehardt. Immediately after that important even he rented a small farm in the vicinity of Collinsville and later he came to Jarvis township, where he purchased a farm of forty acres of which he subsequently disposed. He then bought another farm near Troy, Illinois, this one comprising ninety acres of land. On this estate he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1904. His cherished and devoted wife, who preceded him to the life eternal, died in 1881.

As a youth Henry Gindler attended the public schools of his native place and later he was a student in the German parochial school at Black Jack, where he was confirmed at the age of fourteen years. For the two succeeding years he attended school at Spring Valley and then he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until he had reached his twenty-fourth year. After his marriage, in 1878, he rented a farm for two or three years and he then purchased a farm of forty acres in Jarvis township. With the passage of years he added a tract at a time to his original estate until he is now the owner of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty-two acres. He is absolutely independent at present and he and his wife are passing their declining years in full enjoyment of the fruits of their former years of earnest effort and concentrated labor. He devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock and his substantial buildings, attractively situated in the midst of well cultivated fields, are the best indication of the ability and thrift of the practical owner.

On the 2nd of February, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gindler to Miss Barbara Whittmann, who was born and reared in Jarvis township and who is a daughter of Paul Whittmann, long a representative agriculturist in this section of the county. To this union have been born seven children and of the four now living the following brief data are here incorporated,—Mary is the wife of

George Dollinger and they reside in Jarvis township; Theresa remains at the parental home; Henry A. is engaged in farming in Jarvis township; and Frank, remains at home, where he is associated with his father in the general supervision of the farm.

Since attaining to his legal majority Mr. Gindler has been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He has never participated actively in political affairs of any description but he has always held himself in readiness to help along any good project advanced for progress and development. He has kept abreast of the times in everything pertaining to modern methods in farming and he is a co-operant factor in all matters affecting the general welfare of the community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he carries insurance, and he is also insured in the Bankers Life Association. In their religious faith he and his wife are consistent members of the German Evangelical church at Troy, to whose good works they contribute in generous measure of their time and means. The Gindler family is one of old German stock and by reason of their high sense of honor, their sterling integrity and their innate refinement the various representatives of the name command the unalloyed confidence and regard of their fellow citizens.

CHARLES F. EDWARDS, who is now living virtually retired from active participation in business affairs, has attained to the venerable age of seventy-seven years. In spite of his ripe old age he is still upright and energetic and he retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his prime. A native son of Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, he has passed practically his entire life in this vicinity, where he has been prominently connected with public upbuilding, and to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and his life is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Jarvis township.

Charles F. Edwards was born in Jarvis township, on the 18th of September, 1834, and he is a son of John and Sarah (Merry)

Edwards, the former of whom was born and reared in Knox county, Tennessee, and the latter of whom was born in Warren county, Kentucky. John Edwards migrated to Illinois about the year 1830, locating first in Marine township and removing later to Jarvis township, where he passed the residue of his life. Sarah (Merry) Edwards was a daughter of Owen T. Merry and she accompanied her parents to Jarvis township, Madison county, this state, in the year 1827. John and Sarah Edwards were married in 1831, and to them were born seven children, three of whom are still living and concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted,—Mary is the wife of William K. Lemen, of Collinsville; Professor James S. Edwards also resides at Collins, Illinois; and Charles F. is the immediate subject of this review. The father was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1866 and his cherished and devoted wife passed into the great beyond in 1858.

As a boy Charles F. Edwards grew up on the old homestead farm in Jarvis township and he pursued his elementary educational training in the neighboring district schools. Subsequently he was a student in the public schools at Troy, Illinois, and when twenty years of age he became actively identified with his father in the work and management of the old homestead farm. With the exception of one year, which he passed at Collinsville, clerking in a general store, Mr. Edwards has resided continuously on the old Edwards estate entered by his father in the early pioneer days. After his father's death he inherited this farm and with the passage of years he has added to the original estate until he is now the owner of some two hundred acres of finely improved land in Jarvis township. But he has retired from the active supervision of the farm and the same is now run by his sons. In his political proclivities he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and voted twice for Abraham Lincoln. While he has never manifested aught of ambition for political preferment of any description, he has ever been on the qui vive and enthusiastically in sympathy with all projects advanced for the good of the general welfare. He is connected with a number of fraternal and social organizations of representative character and his religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a liberal contributor to all philanthropical movements

and he is a man of liberal views and broad sympathies.

Mr. Edwards has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Hester J. Lemen, the ceremony having been performed on the 1st of January, 1856. She was a daughter of James H. and Catherine Lemen, of St. Clair county, Illinois, and she died in 1858, survived by one daughter, Catherine, who is now the wife of Alfred Stevens, of Collinsville. In March, 1861, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Kimberlin, of Troy. To this union have been born seven children and of the number five are living at the present time, namely,—George A., Joseph F. and Fred S., Emery L. and Wilbur O. Mr. Edwards is a man of the utmost affability and innate kindliness of spirit. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, sympathetic and kind hearted, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem.

AUGUST METZ, loyal in citizenship, is one of the distinguished pioneers in Madison county, Illinois, where he has resided since 1854. His life record forms an integral part of the history of Jarvis township and his energy and genius have left an impress upon its rapidly developing civilization. He was born and reared in the great Empire of Germany but since his arrival in the United States he has manifested the most intrinsic loyalty to the country of his adoption. He has long been engaged in agricultural pursuits in this section of the state and at the same time has found opportunity to advance progress and development, to thoroughly inform himself concerning the vital questions and issues of the day and to spread in effective manner those principles which he believes contain the best elements of good government. Although Mr. Metz has attained to the venerable age of eighty-one years, he is still active, and he and his wife are now passing the evening of their lives in full enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and endeavor. Solely through his own well directed endeavors Mr. Metz has accumulated a competency and he is now the owner of a fine farm of some two hundred and forty acres of well tilled land.

A native of Prussia, August Metz was born on the 6th of March, 1830, and is a son of Christian and Magdalene (Weaver) Metz, both of whom passed their entire lives in Prussia. The third in order of birth in a

family of eight children, August Metz was reared to adult age in his native land and he attended the excellent German schools until he had reached the age of fourteen years. Thereafter he was engaged in work on his father's farm until 1854, when he decided to seek his fortunes in America. Accordingly he bade farewell to home and native land and embarked, in company with a brother, on a sailing vessel, which encompassed eight weeks in the trip across the Atlantic ocean. Landing in the harbor of New York city in September, 1854, he proceeded directly to Illinois, locating in Jarvis township. Here he hired out as a farm hand and for the ensuing four months he worked for a salary of eleven dollars a month. At the expiration of that time he and his brother, whose name was Frank Metz, contracted for a job of clearing. When that piece of work was finished they cut wood and made rails and eventually hired out by the month again. Subsequently they rented a piece of land, which they farmed in partnership for twelve years. In 1869 he bought sixty acres of the present home site, then another twenty acres adjoining this farm, and still later purchased a tract of eighty acres, to which he continued to add adjoining tracts until he finally became the owner of two hundred and forty acres, the same representing some of the very best land in the entire county. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising during the greater portion of his active career and in both those lines of enterprise has won an admirable success. German thrift and industry are two qualities which have contributed greatly to progress and advanced civilization in America and it has been stated with considerable truth that the more German a community is the more prosperous are its respective citizens.

In the year 1861, at St. Louis, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Metz to Miss Juliette Kissell, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania and who is a daughter of Samuel Kissell, long a representative citizen of the old Keystone state of the Union. While Mr. and Mrs. L. Metz have no children of their own, they have reared to maturity two of the children of Mrs. Metz' brother, their names being Lucy and Ella. To few people is it given to attain so high a place in the esteem and affection of their fellow citizens as that enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. August Metz, who are known throughout Madison county for their generous and gracious hospitality. Their spacious and comfortable residence in Jarvis

township is widely renowned as a center of refinement and cheer and Mrs. Metz is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence.

In politics Mr. Metz accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles promulgated by the Republican party and while he has never manifested any ambition for political preferment he has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to advance the good of the general welfare. In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Metz are devout members of the German Lutheran church at Troy, of which he has served as a member of the board of trustees for a number of years.

JOHN BERNHARDT. Most successfully engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture on his fine estate of eighty acres in Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, John Bernhardt is one of the representative farmers and citizens in this section of the state, where he has resided during practically his entire life thus far. Mr. Bernhardt was born in Jarvis township, on the 28th of July, 1863, and he is a son of Peter and Anna Mary (Schwerdfeger) Bernhardt, the former of whom was born and reared in Germany and the latter of whom also claimed Germany as the place of her nativity. Peter Bernhardt was doubly orphaned at the early age of twelve years and what schooling he obtained had been received prior to that time. After the death of his parents he learned the stone mason's trade and he was identified with work along that line in his native land until he had attained to his twentieth year. In 1852 he bade farewell to his many friends and the scenes of his childhood days and immigrated to the United States. After his arrival in this country he proceeded directly to Jarvis township, in Madison county, Illinois, locating at what was then known as "Black Jack." There he began to work for most meager wages as a mere farm hand. Some three years later, however, he had accumulated enough money to enable him to marry and not long thereafter he became the owner of a tract of forty acres of most arable land. He lived and died in Jarvis township, where he reared and educated a family of five children, one of whom, Elizabeth, is deceased. The other children, Henry, John, Fred and Peter, are living at the present time, in 1911, and they are all prosperously located and doing well for themselves. The father was called to

eternal rest in the year 1902 and the mother passed to her reward in 1897.

John Bernhardt was reared to maturity under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father, and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the neighboring district schools, which he attended until he had reached the age of seventeen years. At that time he returned home and helped his father run the farm, where he has resided during the long intervening years to the present time. He is the owner of a tract of eighty acres of some of the finest land in this county and on the same is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for political preferment of any description he is ever ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures projected for the good of the community. For eleven years he was the popular incumbent of the office of school director in Jarvis township, district No. 62. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with Blue Lodge, No. 588, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and he is also a valued and appreciative member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. In his religious faith he is a consistent member of the German Evangelical church, at Troy, Illinois, and he and his family figure prominently in all church affairs.

On the 5th of December, 1889, Mr. Bernhardt was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bohnenstiehl, who was born and reared in Jarvis township and who is a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Guttersohn) Bohnenstiehl, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt have three children,—Eli C. and John and Anna, the latter two of whom are twins. Two sons, Edward F. and Walter W., are deceased. The Bernhardt children have been afforded the best of educational advantages and they are all at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt are popular in connection with the best social activities of their home community, where they are accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens by reason of their exemplary lives.

VALENTINE MILLER. Mr. Miller's handsome homestead of more than one hundred



MR. AND MRS. VALENTINE MILLER





and fifty acres on the Marine and Alhambra road, about three miles from the former town, tells, in its outward aspects, of its genial, charitable and generous proprietor; "whole-souled" is a truly representative expression for such a man, who is a German-American of means and large property amassed by hard and continuous work and sound business judgment—and one, at the same time, who has retained his warm tender heart despite all the hardening influences of the world and is ever ready to relieve worthy poverty and suffering from the abundance of his store, either by the bestowal of goods, sympathy or kindly advice. He is a man of deep practical wisdom and is quick to see in what form should come the true measure of relief.

Mr. Miller is a son of the German fatherland, and was born at Bavaria in the year 1853, a son of Valentine and Gretchen (Nightzling) Miller, both also natives of the great Teutonic empire. In 1871, at the age of eighteen, Valentine immigrated to the United States and located in Marine township—a well-educated youth in his mother tongue, but quite ignorant of the language and ways of the country in which he proposed to spend the remainder of his life. Of one thing, however, he was certain; that was, he must work in order to live and prosper. So he wasted no time weighing the comparative "softness" of the jobs offered him, but took the one which came first to hand. He arrived on the scene of action in the morning and in the afternoon was at work for a neighboring farmer at the rate of twenty dollars per month, with board; and the latter was the main consideration with this young husky German of the healthful appetite. He also brought with him the old-world ideas of economy, which in the western land of greater productiveness and greater earnings has done so much to make the so-called foreign element its most valuable economic asset.

So Valentine Miller worked hard, saved faithfully, learned English, thought out his plans carefully, acted wisely and cautiously, kept his heart warm, and prospered in the gathering of worldly goods and the affection and gratitude of the fellows amid whom his daily life was spent. In the fall of 1880 he commenced the foundation of his home life by his marriage to Miss Christina Jaahns, who was born and reared in Marine township, daughter of Christian and Carolina Jaahns. The children of the Jaahns family were Amelia, Berta, Emma, Lena, Christian, Albert, Edward, Otto and Christina (Mrs. Miller).

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Miller commenced their happy married life on a rented farm about three miles northwest of Marine, where they remained thirteen years—the period covering the birth of their five children—Valentine, Karl, Albertdenia, Lucy and Otto—and their education and fine development. The wife and mother was everything that heart or mind could wish, giving herself completely to the interests of her husband and her children, and being a large factor in the growing prosperity of the household. She died in 1893, at a comparatively early age, a faithful member of the Evangelical church, and a Christian in spirit and practice.

As the years passed Mr. Miller added to his original one hundred and fifty acres, his small house and barn, and his altogether modest homestead, until he owned three hundred and thirteen acres of land and possessed one of the handsomest country places in the township, with a commodious residence, large farm buildings and a fine orchard of four hundred trees. He has realized one of the healthiest of ambitions—reached a position of competency, which, in his fatherland, is opulency—as he is able to gratify his desire to not only give his family every advantage but to assist those to whom Providence has not been so kind.

The children born into this model German-American household were chiefly educated in the Conn district school, and have naturally developed into useful and moral men and women. Valentine married Dollie Geers and resides at Edwardsville, mother of Viola and Oneta; Karl married Anna Reding, born in Madison county, and a daughter of Peter and Mary (Dade) Reding; Albertdenia became the wife of Stanley Smith, is the mother of Raymond, and their homestead is a farm adjoining that of her father; Lucy is now Mrs. Louis Smith, whose husband is a farmer of the county, and their child is named Earl; Otto M. Miller, aged seventeen, and his brother, Karl (with his wife), reside on the family homestead and assist their father in its management and development. Mr. Miller and most of his children, with their families, are stanch members of the German Evangelical church; and the name of Miller stands for what is good, substantial and true in Marine township and Madison county.

FRED MEIER. The owner of a fine rural estate of some two hundred acres in Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, Fred Meier is actively and successfully engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture and in the raising of high-grade stock. Starting out



in life with practically nothing to back him except his determination to succeed, he has himself built the ladder by which he has risen to affluence. Mr. Meier was born in Collinsville township, half a mile south of Peters, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the 25th of September, 1859. He is a son of Hans and Elizabeth (Peters) Meier, the former of whom was born in Hanover, Germany, and the latter of whom also claimed Germany as the place of her birth. At the age of twenty-two years Hans Meier immigrated from his native place to the United States, landing in New Orleans, whence he later came to St. Louis. In the latter city he was engaged in the work of his trade, that of carpenter, for a number of years, residing there during the great cholera epidemic. Later he established his home at Pleasant Ridge, in Madison county, Illinois, where he was also engaged in carpenter work. At Pleasant Ridge was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Peters and after the consummation of that important event he engaged in farming operations in Collinsville township, where he passed the residue of his life and where his death occurred on the 12th of July, 1905. Mr. Meier's first wife died when the subject of this review was a child of but five years of age and later he married the widow of Herman Schuermann. To the first union were born six children, of whom three are living at the present time: Charles, engaged in farming in Oklahoma; Fred, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Katherine, the wife of Herman Roffmann, of Worden, Illinois. Mr. Meier became the father of six children also by his second marriage, and of the three living Edward resides at Peters, Illinois; Louis maintains his home at Maryville; and Anna is the wife of T. W. Lange, of Collinsville township.

As a boy Fred Meier attended the German parochial school at Pleasant Ridge, until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, at which time he was confirmed. Thereafter he attended the public school at Peters for two winters. For the eight ensuing years he was associated with his father in the work and management of the old home farm and when twenty-four years of age he was married. He then began farming in the vicinity of Dorsey, Illinois, where he remained for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Collinsville township, managing the estate of his father for the ensuing four years. In 1889 he purchased a farm on the

Bluff, a mile and a half from Pleasant Ridge, where he remained for some ten years. In 1900 he came to Jarvis township, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres of most arable land and where he has since maintained the family home. With the passage of time he has accumulated a great deal of valuable land in this section and he is now the owner of two hundred acres, which he and his sons farm. In addition to farming property he is the possessor of valuable real estate in Edwardsville. In his political convictions he is a stanch Democrat and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with a number of social organizations of representative character. In his religious faith he is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church at Troy. He has always manifested a deep and sincere interest in religious affairs and has reared his children in the faith of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Meier are prominent and popular in connection with the best social activities of their home community and they are everywhere esteemed on account of their exemplary lives and sterling integrity.

On the 13th of December, 1883, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Meier to Miss Mary Bertels, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Diedrich and Anna Bertels, the former of whom is a prominent and influential farmer at Dorsey, Illinois. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Meier are Anna, Elizabeth, Mary, Fred, Jr., and John. All of the children were educated in the parochial school at Troy and Anna is the wife of Carl Langreder, of Jarvis township.

WILLIAM L. GEERS. Among the successful agriculturists and stock-raisers of Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, William L. Geers holds distinctive prestige as a citizen who has ever given freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures projected for the general good and as one whose loyalty and public spirit have ever been of the most insistent order. A fine old veteran of the Civil war, Mr. Geers served with all of valor and faithfulness as a member of the Union army during a three years' enlistment. The Geers family is notable for its generous representation in the war to preserve the Union, the father and four sons having given gallant service as willing soldiers in that sanguinary conflict.

William L. Geers was born in Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 5th of August, 1845, and he is a son of Oswald and Cecelia (Gonterman) Geers, the former

of whom was a son of Jesse Geers. Jesse Geers was born in Kentucky, where he was a scion of an old Blue Grass family of long standing and whence he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, as a young man. From the latter city he came to Madison county, Illinois, locating on a farm in St. Jacob township, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the greater portion of his active business career. Of the eight children—four boys and four girls—born to Jesse Geers, Oswald was the second in order of birth. Oswald Geers remained at home until he had reached his legal majority and after his marriage to Miss Cecelia Gonterman he removed to Pin Oak township, this county, where he continued to reside for a period of sixteen years. Thence he removed to Edwardsville, where he maintained his home for a number of years, and later going to Oregon with a daughter, and died in that state. His cherished and devoted wife was called to eternal rest in Pin Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Geers became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living at the present time and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated.—William L. is the immediate subject of this review; Thomas is engaged in the coal business at Edwardsville; Caleb is identified with the farming line of enterprise and he maintains his home at Oklahoma; and Jane is the wife of Henry Luttrell, of Oregon.

William L. Geers received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Pin Oak township, where he continued to attend school until he had reached his sixteenth year. At the time of the inception of the Civil war he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of his country by enlisting as a soldier in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During the ensuing three years he was under the command of Generals Smith, Banks and Sherman and he participated in a number of important engagements marking the progress of the war. He and two of his brothers served in the same company and his father and another brother were members of another company. All five were enlisted for a term of three years and all came out unscathed. Mr. Geers, of this notice, received his honorable discharge and was mustered out of the army at the close of the war. When peace had again been established throughout the country he returned to Pin Oak township, where, in partnership with a friend, he

farmed a tract of eighty acres of most arable land. In 1867 he removed to St. Jacob township, where he resided for the following four years and whence he returned to Pin Oak township. For thirteen years he was a prominent and influential farmer in the latter township and from there he came to Jarvis township, where he has resided for the past twenty-eight years and where he is the owner of a fine estate of eighty-six acres of splendidly improved land.

On the 9th of October, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Geers to Miss Susan Morris, who was born and reared in Jarvis township and who was a daughter of Usibius Morris, long a representative farmer in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Geers became the parents of one child, Grace Belle, whose birth occurred on the 6th of August, 1880. The fond wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal on the 20th of November, 1895, and at the time of her demise her loss was uniformly mourned throughout Jarvis township, where she was deeply beloved by a wide circle of admiring and affectionate friends. The daughter remains at home with her widowed father and she is a prominent and popular factor in the best social activities of this community.

Mr. Geers retains a deep and abiding interest in his old comrades in arms. He is affiliated with the grand old Masonic order, being a valued and appreciative member of the Order of the Eastern Star at Troy, Illinois, and he and his daughter are connected with the White Shrine, of East St. Louis. In their religious faith Mr. Geers and daughter are devout members of the Methodist church. In politics he has ever been aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and while he has never been incumbent of any public office he does all in his power to forward the best interests of the township and of the county at large. Mr. Geers has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law-abiding, progressive, his life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it and by reason of his virtuous life his career serves as lesson and incentive to the younger generation.

OTTO THURNAN. At this point attention is directed to a brief history of the career of Otto Thurnan, a representative agriculturist in St. Jacob township, Madison county, Illi-

nois, where he is the owner of a fine estate of one hundred and sixty acres of most arable land. Mr. Thurnan was born in Marine township, this county, on the 7th of September, 1859, and he is a son of John C. and Agnes (Miller) Thurnan, the former of whom was born in Hanover, Germany, and the latter of whom also claimed Germany as the place of her birth. When thirteen years of age John C. Thurnan accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States. After landing in the harbor of New Orleans the family proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, whence removal was later made to Liberty Prairie, in the vicinity of which place the father of John C. entered a tract of two hundred acres of government land, on which he continued to reside until his death, in 1909. John C. Thurnan stayed at home with his parents until he had reached his eighteenth year, when he went to Edwardsville, Illinois, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1854 he opened a shop for himself at Marine, Illinois, where he remained until 1869, in which year he established his home on a farm in Marine township. In 1884 he removed to Marine, where he owned a tract of seventeen acres of land, on which he erected a fine modern home. He died in August, 1909, at the venerable age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who still survives him, is now living at Highland with a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Thurnan became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time, namely,—Edward, Otto, Emma, Henry and Fred.

During his youth Otto Thurnan attended school until he had reached the age of seventeen years and at that time he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until he had reached his twenty-sixth year. After his marriage, in 1896, he established the family home on a tract of one hundred and thirty acres in St. Jacob township, the same representing the nucleus of his present fine estate of one hundred and sixty acres. He is engaged in general farming and the raising of thoroughbred stock and in both lines of enterprise has been eminently successful. He is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor in his political proclivities and, while he has never been incumbent of any political office, strictly speaking, he was at one time school director for a period of six years. In religious matters he is a devout member of the Lutheran Evangelical church, in whose

faith he is rearing his children. He is a man whose business dealings have ever been characterized by square and straightforward methods and in every walk of life he is honored and esteemed as a gentleman of sterling integrity and extensive influence.

On the 8th of March, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thurnan to Miss Emma Vondorsten, a daughter of Herman Vondorsten, a prominent citizen in Marine township. To this union have been born four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—Oliver, Edgar, Lelia and Clarence, all of whom are pupils in the neighboring district schools. The Thurnan home is widely renowned for liberal hospitality and it has been the scene of many attractive social gatherings.

EDWARD C. WILLI, who for the past eight years has been supervisor of St. Jacob township, Madison county, Illinois, is a prominent and influential farmer and stock-raiser in this county, his splendid estate of one hundred and sixty acres being eligibly located a half mile distant from St. Jacob, in the vicinity of which place he has resided during practically his entire life time thus far. A native of St. Jacob township, Mr. Willi was born on the 6th of November, 1870, and he is a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Hilby) Willi, both of whom were born and reared in Switzerland, where was solemnized their marriage about the year 1849 and whence they immigrated to the United States in the following year. Coming to this country by way of New Orleans, they proceeded thence to Highland, Illinois, where he immediately engaged in the work of his trade, that of blacksmith. In the spring of 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Willi removed to what is now St. Jacob, of which place he was one of the principal founders. The town was named in honor of the numerous Jacobs families in this section of the state. Mr. Willi followed blacksmithing in this village until the year 1865, when he established the family home on the farm now occupied by the subject of this review. Entering a tract of government land, Mr. Willi continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of March, 1909, and his cherished and devoted wife, who preceded him to the great beyond, passed away in 1884. This union was prolific of four children, of whom but two are living at the present time, in 1911, namely,—Claudine, who resides in

the village of St. Jacob, and Edward, whose name forms the caption for this review. Mr. and Mrs. Willi were honored and esteemed throughout Madison county by reason of their sterling integrity and splendid citizenship.

Reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, Edward C. Willi attended the neighboring district schools until he had reached the age of sixteen years. In 1887 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in which he pursued a commercial course. Eventually returning to St. Jacob township, he secured a country school and taught for three terms, at the expiration of which he returned to the old home farm, where he has since resided. After his father's retirement from business he assumed the active management of the homestead, which is a finely improved estate of one hundred and sixty acres. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and the buildings and various utilities are all of the most modern type. In politics Mr. Willi accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He has figured prominently in local affairs and in 1903 was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of township supervisor, a position of which he has continued incumbent during the intervening years to the present time, in 1911. In their religious faith the Willi family are devout communicants of the Catholic church, to whose various good works they are most liberal contributors.

On the 17th of April, 1894, Mr. Willi was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Hammer, both of Saline township, this county, where Mrs. Willi was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Willi became the parents of two children, of whom one is living, namely,—Clara E., whose birth occurred on the 19th of June, 1895.

**WILLIAM D. SCHOECK.** One of the finest rural estates in Madison county is the Walnut Grove Stock Farm, eligibly located one and one-half miles distant from St. Jacob. This farm is owned and conducted by William D. Schoeck, and it comprises a tract of two hundred and eighteen acres of highly cultivated land. Engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and the wholesaling and retailing of milk, William D. Schoeck has himself built the ladder by which he has risen to affluence, and in view of that fact his present high position in business circles in this section of the state is the more gratifying to contemplate. A native of St. Jacob township,

Mr. Schoeck was born on the 5th of November, 1877, and he is a son of Christian and Mary (Kaam) Schoeck, the former of whom was called to eternal rest on the 22nd of February, 1909, and the latter of whom is now living at St. Jacob, she being in her sixtieth year and in a fine state of health. The paternal grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated was Christopher Schoeck, whose birth occurred in the great Empire of Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States. Locating at Black Jack in Madison county, Illinois, he reared to maturity a family of children, including Christian. Christian Schoeck remained at home with his father until he had attained to the age of thirty years, at which time he was married. After that important event he came to St. Jacob township, where he engaged in farming operations and where he passed the residue of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Schoeck became the parents of twelve children, of whom four are living, in 1911, namely,—Edward, Robert, Leo and William D.

William D. Schoeck was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated with his father. He received a good common-school education and he remained at home until 1903, in which year he was married. After that event he and his wife went to Galesburg, Illinois, where he turned his attention to the retailing and wholesaling of milk, a line of enterprise with which he continued to be identified for a period of one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Highland, Illinois, there entering the employ of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company. Sixteen months later, however, he returned to St. Jacob township and settled on his present farm, known as the Walnut Grove Stock Farm. Here he devoted his entire time and attention to diversified agriculture, the raising of high-grade stock and the milk business. His dairy is one of the finest in the entire county and he makes a specialty of shipping milk, having been interested in this line of enterprise for the past sixteen years. Mr. Schoeck is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the younger generation in St. Jacob township, where he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He is possessed of remarkable executive ability and tremendous vitality and has made a success of everything to which he has devoted his attention. In politics he is aligned as a

stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and while he has never had time to participate actively in local politics he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. He carries insurance in the Prudential Life Insurance Company and is affiliated with a number of representative fraternal and social organizations of a local nature. He is a man of broad information and experience, is well read, and in all the relations of life is generous and sympathetic.

On the 9th of September, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schoeck to Miss Ruby Rule, a daughter of Henry Rule, a representative citizen of St. Jacob township. Mrs. Schoeck was born and reared in this section of the state and she is a woman of most gracious personality, being deeply beloved by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Schoeck are the fond parents of one child, Russell Emerson Schoeck, whose birth occurred on the 22nd of March, 1908. In their religious belief the Schoeck family are consistent members of the German Evangelical church, in whose faith he was reared.

**BEN H. SCHRUMPF.** A man of undoubted enterprise and ability, Ben H. Schruppf, junior member of the firm of Mewes & Schruppf, is actively identified with the development and advancement of the mercantile prosperity of Pierron, where he is carrying on a highly satisfactory business. He was born March 26, 1882, in Pocahontas, Bond county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood.

His father, Peter H. Schruppf, was born in Germany, in 1841, and in 1856 came with his parents to the United States, locating in Missouri. He began his active career as a farmer, after his marriage settling on a farm in Bond county, where he still resides, he and his good wife being among the most respected and esteemed members of their community. He married Elizabeth Mollett, a native of Switzerland, and to them eleven children have been born, ten of whom are now, in 1911, living, as follows: Sophia, wife of Louis Ruedy; William, who married Mary Knebel; Peter N., Jr.; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Ambruehl; Catherine, wife of Nick Suess; Samuel; Ben H.; August; Theodore; and Louis.

Brought up in Bond county, Ben H. Schruppf was educated in the common schools of Harned, attending steadily until sixteen years old. The four ensuing years he worked on the parental homestead, obtaining

a pretty good knowledge of farming. Not content with rural life, he then went to St. Louis, and having secured a position as clerk in a hardware store retained it for five and one half years. Returning home at that time, he stayed with his father five months, assisting in the care of the farm. Coming then to Pierron, Mr. Schruppf embarked in the harness business, which he conducted for six months, giving it up then to become a partner of Mr. William F. Mewes, a general merchant, with whom he is still associated, their store being one of the best stocked and best equipped of the kind in this part of Madison county. Mr. Schruppf has been successful in his undertakings, and has acquired town property in addition to his mercantile interests. He is a straightforward Republican in politics, and at the present time is serving as notary public. He is a member of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company and of the Prudential Life Insurance, two live and strong organizations.

Mr. Schruppf married, July 22, 1909, Minnie Salzmann, daughter of Ernest and Teresa Salzmann, of Highland, Illinois.

**LOUIS LATZER.** Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Helvetia township, Madison county, Illinois, Louis Latzer, agriculturist, president of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company at Highland, Illinois, and identified with banking interests, stands prominent. As one at the head of an industry which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of the community, he occupies a representative position and it is eminently fitting that he be accorded recognition in this volume devoted to the builders of Madison county, Illinois. Of that large and constantly growing concern, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, Mr. Latzer was an organizer and leading spirit and under his enlightened management it has encountered the fairest of fortunes. The present buildings were erected in 1904, and in addition to the Highland concern there are seven other plants. The company is incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and its officers are as follows: Louis Latzer, president; Adolph Meyer, secretary and treasurer; and Fred Kaeser, vice president. Mr. Latzer is a stockholder in the State and Trust Bank of Highland and has numerous other interests.

Mr. Latzer is a native son of Madison county, his birth having occurred on November 11, 1848, the son of Alois and Margaret (Gaduff) Latzer, the father a native of Tyrol, Austria, and the mother of Switzerland. Both



*Louis Lätzer*



came to this country about the year 1846 and became acquainted with each other after locating at Highland. The subject is the only living child of this worthy couple, a brother John dying in early manhood.

Louis Latzer was born on the farm upon which he and his family now make their home, the same being located two miles from Highland. He received his elementary education in the schools of Highland and for a limited time attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, and also the state university at Champaign, Illinois. He later also specialized in chemistry under private instruction, and when thus equipped he took charge of the technical end of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company. He owns one hundred acres of land, this being highly improved and most advantageously situated. In 1885 the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company was organized with Mr. Latzer as a director. In 1889 he was elected president and has continued in this office ever since that time. The output of the company is large and finds a market all over the world, having eight plants in this country.

On the 10th day of December, 1874, Mr. Latzer established an independent household by his marriage to Eliza Luehm, of Swiss descent. She was born in this country and was educated in the public schools. Her parents were Albert and Barbara (Hiltbold) Luehm. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, six of whom are living. These young people have received the best of educational advantages and are a credit to the county which gave them birth. The eldest daughter, Alice, is a graduate of Elmira College, and for three years attended the State University of Illinois. John was graduated from the State University of Illinois with the degree of M. S. and is at the present time manager of a branch plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company in Pennsylvania. Jennie graduated from the State University with the degree of Master of Science and subsequently became an instructor in that institution. She is the wife of Dr. Albert Kaeser, of Highland. Lenore graduated from the Illinois State University with the degree of A. B., and from the University of Michigan with the degree of M. S. She is now an instructor at the University of Illinois; Robert L. was graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of B. S., and afterward matriculated at Cornell, at which celebrated institution he took his Master's degree. He organized an independent milk condensing company, called the High-

land Milk Condensing Company, at Elkland, Pennsylvania. Irma, the youngest member of the interesting sextet, was born in 1891, and is a student in the University of Illinois.

Mr. Latzer has ever given heart and hand to the policies and principles of the Republican party and is helpfully concerned in all matters of public import. He has several times given splendid service in public office, having served as supervisor of Helvetia township for eleven years, as highway commissioner for six years, as school trustee for over twenty years and for one year as chairman of the board of supervisors of Madison county. In every capacity he has gained credit for himself and honor and profit for his fellow men.

WILLIAM F. MEWES. One of the foremost citizens of Pierron, and an enterprising and successful merchant, William F. Mewes, head of the firm of Mewes & Schruppf, is identified with the best interests of his community, and is held in high esteem as a man of integrity and worth. A son of the late August Mewes, he was born February 24, 1874, in Jamestown, Clinton county, Illinois, coming from thrifty German stock.

Born in Germany about 1830, August Mewes remained in the Fatherland until 1865, when he immigrated to the United States. Settling first in Hancock county, Illinois, he there became accustomed to farming as carried on in the great middle west. At the end of two years he bought a tract of land in Jamestown, Illinois, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits many years, residing there until his death, in 1905. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kautzbon, was born in Germany, and died, in 1906, in Jamestown, Illinois. Of the six children born of their union three are living, as follows: William F., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch; Matilda, wife of John Hartlieb; and Ida, wife of George Klein.

William F. Mewes was educated in the schools of Jamestown and Greenville, attending quite regularly until fifteen years of age. The ensuing ten years he assisted his father in the management of the home farm. Abandoning agricultural pursuits, Mr. Mewes then embarked in mercantile business with his brother, H. A. Mewes, in Pierron, and after the death of his brother admitted to partnership Philip Hartlieb, with whom he was associated from 1901 until 1905. From that time until 1908 Mr. Mewes conducted the business alone, but has since been in partnership with Benjamin H. Schruppf, under the firm name



of Mewes & Schruppf, and is carrying on an extensive and lucrative trade. A man of excellent judgment and foresight, Mr. Mewes has acquired valuable interests in outside investments, and also owns some land in the vicinity of Jamestown, Clinton county, Illinois. Since 1901 he has served as postmaster at Pierron, and at the present time he is city treasurer. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, of which his parents were devout followers.

Mr. Mewes married, January 18, 1899, Caroline Hartlieb, a daughter of Philip Hartlieb, of Saline township, Madison county, and of the four children born of their union three are living, namely: Donald, Duane and Melba.

**PHILIP M. ESSENPREIS.** A man of good business capacity, great intelligence and keen foresight, Philip M. Essenpreis stands prominent among the well-to-do citizens of Pierron, where, as a dealer in grain and lumber, he is carrying on a substantial business. A native of Bond county, Illinois, he was born February 13, 1866, near Pierron, on the farm of his father, the late Leo Essenpreis.

His grandfather, Antoine Essenpreis, a native of Germany, remained in the Fatherland during the earlier years of his life. Immigrating then with his family to America, he located at Highland, Illinois, where he bought land and was engaged in cultivating the soil until his death. To him and his wife, who also spent her last years on the home farm, six children were born and reared.

The third child of the parental household, Leo Essenpreis was a lad of fifteen years when he crossed the ocean with his parents. He subsequently lived with his parents until about twenty years of age, when he began farming on his own account, buying land in Bond county, in the vicinity of Pierron. There he and his bride began housekeeping. In 1880, after the death of his wife he moved to Pierron and retired. He married Emma Weiss, and they had one boy, William G. Of the seven children born of the first marriage five died in childhood, and two are living, as follows: F. H., of Pierron, and Philip M., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

Obtaining his elementary education in the district schools, Philip M. Essenpreis afterwards attended school in Pocahontas, Highland and Pierron, continuing as a student until eighteen years of age. Beginning life then for himself, he clerked in different Pierron stores, including general hardware establish-

ments, being thus employed until 1886. He was afterwards engaged in farming in Bond county for about thirteen years, as an agriculturist meeting with excellent pecuniary results. In 1899 Mr. Essenpreis returned to Pierron, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the grain and lumber business. He has acquired property of value, owning four hundred and ten acres of Bond county land, and in addition to his business at Pierron is interested in other enterprises of importance. He is far-seeing and practical, and carries life insurance in the New York Mutual and in the Bankers' Company, of Iowa. Politically Mr. Essenpreis is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has held the office of alderman six years, and for nine consecutive years was school director.

On April 19, 1887, Mr. Essenpreis was united in marriage with Anna Weindel, a daughter of Stephen and Fredericka Weindel, of Bond county. Six children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Essenpreis, five of whom are now living, namely: Clara, wife of Carl Metzger; Victor; Edgar; Milda; and Nora. Mr. Essenpreis and his family are Catholics in religion, and valued members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Pierron.

**JOHN A. FOEDERER.** Beginning life for himself poor in purse, but the possessor of an unlimited stock of perseverance and energy, John A. Foederer, of Pierron, has achieved success in his industrial career, and is a fine representative of the self-made men of our country. A son of Andrew Foederer, he was born in Bond county, Illinois, near Pierron, November 8, 1876.

Andrew Foederer was born in America, of German ancestry, and died in early manhood, when his son John A. was but eighteen months old. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Foederer, subsequently married for her second husband Bartol Hotz, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, as follows: Charles Hotz; Joseph; Anna, wife of Dr. Rush; and Rosie, wife of Edward Steitz.

Brought up on the home farm, John A. Foederer attended first the district school, afterwards being a pupil for a brief time in the Highland schools. When thirteen years old he left school to work on the farm, and was thus employed for four years. Going then to Grant Fork, Madison county, he worked two years at the blacksmith's trade, after which he was employed in a smithy at

Highland for some time. Going thence to Missouri, Mr. Foederer there followed his trade on his own account for four years, as a blacksmith being well patronized. Returning to Saline township in 1890, he opened a blacksmith's shop at Pierron, and has here followed his trade successfully since, having at the same time been an important factor in advancing the industrial interests of his community.

Mr. Foederer married Barbara Hoelscher, a daughter of John Hoelscher, of Madison county, Illinois, and into the household thus established five children have been born, namely: John P., Matilda, Oscar A., Hildegard and Raymond. Politically Mr. Foederer is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has served as township trustee and as justice of the peace. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, and religiously he belongs to the Catholic church at Pierron.

**FREDERICK HAUCK.** Education is the capital which every man or woman must have in order to succeed in life, but education does not consist alone or even chiefly in book knowledge. Frederick Hauck, as a matter of fact, had very little schooling, but he studied to do everything faithfully that was laid to his charge. A man perfects himself much more by work than he does by reading, and so it has been with Mr. Hauck. He has made the best possible use of his opportunities, nor has he always waited for opportunity to knock, but has gone out to meet it. He has become a man who is honored and admired not only in Collinsville, but in the whole mining district, where he is very well known.

He was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1856, the son of John and Katharine Hauck. The mother's maiden name was also Hauck, but she belonged to an entirely different family, having no connection with that of her husband. John Hauck was a sergeant on the police force in Bavaria, having done good service. For twenty years he served as postmaster of his town; after his death his wife was given his position, which she filled for twenty-three years. Their daughter, Lisetta Jantzer, is the postmistress of the same place to-day, the office having been in the family for sixty years. Neither Mr. or Mrs. John Hauck ever came to this country.

Frederick went to school in Germany until he was thirteen years old, at which time his sister, who had come to the United States some time before, sent for him to join her in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents gave a reluct-

ant consent and he left home, going direct to his sister. He was apprenticed to a harness-maker, serving two years, but he did not find the work suited to his tastes or capabilities. He, therefore, gave it up and went to Kentucky, where he worked on a farm for a time. In 1877 he came to Collinsville, Illinois, where he worked in the mines for a time. He went to Glen Carbon, where he made rapid progress, being promoted by degrees until he became mine manager. Later he became the superintendent of the Consolidated Coal Company, the company being incorporated in 1899 under the laws of the state of Illinois. The officers are: Kingdon Gould, president; W. L. Schmick, vice president; A. W. Carr, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Shaw, general superintendent; J. R. Jennings, chief clerk of the district. Mr. Hauck is now and has been since October, 1911, general sales agent for the Harding Brothers Real Estate Company in East St. Louis, Illinois.

In 1883 he married Maggie Wendler, a young lady of German descent, like himself also born in Bavaria, Germany. Two children have been born to this union, Frederick J., who completed the public school course at Glen Carbon, and Maggie, who also finished the public school course at Glen Carbon and is now the wife of Webster Hayes, a mine manager. Both children now live at Staunton, Illinois. Mrs. Hauck is a member of the Evangelical church of Collinsville.

Mr. Hauck is not a member of any church but he is, nevertheless, a man who contributes to the church and any other cause that he deems worthy. He is a Mason, holding membership in Edwardsville lodge, No. 99, A. F. and A. M.; he belongs to the Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, Royal Arch Masons; to the Council, No. 8, and to the Knights Templar, No. 2, at Alton, Illinois. He has taken the thirty-second degree in masonry and in addition to this high position he is a member of the Mystic Shrine, St. Louis, Missouri, and also belonging to two insurance orders. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken any active part in public affairs, being content to leave them to others. Mr. Hauck is the descendant of good old German stock, possessing the characteristics of the German race to a very marked degree. He is honest and upright, on which two qualities a sermon might be preached; suffice it to say that it is through these attributes and many others that he has been deemed worthy of the

office he now holds and in which he has made good in a marked degree. He is a man of whom the citizens of Collinsville are proud, and with reason.

BENJAMIN WESLEY JARVIS, editor and owner of the *Troy Call* for the past thirteen years, has been a newspaper man from his boyhood up, and is likewise the son of a newspaper man. Although it was not his early intention to become identified with the work, circumstances shaped his course in life, and despite his intention, Mr. Jarvis has found a field of activity wherein his natural abilities have been given exercise, and which has conduced to his prosperity and popularity as perhaps another line of endeavor might have failed to do.

Mr. Jarvis was born on June 15, 1877, at Troy, Illinois, and is the son of James Nelson and Elizabeth (Donoho) Jarvis. The father was born in Troy on June 1, 1849, and was the founder of the first newspaper Troy boasted. The paper was started on May 18, 1872, when Mr. Jarvis was a young man of twenty-three, and his entire equipment was an Army press and about forty dollars worth of material. The paper was called the *Commercial Bulletin*, and five hundred copies were printed semi-monthly for free distribution. On February 22, 1873, the paper was succeeded by the *Weekly Bulletin*, which was continued for many years thereafter. Mr. Jarvis was a man of unusual versatility, and was known for his ability as a musician, surveyor, accountant and other lines. He held many official positions of honor and trust in both Jarvis township and the city of Troy during his life time, and was a notary public for forty consecutive years. He died on July 31, 1911. The wife and mother still lives. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Marion (Shane) Donoho, who came to Illinois from Delaware and were residents of this section of the country for many years. Not only is Mr. Jarvis a native born son of Troy, but his father was born here, and his grandmother, Mary A. Jarvis, the wife of Wesley Jarvis, was a native of the county, born between Troy and Edwardsville, on September 6, 1813. At the time of her death in 1902 she had the distinction of being the oldest native born resident of Madison county. The paternal great-grandparents of Mr. Jarvis were, George W. and Isabella (Roseberry) Kinder, who were pioneer settlers of Madison county. Mr. Kinder first

came here from near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1811, making the trip alone on horseback through the country. After prospecting about and purchasing land between Troy and Edwardsville, he returned to Kentucky in 1812, and in the spring of 1813 came back to Madison county with his wife and two children. The trip was again made on horseback, the horses carrying the bedding and provision. They drove a herd of cattle before them, and Mr. and Mrs. Kinder walked a great deal of the way, carrying the children, Jacob J. and Jane R. Kinder.

Benjamin Wesley Jarvis was educated in the public schools of Troy, and later took a night business course in the McCray-Dewey Academy. He was practically reared in his father's printing office, but never anticipated following the business. One of his earliest boyish desires was to be a railroad engineer, but he never found an opportunity to carry out his young ambition in that respect. His first position after leaving school was as a clerk in the store of August Droll. Later he secured work at the old Brookside mine "feeding" elevator, and had charge of the engine running same, after which experience he was employed below as a "trapper" in the old Troy mine. He gave up this work, however, and returned to a clerkship in the Droll store, but it was the least of his intention to remain a clerk in another man's establishment for very long. He was yet a clerk in Droll's store when August Droll, with J. F. Edwards, purchased the *Troy Star*, changing its name to the *Troy Call*. The previous experience of Mr. Jarvis in his father's place of business made him a valuable man to his employer, Mr. Droll, and much of the detail work was left to him, with the result that in a few years he was in complete charge of the business. In 1897 he took a lease on the business, the firm being known as A. L. Bounds and B. W. Jarvis. The senior member was seventy years old and the junior member was twenty. After about six months he discontinued as a partner, but remained in the employ of the owner. On March 13, 1899, Mr. Jarvis purchased the *Troy Call* from August Droll. He promptly set about rejuvenating the plant, installing new and up-to-date equipment, and has since added to the plant and improved the paper until it now ranks as one of the representative weekly journals of Madison county. The plant is now equipped with cylinder and job presses, typesetting and folding machines, and

other modern apparatus for the carrying on of the newspaper and general job printing business.

Mr. Jarvis held the office of township clerk for two years, and as a staunch member of the Democratic party has been active in the interests of the cause. He has on various occasions represented the party in county, district and state conventions. He is a citizen of most admirable public spirit, and is ever foremost in matters affecting the civic welfare of the city. He is especially active in his efforts to secure an interurban electric line for Troy, and has aided very materially through the medium of his newspaper in the establishment of various enterprises in Troy during the past decade. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Modern Woodmen since 1898. He is a Presbyterian by training and parentage, although not a member of any church. His grandparents, Wesley and Mary Jarvis, donated the site for the present Presbyterian church in Troy and were instrumental in its organization and the erection of the building. These worthy people also donated to the city a spot for its present cemetery, and in other ways gave lasting evidence of their loyalty and affection for the town of their birth.

Mr. Jarvis was married at Greenup, Illinois, on June 22, 1904, to Lena Peters, eldest daughter of Edward and Jessie Peters, of that place. Two children were born to them: Russell P., born August 2, 1905, died on March 23, 1910, and Benjamin E., born on January 19, 1908, survives.

JOHN P. HEDIGER. A good mental and physical equipment, unflagging energy and temperate habits have been the leading factors in the elevation of John P. Hediger from a poor youth, practically dependent upon his own resources, to a leading position among the agriculturists of Madison county. He was born on a farm in Madison county, in 1854, and is a son of John and Clara (Green) Hediger, natives of Germany, who immigrated to the United States at an early day, probably about 1841 or 1842. Prior to his marriage John Hediger was a carpenter, but shortly thereafter he engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued in the same the remainder of his life. He and his first wife had three children, John P., a daughter Eliza, and one died in infancy. Ten years after their marriage his wife died, and he then married Eva Wilhank, to whom ten children were born, of whom three survive, Charles, Mary and Caroline.

John P. Hediger early displayed habits of industry and integrity, and when only twenty-one years old left the parental roof and rented a farm, on which he was working at the time of his marriage, in 1882. His wife, Miss Anna Zobrist, was born in Switzerland, in 1856, daughter of Jacob and Mary Zobrist, who immigrated to America with friends when she was twenty-five years of age. She had two sisters and four brothers, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Rudolph, Jacob and Gabriel. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hediger began life on a rented farm, three and one-half miles northeast of Highland, on the Millersport Road, and after years of hard and faithful labor they were able to purchase this tract, which consisted of one hundred and three acres. At first they were compelled to live in a little frame house which boasted of but few comforts, but as the years went by and they became able financially they built a modern home, surrounded it with lawns and shade trees, and fitted it with conveniences that make it one of the most comfortable and handsome homes in their section. In 1902 Mr. Hediger bought another tract of land, one hundred and ten acres, and improved the buildings. In the year 1908 he moved to that place and in 1909 sold the old place to his son John, who now superintends the old farm, and where his sister Anna is acting as housekeeper. In addition to being a successful farmer, Mr. Hediger has for years given much attention to the breeding of full-blooded Holstein cattle, having one of the finest herds of milch cows in the county, and his milk finds a ready market in the city of Highland, being principally disposed of to the Helvetia Milk Condensory. He is an excellent judge of livestock, takes a special pride in breeding good stock, and has on various occasions advised others on important breeding questions. His handsome residence property in Highland is now occupied by his daughter Clara and her family. He and his wife belong to the German Evangelical church, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen has been made manifest on various occasions by his election, on the Republican ticket, to positions of honor and trust. He has served six years as highway commissioner and as school director seven years, and during all his years of public life displayed the same earnest, conscientious effort that has made him successful as an agriculturist and stock breeder.

Mr. and Mrs. Hediger have had the fol-

lowing children: John Thomas, Clara Mary, Anna Elise, Charlie Fritz, Louise Jennie, Emma Maria, Edmund Louis and Louis George. The children all attended the Kyle school. Clara Mary married Rolland Vulliet, an engineer of Highland, and they have two children, namely: Anna and Florence.

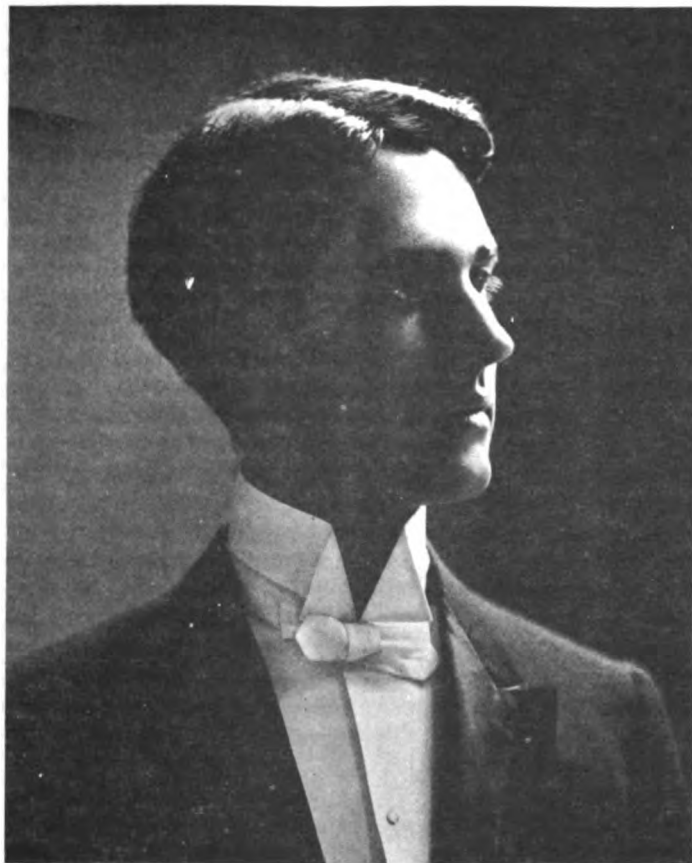
**MAURY D. POWELL.** One of the most promising young men in Madison county is Maury D. Powell, a lawyer of Collinsville, Illinois. Mr. Powell has shown the people of Collinsville that he has abilities of an unusual order. He has integrity of a still rarer kind. At the time he left school he learned telegraphy in the office of the Vandalia Railroad at Collinsville, and followed that profession for some five years or more, later taking up law.

He was born in Collinsville, March 30, 1885, the son of Dr. A. M. and Louisa H. (Davison) Powell. A. M. Powell was one of the old residents of Collinsville, having practiced medicine there from 1860 until the time of his death, in 1902. He was a graduate of what is now St. Louis University. He was married twice; first to Miss Nannie Davison, a daughter of A. M. Davison, of Jefferson City, Missouri, and four children were born to this union, none of whom are living now. In 1867 he married Louisa H. Davison, and he had six children by his second wife, five of whom are still living. The eldest is Mrs. Nannie Combs, the wife of James Combs, cashier of the First National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri. Kate is the second and she is the wife of Judge W. E. Hadley, of Edwardsville, Illinois. Her mother makes her home with them. The third child is Alexander C.; he is now a practicing civil engineer and surveyor in Collinsville, Illinois. Margaretta, the fourth child, is the wife of Dr. L. H. Kraft, a dentist in Collinsville, Illinois. Maury D. is the youngest child. William is the name of the child who died in 1888, at the age of seven years.

Maury D. Powell attended the public schools of Collinsville until fifteen years of age. As soon as he left school after learning telegraphy he obtained a position with the Vandalia Railroad system as telegraph operator, with which company he was connected about three years. After leaving the employ of the Vandalia he went to Indian Territory with the Frisco Railroad and later to California with the Southern Pacific. After that he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande and was located in Colorado for a

time, after which he went to St. Louis and was employed in the general offices of the Terminal and Missouri Pacific Railroad in that city. With the valuable experience obtained in connection with the life he had led, he was persuaded by relatives and friends to materialize the dream of his youth and take up law; and to that end he entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. After one year at this college he entered the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, situated at Bloomington, Illinois. He was graduated from this school in 1908, being a member of a class of some twenty or more. He was chosen as class representative at the annual class banquet in his senior year and the alumnae have not forgotten the speech he made on that occasion. He came to his native town to practice and it is significant of the reputation he and his family have in the place that he immediately began to receive clients. In connection with his law office at Collinsville he is associated with the firm of Look & Schurmann in the real estate and insurance business and he is doing good work in that line too.

Mr. Powell is not yet married, but he is exceedingly popular among the young ladies of Collinsville. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Collinsville Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was christened in the Episcopal church and brought up in that faith. In all of his travels he has continued loyal to the church and is at present treasurer of Christ Episcopal church in Collinsville. In politics he is a Republican and held the office of city attorney of Collinsville for two years and was the deputy state's attorney at that place until recently. In November of 1911 he was appointed by Judge W. E. Hadley as master in chancery in and for the circuit court of Madison county, succeeding Joseph V. E. Marsh, of Alton, and has opened a law office in Edwardsville, the county seat, where he conducts his work as master in chancery, dividing his time between his office there and in Collinsville. He is secretary of the Home Building Association of Collinsville. He has at various times represented the Merchants' Association of Collinsville in conventions. He is a member of the Collinsville Business Men's Club and most active in that organization. Personally, Mr. Powell is a very good speaker and his wide experience and travel have furnished him with a fund of information upon which he can always draw. He has



*Maury S. Powell*



already done a great deal for the good of his county, but he is just at the beginning of his career and he intends to do much more. He is a power in the community and a factor for good in the state.

**JULES DECOSTERD.** That modern farming is a profitable occupation has been demonstrated by Jules Decosterd, of section 25, Helvetia township, who, although still a comparatively young man, has been so successful in his operations that he has accumulated a competency and is now able to broaden his mind by travel. Mr. Decosterd is a native of Switzerland, and was born in Oron la ville, Canton of Vaud, in 1870, a son of Louis and Julia Decosterd. The Decosterd family immigrated to the United States in 1879 and landed at New York, from which city they immediately came to Highland, Illinois, there being two sons, Samuel and Jules, and three daughters, Marie, Sophia and Elise. Mr. Decosterd purchased eighty acres of land, to which he and his sons added from time to time, eventually accumulating an estate of two hundred and forty-six acres, which they devoted to farming. Samuel married Clarissa Genre, died in 1909 and left two children,—Eldon and Elise; Marie married John Balsiger, and died in 1895, having been the mother of four children,—Nina, Aline, John and Violet, the latter of whom died at the age of three years; and Sophia passed away in 1906 and Elise, in 1894. In 1893 the parents both died, and their burial took place in Gullick Cemetery. Mr. Decosterd was a man of high character and of broad and comprehensive views. He was thoroughly cosmopolitan in his taste and ideas. Of a kindly and genial disposition, he was always ready to help those less fortunate than himself, and to help them in such a way that they would be enabled thereby to help themselves. He had very many warm, personal friends, and by his death Madison county lost one of its progressive and reliable citizens. A man of kindly thought and generous deed, he is remembered by those who knew him with sentiments of most sincere regard.

Jules Decosterd remained on the home farm, the operation of which he is now superintending. In 1911 he took an extended trip through the west, visiting various points of interest, and on his return to Illinois decided to rent his farm for a year in order that he might see more of the great west and to reap the benefit to be gained from its glorious climate. His activities have always been de-

voted to farm work, and his only interest in public matters is that taken by a good citizen. He votes with the Republican party. His principles of life stand for that admirable integrity of character which qualifies a man for loyal citizenship, and whose honesty, industry and pleasant personal traits have made him many warm, personal friends. He is a worthy son of a worthy father, and as such is respected and esteemed by his fellow townsmen.

**HIPPOLYTE LEROY.** Little would the visitor of today suspect that much of Madison county only comparatively a few short years back was covered with wild prairie, swamps and timber, and where now the farmers carry on their operations in prosperous fields yielding magnificent crops the land was practically worthless. Yet such is the case, and the work of reclaiming this land has been an arduous and gradual one, calling forth the best efforts of a band of sturdy men to whom the credit of the county's present prosperity must be given. Hippolyte Leroy, a well known and substantial farmer and stockman of section 26, Helvetia township, is one of those who has done his full share in advancing and developing his community. He was born in 1859, in France, and is a son of Virgil and Cleore Leroy, who came to this country in 1881, bringing also their daughter, Helena. But Helena returned to France thirteen years later, at which time Hippolyte Leroy accompanied her, visiting old friends and renewing old acquaintances and returning to America with a very pleasant remembrance of his former home and country. Helena Leroy still makes her home in France, although she has made several visits to her parents' residence.

On coming to this country the parents of Mr. Leroy located in Helvetia township, Madison county, and Hippolyte remained at home assisting his father until he was married, in 1888, to Miss Angeline Meller, daughter of Lucien and Isabel L. Meller, one of the old pioneer couples of this county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Leroy first settled on a tract of rented land in Clinton county, where they founded a home, and their industry and faithful labor was eventually rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome, well-cultivated property. In the course of time Mr. Leroy bought a part of the interest of the other heirs to his uncle's estate in Helvetia township, and he is now the owner of a valuable farm in section 26, which is equipped with a full quota of substantial



buildings and is being operated by the latest and most highly improved farming machinery. He is a skilled agriculturist, and his progressive ideas, unflagging industry and efficient methods have culminated in the development of one of the finest farms in Helvetia township. He is interested in political matters, and his fellow-townsmen have made apparent their confidence in his ability by electing him school director for nine years. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and his religious connection is with the Plymouth Brethren church, his wife and eldest children being members of the Baptist church, of which the Rev. Albert P. Rossier is pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy have had five children: Mary, Paul, Heloise, Rodney and Theodore. They are fine types of American boys and girls, and have been brought up to habits of industry and integrity, receiving a careful training and a good education in the East Sugar Creek school. The family is well known throughout this section, and both Mr. and Mrs. Leroy have hosts of friends.

**LOUIS BRANDES.** The present efficient manager of the Marine Mill at Marine, Illinois, is Louis Brandes, who is a citizen of prominence and influence in this place, where he has figured actively in public affairs and where he is past master and present secretary of Marine Masonic Lodge. Mr. Brandes was born in Marine, Madison county, Illinois, the date of his nativity being the 28th of September, 1859, and he is a son of Hennig and Katherina Brandes, both of whom were born in Germany. The father was engaged in the harness business during the greater part of his active career and he was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1908, his cherished and devoted wife having passed to the great beyond the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Hennig Brandes were the parents of seven children, of whom Louis was the fourth in order of birth and five are still living.

Louis Brandes attended school until he had reached the age of seventeen years. At that time he entered upon an apprenticeship at the harnessmaker's trade, following that particular work for a short time. Subsequently he worked on a farm by the month for a number of years and in 1891 he became a clerk under Louis Kolb in the Marine Mill. With the passage of time his services in the mill became more valuable and he was made chief clerk, eventually becoming manager of the mill and serving in that capacity at the present time, in 1911. Mr. Brandes is one of

the stockholders in the Bank of Marine and he is financially interested in a number of other important business enterprises in this city, where he is everywhere honored and esteemed for his straightforward business methods and sterling integrity of character.

In politics Mr. Brandes is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while he has never been an office seeker, he is ever on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he is a valued and appreciative member of Marine Lodge, No. 355, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, in which he is past master. In 1910 Mr. Brandes was honored by his fellow Masons with election to the office of secretary of Marine lodge and in discharging the duties connected therewith he is acquitting himself with honor and distinction. Mr. Brandes is genial in his association, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all. He is well read and is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and above all is ever ready to lend a helping hand to his needy brother, his charity knowing only the bounds of his opportunities. In religious matters Mr. Brandes is a devout member of Protestant church, to whose good works he gives a loyal support. He is unmarried.

**LOUIS TINO** is an important factor in the great agricultural industry of Madison county. Descended from a German family who have for years been conspicuous for their honesty, industry and enterprise, he is possessed of sterling qualities which have compassed his success as a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Tino was born in Hamel township, Illinois, August 15, 1878. He is a son of Dietrick and Louise (Myer) Tino, natives of Germany, who immigrated in their youth and settled in Madison county, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Dietrick Tino was twice married and became the father of nine children, whose names are as follows,—Ernest, Louisa, Herman, Lubbert, Sophia, Emma, Katarina, Helena and Louis. Louisa married Henry Joeckel and resides at Camp Point, Illinois; Herman lives at Edwardsville with his wife, Anna, whose maiden name was Reiser; Sophia is the wife of Frank Reiser, of Worden; Emma's husband is Christopher Hienemeier, of Worden; Katarina maintains her home in Edwardsville

and is the wife of Gus Klein; Helena, Mrs. Hardjjern Fricke, lives at Mount Olive.

Louis Tino spent the first few years of his life in Hamel township. After he was reared to maturity he left the paternal roof and went to St. Louis, but later moved to Worden township, where he remained two years, and then purchased a farm near by—his home to-day. He is very successful as a corn grower and also raises some fine cattle, and has devoted all his energies to putting his land into a high state of cultivation and making it produce to its fullest extent. As a result he is regarded as one of the prosperous farmers in Worden township and is respected by the members of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Tino was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wolters, born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 15, 1877. She is a daughter of Henry and Louise Wolters, both of whom were born in Germany and immigrated to America, where they settled in St. Louis. Father Wolters was twice married and to the union with his first wife were born,—Fred, Henry, Bertha, Louisa, Emma, William, Louis and Herman. The children born to the second marriage are: Ida, Oscar, Minnie and Charles. Anna belongs to the older family. After her marriage she spent the first five years of her wedded life in her native town, the next two at Worden and is now comfortably settled on the farm with her husband. On the 31st day of May, 1900, she gave birth to a son, Otto, and she and her husband have adopted a little girl, Dora, born August 15, 1900, thus father and mother and daughter all celebrate their birthdays on the same day, August 15. The boy and girl are both attending the Worden school.

Mr. and Mrs. Tino are honored members of the German Lutheran church at Worden.

**ADOLPH P. TRIBOUT.** A well-known resident of Saline township, Madison county, Adolph P. Tribout holds an assured position among the prosperous and progressive business men of Pierron, being identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the place. A son of Emil Tribout, he was born, January 30, 1876, in St. Clair county, Illinois, coming on the paternal side of French ancestry.

His grandparents, Bellefontiere and Marguerite Tribout, were born, reared, and married in sunny France. Subsequently immigrating to the United States, they made their way directly to St. Clair county, Illinois, and

became pioneer settlers of Belleville, where they spent their remaining days.

Born in Belleville, Illinois, Emil Tribout remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age. Establishing then a home of his own in St. Clair county, he resided there about two years, the following five years living south of Belleville. Investing then in land near High Prairie, just southwest of Belleville, he farmed there for two years, after which he sunk a coal shaft, and for five years was engaged in mining coal. Removing then to a farm, he cultivated the soil summers, and mined during the winter season for two years. In 1897 he moved with his family to a farm lying south of Belleville, and at the end of six years moved to the American Bottoms, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for three years. Moving then to a farm near French Village, he remained there five whole years, and subsequently spent an equal length of time in Bond county, near Pocahontas. Then, after living a year in Madison county, he sold out, and for a year was engaged in the butchering business at Highland, where he is now living retired, he and his wife having a pleasant home. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Heinrich, ten children were born, namely: Adolph P.; Ida, wife of Dominick Wasser; Edward, deceased; Clementine, wife of William J. Voucdrie; Joseph; Adeline, wife of Henry Dant; Louis; Lena; Josephine; and Julius.

Leaving home when his parents removed to French Village, Adolph P. Tribout went to East St. Louis, Illinois, where he soon found employment in a large steel plant, working first in a very humble capacity, but being rapidly promoted from one position to another until made assistant foreman of the plant. Several years later, Mr. Tribout went to Edgemont, where he was employed in mining for three years. Coming from there to Pierron, he has since been profitably engaged in business, having owned a general store, and in addition, on August 26, 1908, having opened his present harness shop, which he is conducting with excellent financial results.

At East Louis, Illinois, October 8, 1901, Mr. Tribout was united in marriage with Elise Gauch, and into their home five children have made their advent, namely: Phoebe, Raymond, Theresa, Mildred, and Oliver.

Fond of athletics, Mr. Tribout is a baseball enthusiast, and served as manager and

captain of many baseball teams, while in St. Louis playing with the old team of "Reds" until the formation of the "Trolley League," near St. Louis. He is liberal in his political views, supporting the best men and most practical measures, and he and his family are members of the Catholic church at Pierron.

**JOHN P. ANDERSON.** Among the foremost citizens of Madison county, known for his absolute integrity and wholesome influence on the community in which he lives, is John Anderson, now farming a prosperous and extensive farm in Collinsville township. He was born on the day after Christmas, 1836, the son of John and Susan (Creamer) Anderson. John, Sr., was the son of David Anderson, native born in the German empire. Susan Creamer was the daughter of Phillip Creamer, also a native of the Fatherland. Both the Anderson and the Creamer families came to the United States at about the same date, the former settling in New York state and the latter in Pennsylvania. In New York state David Anderson ran a ferry boat. He later came to Madison county, Illinois, the date being about 1830, and entered a tract of four hundred acres near Marine, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life and passed away, after having given to his son a homestead of two hundred acres. To his father's gift John, Sr., added another two hundred acres, and these now constitute the present Anderson estate. Besides the immediate subject of this review, seven children were born to John and Susan Anderson, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Daniel D. Collins; David, Mariah, Rodney, Estelle, Margaret and Young. Both the father and mother have since passed to eternal rest and only four of the children survive.

Until he was sixteen John, Jr., attended the local country schools. At that age he went to the city of St. Louis and took a three years' course at the St. Louis University. He then returned to his farm in Madison county, and has since devoted his life to progressive and intelligent farming and attaining splendid results.

On March 13, 1862, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Anderson to Miss Josephine Thompson, of Cass county, Illinois, whose parents were of fine old English stock. Of the nine children that blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson the following are still living: Susan is now the wife of Edward Eustick; Belle is Mrs. James Axtell; Maud is living at home; Hattie is Mrs. Ho-

race Look; Olive has married R. Guy Kneeder; and Sidney and Don C. are both unmarried.

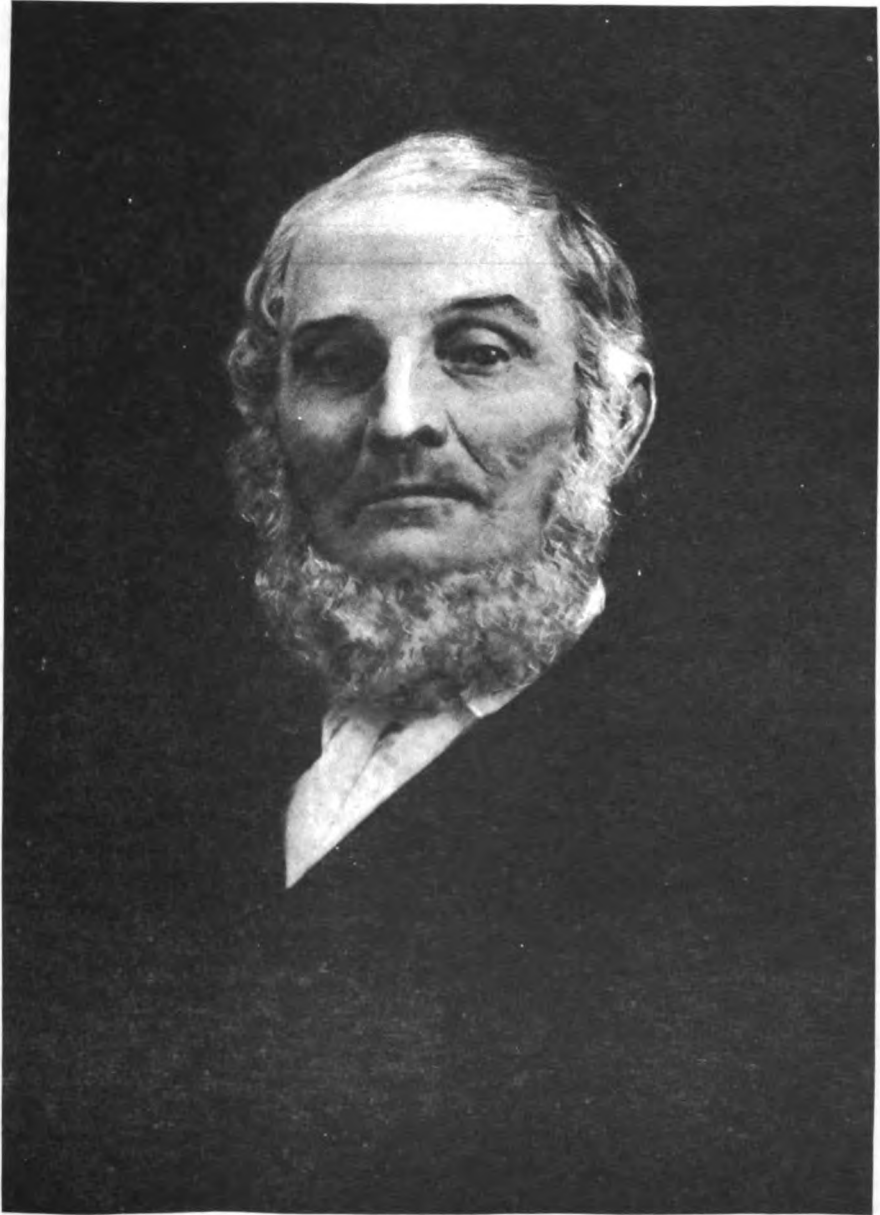
Mr. Anderson was christened and brought up in the Catholic faith, having been christened in a Catholic church in St. Louis, Missouri. In the field of politics he is found beneath the Democratic standard. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas.

Mrs. Anderson passed to her eternal reward on the 22nd of May, 1911, after a life of singular sweetness and helpfulness to all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. Her husband still makes his home on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres located in Collinsville township.

**JAMES HOXSEY**, member of a leading Southern Illinois family whose title has at different times and in various places been also expressed as Hawksie, Hoxsie and Hoxie, was one of Madison county's earliest settlers after its boundaries were defined. He was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, April 16, 1796. His father, Bill Hoxsey, or "William" as he chose to be called, was born in Rhode Island, November 30, 1776, and was married to Mary Gray in or near Richmond, Virginia, in 1793. Bill Hoxsey was the fifth son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hoxsie, born May 21, 1737, and Hannah Bill, a daughter of Judge Bill, of Exeter, Rhode Island.

The Revolutionary war records show that John Hoxsie assisted in establishing American independence as captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of James Babcock's company, King's county and Kint regiment of the Army of Observation. James Mitchell Varnum was the colonel. (See C. R. VII. 324.)

Bill Hoxey and wife had five children born in Virginia. In 1804 they moved to Kentucky, where six children were born. There Mr. Hoxsey engaged profitably in the mercantile business until his health failed. He then decided to leave Kentucky, and sent his son James to Illinois to inspect the country. Being most favorably impressed with the possibilities of Madison county, the excellent soil, fine timber, good water supply, etc., James decided that it was the acceptable region, and forthwith had a large double log cabin built. The parents and eleven children moved to Madison county in 1817, and the father and the eldest sons, John and James, secured quite a number of land grants in what are now known as Alhambra, Olive and Omphgent townships. Under the supervision of the father and James there was completed a large



*James Hensley*



two-story house. The frame was hewn from massive oak timbers and the interior woodwork was of black walnut. The site was a beautiful elevation on the edge of the prairie and quite near the Silver creek timber. For years the "Hoxsey Home," as the place was called, served as a landmark for miles around. Being on the main road from Springfield and Carlinville to Edwardsville and St. Louis, and from Alton to Greenville in the other direction, it was a center of hospitality and the principal "stopping place" for the politicians and prominent people en route between these cities.

The two youngest children were born in Madison county. Of this large family of fifteen members the father, William Hoxsey, was the first to die, October 18, 1832. He died in his chair from a stroke of paralysis. This chair is preserved as an heirloom and is still in use by one of his descendants. John, the eldest son, having married Mary Martin and settled in the same locality, the care of the family and of the estate fell upon James and Alexander. The brothers had acquired considerable prairie and timber land and were engaged in farming and stock raising. Archibald was a physician, a large land owner and farmer. His first wife was Harriet, a daughter of Preston Stephenson, and his second wife was Mary McCleary Highknight. Tristram Patten studied law, married Malvina Anderson and made his home in Carlinville, Illinois. Jane, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Beniah Robinson, one of Madison county's early surveyors and a man prominently identified with its interests in many ways. He and his family removed to Oregon. Eleanor married John Gray and settled near her family. Mary D. married Dr. John H. Weir, an old and well remembered practitioner of Edwardsville. Eliza married Daniel Anderson and later moved to Wisconsin. Ann Maria married Edward Dorsey, and both of them lived and died near Moro, in Madison county. Margaret became the wife of Anderson Blackburn, a banker of Carlinville, who was afterward a mill owner at Godfrey. Martha died at the age of eighteen years. Lucy, the youngest child, married Michael Walsh, a dry goods merchant and the founder of the town of Walshville, Illinois. Alexander remained on the home place, never married, and died there.

James Hoxsey remained single until his fortieth year. He married Mary A. B. Harnsberger, July 19, 1836. She was a daughter of

"Squire" Ephraim Harnsberger and Rebecca Le Favre Mowry. Ephraim Harnsberger had moved with his family from Cadiz, Kentucky, and settled near the town of Alhambra, in Madison county, in 1802. Eight children were the descendants of James Hoxsey, four of whom died in childhood. In February, 1850, he moved to Upper Alton, but returned to the old homestead in September, 1860. After erecting a commodious dwelling on the site of the first one, and making extensive improvements, he placed his business affairs in charge of his son, Thomas J. Hoxsey. Amid familiar scenes that recalled old and loved associations, with physical energies unimpaired, and in full possession of his mental faculties to the end, his remaining years were peaceful and enjoyable. He died June 27, 1873. The words cut on his monument in the old family burying ground—

"God's Noblest Work—an Honest Man." but faintly convey the true character and well spent life of one of Madison county's early settlers.

Mr. Hoxsey possessed the gift of narrative that held his listeners spellbound. His reminiscences of the people or of friends of his day, of the growth of cities and adjacent communities, of politics and conditions of the times, his firm adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, with incidents and anecdotes thereto, were interesting themes. So also were the stories of his trips made to and from Virginia and Kentucky on horseback.

One in particular that he made with his sister Jane, whom the family physician advised to take a journey very leisurely on horseback to her native state to restore her health, possessed elements of keen interest. Upon their return to Madison county they brought with them, carefully packed in saddle bags, enough young seedling apple trees to set out a large orchard. The trees thrived in the rich, virgin soil, were free from disease, and in the fall of 1860, when Mr. Hoxsey returned to the homestead from Upper Alton, all of the trees were living and had grown to immense size. They were bearing fruit freely of a superior size and flavor when compared with apples of the present day. Some of these trees lived more than sixty years.

Thomas J. Hoxsey, the only surviving son of James Hoxsey, received his education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. Although fitted by nature and education for a professional life, he preferred the more independent one of engaging in agricultural pursuits. His lib-

eral advantages gave him position in business circles and political life and his affable and generous disposition made him popular among his associates. He was in every respect a true representative of the Hoxsey family—fearless, liberal, hospitable and most public-spirited. For eight years after his father's death he resided, with his mother and three sisters, on the home place, devoting his time and energies to managing the large estate left by his father. He died February 14, 1881, aged thirty-eight years, one month and twenty days, and was the last of three generations to be buried from the old homestead.

After deciding to make St. Louis, Missouri, their permanent home, in June, 1891, the mother and daughters disposed of the old home. Several years later the mother's health failed and she remained a helpless invalid until her death, November 17, 1897. The eldest daughter, Adelaide M., after years of devotion to her family, died February 7, 1899.

The only surviving members of James Hoxsey's family are the two youngest daughters, Mary I. and Jennie M. Hoxsey. They were educated in the Ursuline Convent, Alton, Illinois, and the Sacred Heart Convent, St. Louis, Missouri. Although St. Louis is their adopted home and being actively interested in its many Catholic charitable undertakings, especially the "Queen's Daughters" (*Filiae Reginae Coeli*) a religious charitable society of the Catholic church founded by Mary I. Hoxsey, December 5, 1889, and which has numerous associations and members in other states and cities, they still are loyal and deeply interested in every movement undertaken for the welfare of their native county.

Much of the land acquired by their father at an early day is still in their possession. It has been a pastime to them to improve it, and a satisfaction to observe its valuation increasing from year to year in proportion as the county and the adjacent cities of St. Louis and East St. Louis advance, which general growth is in many respects phenomenal.

In conclusion it may be observed that the founder of the Hoxsey family in the United States was Ludwick Hawksie, who came to Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1650. He married Mary Presbury in 1664, and marks of his cellar are still to be seen on the south side of Spring Hill, Sandwich. He belonged to the Musketeers, who were sent to General Muster in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in July 1660. In 1661 he was elected one of the raters or assessors of the town and on February 3,

1675, he was admitted as Townsman by vote of the General Assembly. He took the oath of fidelity on July 11, 1678. His fifth child, John, born March 3, 1667, who married Mary Hull and moved to Rhode Island, reared a family of whom the second son, Joseph, who was born February 25, 1708, and who married Deborah Babcock, October, 1728, in North Kingston, Rhode Island, was the father of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hoxsie, the progenitor of the Hoxsey family in Madison county, Illinois.

WILBUR L. MCCORMICK. Among the honored and respected farmer-citizens of Collinsville township is Wilbur L. McCormick, owner of one of the most advantageously situated and most desirable farms in the county. This consists of three hundred and three acres, all within the pleasant boundaries of Collinsville township, and here he has resided for thirty-seven years. He is widely and favorably known; is the friend of all public-spirited measures and for the past nine years he has held the office of school trustee.

Wilbur L. McCormick is a native son of this section, his birth having occurred in Collinsville, Illinois, December 27, 1870, and he is thus still to be numbered among the younger generation. He is the son of the Hon. George M. and Lucretia (Gillham) McCormick, and his paternal grandfather was Francis McCormick. The subject's father was one of that gallant array of sterling citizenship which offered its life upon the altar of the integrity of the Union, enlisting at the outbreak of hostilities between the states as a member of the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and during his services rising from the ranks. He served from beginning to end of the conflict. The father and mother were married in 1868, and their union resulted in five children, of whom four survive at the present time, namely: Wilbur L.; Wade; Mame, wife of Charles Huskinson, of Alton; and George, of the State Bank of Collinsville. After returning to the life of a civilian, the father went to Missouri, where for several terms he taught school, and later on took up a farm in that state. He removed from Missouri shortly prior to the '70s, coming to Collinsville township, Madison county, and here engaging in the great basic industry. He was an influential and highly respected citizen and was soon recognized as the proper material for public office. For eight years he held the office of county treasurer and his services as such amply recommended him for

the higher office of state senator from the forty-seventh district of Illinois, to which he was elected for a term of four years. He has now retired from the more strenuous activities of life and is residing in Alton, secure in the enjoyment of hosts of friends.

Wilbur L. McCormick has passed virtually his whole life in Madison county. He continued as a student in the public schools until the age of eighteen years, and at that early age began his career as an agriculturist, taking up his abode upon a farm in Collinsville township, upon which he still makes his home. On the 19th of August, 1899, Mr. McCormick laid the foundation of a happy marriage and congenial life companionship by his union with Miss Ada Gloger, a native of Germany, and their interesting children are: May and Wilbur, Jr., both in school, and Mildred and Georgia Marie.

Mr. McCormick plays an active part in the many-sided life of the community. He is one of the most enthusiastic and valued of the members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Collinsville, which he was one of the leaders in building; he is a tried and true Republican and has supported the men and measures of the party since his earliest voting days. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he carries life insurance. As his name indicates, he is of Irish descent, his forefathers having been natives of the Emerald Isle.

DEIDRICH MEYER. The German type is one which has found many representatives in the New World and it has assuredly contributed its quota toward the onward march of progress. Madison county is fortunate in possessing a large representation of the German-American citizen, and prominent and popular among the same is Deidrich Meyer, a Madison county farmer. He was born in the Fatherland, on January 5, 1850, and is the son of Friedrich and Christina (Pos) Meyer. Young Deidrich gleaned his education in the public schools of his native country, remaining a student at these institutions in Germany, world-renowned for their excellence, until the age of fourteen years. He then began to face the serious issues of life and became an assistant upon his father's farm. He continued to reside under the home roof until the attainment of his majority, about which time he and his brother Henry, who had previously come to the United States, decided to seek their fortunes in the land of wider opportunity. Accordingly the subject severed

the old associations and set sail, filled with hopes and ambitions, many of which have been realized. They soon found their way to Collinsville and in this vicinity Mr. Meyer made his livelihood for a number of years as a farm assistant to a number of agriculturalists. He continued to devote his energies to this work for several years, or until his thirtieth birthday, when he married and shortly after became the proprietor of a farm of his own. On this fertile and well-situated tract of seventy-seven acres he engages in general farming.

Mr. Meyer was happily married on the 28th day of August, 1881, the young woman to become his wife being Louise Weiserman, daughter of Henry W. and Doris (Bade) Weiserman, both natives of Germany. She attended school at the Pleasant Ridge school house. Two daughters and a son have been born to bless their union. The elder daughter is Dora, who took a German and English course in the Collinsville school; Fred, also educated in German and English in Collinsville, is at home, and he very materially assists his father; and Louise attended the Pleasant Grove school and studied German and English in Collinsville.

In the matter of politics Mr. Meyer has Democratic inclinations, but is for the most part independent and endorses what he considers the good man and the good measure, irrespective of party lines. He and his family are consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Collinsville. He has been engaged in farming for thirty years and is very well known in the county.

Both of Mr. Meyer's parents are deceased. The father never came to the United States, living and dying in the Fatherland. His elder brother, Henry Meyer, came first to America with an American friend who had been visiting in Germany. After living in the land of the Stars and Stripes for ten years Henry went back to his native land to visit his family, and at the end of his three months' sojourn returned with Deidrich and his sister Elizabeth. This sister is now a resident of the state of California. Deidrich Meyer comes of a family of nine children, only three of whom are living: Friedrich, a citizen of Germany; Mr. Meyer, of this review; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Charles Gitsham. Henry, mentioned before, is now deceased.

C. G. HOFFMANN. There is no one nation that has contributed to the complex composition of our American social fabric an ele-



ment of more sterling worth or of greater value in fostering and supporting our national institutions than has Germany. Germany has given us men of sturdy integrity, indomitable perseverance, high intelligence and much business sagacity, the result being the incorporation of a firm and strength giving fiber ramifying through warp and woof. C. Gottlieb Hoffmann is but one generation removed from the Fatherland, and he is a worthy representative of this fine stock in Illinois. He now engages successfully in market gardening in Collinsville township, on a valuable tract of sixteen acres, and he has proved an excellent public official, having acted for twelve successive years as township road commissioner and having also served as road overseer, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

C. Gottlieb Hoffmann was born in the city of St. Louis, on December 31, 1845, and is the son of Fred and Minnie (Martin) Hoffmann. Frederick, who was the son of Gottlieb, was a native of Germany, who severed home ties in youth and came to this country in quest of the advantage offered by the newer country. He gradually made his way to the south-west and worked at various trades and occupations in and around St. Louis. The mother was also a native of Germany, and the only member of her family to come to America, her voyage across the Atlantic being made with a party of friends. She, too, found her way to St. Louis, and in that city made her livelihood until her marriage to Mr. Hoffmann. Fifteen children were born to their union, of whom nine lived to maturity and eight are now living, as follows: Johanna, wife of William Langwisch; C. Gottlieb; Augusta, wife of Dr. Schott, of Troy; Julia, wife of Dr. Merll, of Collinsville; Agnes, wife of Herman Roeter, of California; Anna, single; Fredericka, single; Sophia, single. The father, after living in St. Louis for a time, came to Collinsville township, where he became a representative of the great basic industry.

The early boyhood of C. Gottlieb Hoffmann was passed in St. Louis, where he attended school until the removal of his parents to Illinois. He then attended the schools of Collinsville township until the age of fourteen years, when he began to devote his young energies to assisting his father in the farm work. He was married February 11, 1877, to Katherine Soellerer, a young German woman, who died in May, 1886, leaving six chil-

dren, five of whom survive at the present day, namely: Minnie, wife of Frank Neubauer; Fred; Henry; Anna, unmarried; and Julia, wife of John G. Geisler. Mr. Hoffmann was a second time married in the year 1887, to Maria Lorrens, daughter of John Lorrens, a native of Germany. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of a son, Arthur, who is at home.

Mr. Hoffmann is a valued member of the German Lutheran church of Collinsville, and his children received their educations in the parochial schools. He is a staunch Republican who has given heart and hand to the men and measures of the party since his earliest voting days, and it was his distinction to cast his first ballot for the martyred Lincoln, in the second campaign. For twelve years, as previously mentioned, Mr. Hoffmann held the office of highway commissioner and before this was ward overseer for a good many years, being the first overseer in the township after its organization. He secured his present property in the year 1873, and has made a great success of his gardening, disposing of his products at various markets.

JAMES M. MATTHEWS is the proprietor and resident of the old Matthews homestead three miles north of Collinsville, a place that has been familiar to nearly three generations of citizens in this part of the county. The substantial brick farm house which is his home was built in 1845, and about it cluster most of the associations and memories of this family. It was at this homestead that Mr. Matthews was born, May 25, 1859, and here he has spent most of his life, and achieved a prosperous career as farmer and stock raiser.

His parents, former well known citizens of Madison county, were Anderson Johnson and Harriet (Walters) Matthews, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. When the young Virginian left his native state for the west he located first at St. Louis, where, being a bricklayer by trade, he engaged in contracting and did a prosperous business. In that city he met Harriet Walters, who had come west with her parents, and after their marriage they purchased, in 1845, the farm north of Collinsville and built the house where they spent most of the years remaining of their lives. Here the mother died in 1885. The father some four years before his death moved back to St. Louis, where he died in 1901. There were six children in the family, of whom three are now living: Anderson J.; Andrew J.; and

James M. Roy, of Chicago, is a step son, the father having married twice, his second wife being Emma (Gregory) Gregory.

With the exception of two years Mr. Matthews has been a farmer all his active career. When he was nineteen years old he engaged in the shoe business at St. Louis, but two years later sold out and returned to the farm. He received his early education in the district schools about Collinsville, and has been one of the progressive, intelligent citizens of this locality for many years. The old homestead which he bought consists of one hundred and ninety-three acres, and under his management has been one of the most productive places in the county. For the past fourteen years he has been a member of the board of his school district. In politics he is Republican, and he and his family are members of the Episcopal church of Collinsville.

In November, 1879, Mr. Matthews married Miss Sarah Gregory, of Springfield. She is a daughter of Isaac Gregory, who was born in Sangamon county. They have seven living children: Ollie, a graduate of the public schools of St. Louis, is the wife of Ed Frankle; Bessie and Florence are both graduates of their home district schools; Lexus, who graduated in the district schools of North Dakota; Emmett, a graduate of the district school and now in St. Louis; Ralph, aged fourteen; and Jerome, aged nine.

BENJAMIN J. JONES, SR., ex-mayor of Maryville, Illinois, now mine examiner, has been identified with this place for nearly a dozen years.

Mr. Jones is a native of Wales and a son of Welsh parents, John and Margaret (Thomas) Jones, both of whom died in the old country. In their family of eight children he is the youngest and the only one now living. He was born November 14, 1847, and was reared in a village, where he attended school up to the time he was fourteen, when he went to work in a mine. For seven years he was engaged in mining in Wales, then, in 1868, at the age of twenty-one, he came to America, landing at New York City, from whence he directed his course to the mines in Summit county, Ohio. Later he continued his way westward into the neighboring state of Indiana and found employment in the mines near Crawfordsville. Ohio, however, held an attraction for him, and he went back there and was married. His next move was to California, from there he went to Alabama, and from Alabama he came up into

Illinois. In 1899 he was in Coffeen, Montgomery county, Illinois, where he was mine examiner, and he also served on the school board and as a village trustee. Landing at Maryville in July, 1900, he has since made his home here. He came here as night boss of a force of men, subsequently became assistant manager of the Maryville mine, a position he filled until he resigned, and since then he has been mine examiner.

Mrs. Jones, formerly Miss Ann Jones, was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, where she was taken when four years old. She and Mr. Jones are the parents of the following children: Edith, wife of Lou Sands; Susie, wife of George Bridgewater, of Coffeen, Illinois; Elmer E., court reporter at Edwardsville, Illinois; Benjamin, Jr., and Clyde, both engaged in mining.

Mr. Jones belongs to numerous fraternal organizations, including the I. O. R. M., I. O. O. F. and the F. and A. M., in which he has served officially. In the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 258, he has filled all the chairs. Politically he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Maryville board of trustees and twice has been elected and served as mayor of the town. A hustling man, abreast with the times and with the best interests of his locality at heart, he is recognized as a man of sterling worth and is appreciated for his many good qualities.

WILLIAM E. MABBS, who enjoys the distinction of being the first postmaster of Maryville, Illinois, and who has been the incumbent of this office for nearly a dozen years, came to this place about fourteen years ago from Michigan. His prominent identity with the town renders it of specific significance that some special personal mention be made of him in this work, and, briefly, a sketch of his life is as follows:

William E. Mabbs was born June 7th, 1854, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, son of William and Martha (Warner) Mabbs. William Mabbs was a native of England, who, at the age of eight years, was brought by his parents to the United States. For a few years they lived in New York City, where his father was a candle and soap maker. Later the family moved west to Michigan and made settlement in the forest in primitive pioneer style, the senior Mabbs engaging in sawmill and flour mill business, and here he lived until his death, in 1870. Grandmother Mabbs died in 1879. Their son William, father of William E., attended

public school and grew to manhood in the state of Michigan. He settled on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he reached the age of forty-five years, when he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the rest of his life he gave to the preaching of the Gospel. He died in 1880. To him and his good wife were given four children, all of whom are living at this writing, namely: Harriet, wife of Henry Bush; Josephine M., wife of A. L. Joles; William E., and Austin I., of Herradura, Cuba.

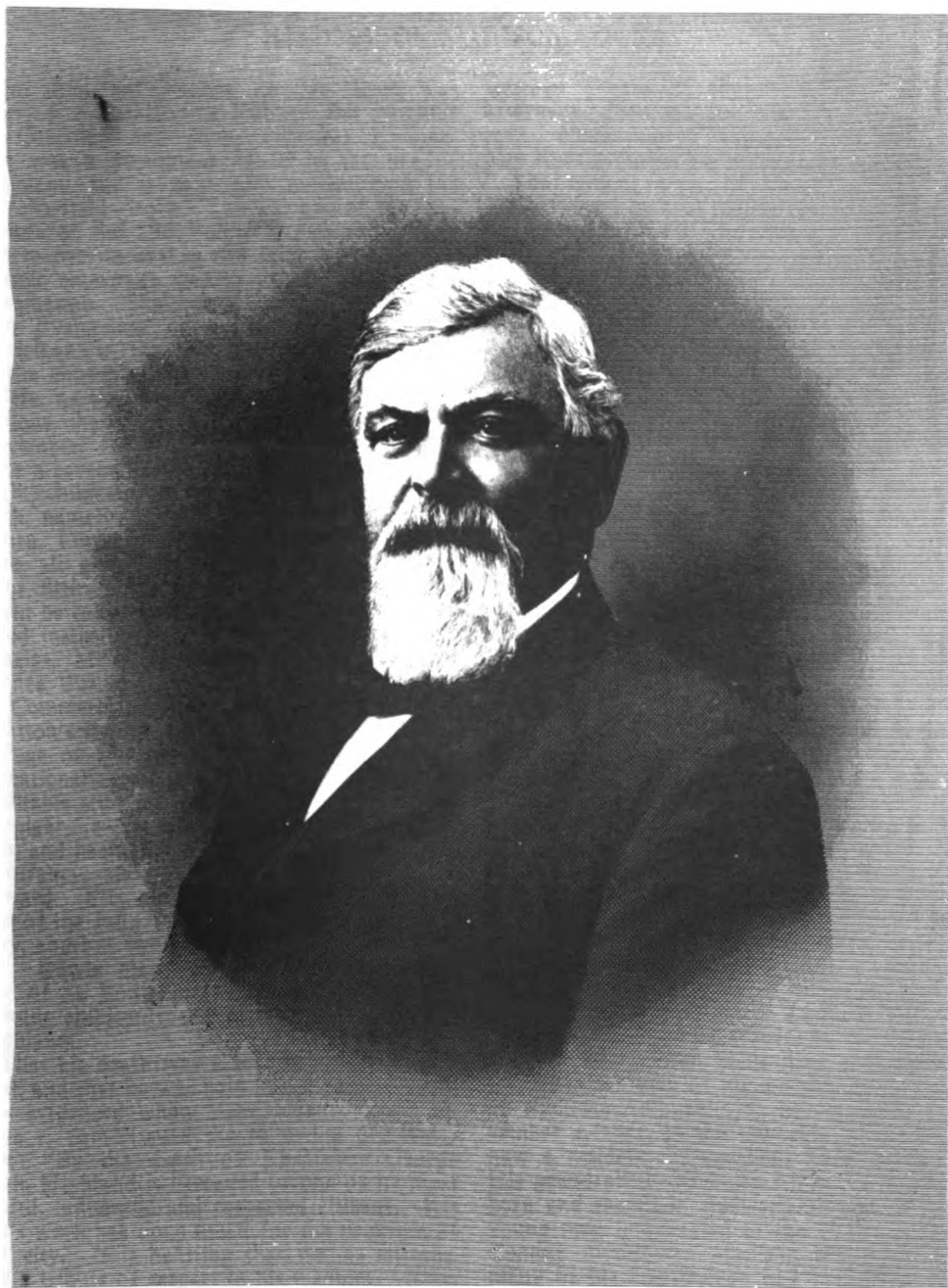
William E. Mabbs was reared on his father's farm in Michigan and received his education in the public schools, attending school until he was sixteen. After that he farmed for five years. Then he turned his attention to the manufacture of tile and brick at Pittsburg, Michigan, and was thus occupied there for a period of ten years. Having disposed of his plant he came to Illinois and took up his residence at Maryville. That was in 1898. Here he opened a general store, which he has since conducted, in connection with which he has kept the post office, having been appointed postmaster in 1900. He is also interested in the real estate business, and from time to time has filled various minor offices in the village.

On November 7, 1879, Mr. Mabbs and Miss Sarah Hammond were united in marriage, and their home has been blessed in the birth of four children, as follows: Ermia, wife of R. White; Ralph, representative of the Nedig House at Granite City, Illinois; Avis L., a graduate of the Collinsville high school, and Carl I., a student in the same school. Mrs. Mabbs is a graduate of Howell Academy, and previous to her marriage was a teacher. Fraternally, Mr. Mabbs is identified with the F. & A. M. and the R. A. M. lodges at Collinsville.

HON. GEORGE ROTH. The life of a good and just man and the record of his kind and noble deeds are in themselves a true biography. In the life of such an individual the observer of human character may find both precept and example; he may also discover in such a life sermons that speak more eloquently and leave a deeper impression upon the heart than any human words. The simple influence of such a man is a benediction to all with whom he comes in contact. Such were the attributes of the late Hon. George Roth, in whose death the city of Highland lost not only one of its most sterling citizens, but an honored public official whose administration of

affairs may well serve as an example to those who hold high offices and create in them a desire to reach the standard which he set. George Roth was born at Oberoisheim, Bruchsal, Baden, Germany, on the 30th of March, 1845, and was a son of Sebastian and Theresa (Vind) Roth, natives of the Fatherland. Sebastian Roth immigrated to the United States in 1846 and settled in Madison county, but in 1849 both he and his wife died of cholera, within three days of each other, and their three sons, John S., George and Joseph J., were left orphans.

George Roth was adopted by Mr. John Buchter, a lumberman of Highland, and remained with his foster parents until he was seventeen years old. In 1862 he learned the trade of blacksmith in the shop of B. A. Suppiger, and continued to follow that vocation until February, 1865, when he persuaded a number of his youthful companions to enlist with him in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served with that company until the close of the Civil war. On receiving his honorable discharge he again took up his trade, following it in Colorado and Kansas, but in 1869 he returned to Highland and established himself in the hardware business, in which he continued until about 1890. The manner in which he conducted his business affairs not only won him a competency, but furnished him with an enviable reputation as a man of the soundest integrity, and he had so established himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens that in 1895 he was elected to the mayoralty chair and brought to his administration the same sound methods that had characterized his business life. His excellent ability as a public official was recognized and appreciated, and on two separate occasions he was petitioned by more than two hundred of Highland's best citizens to again take the nomination for the chief executive's office, but declined on the grounds that he felt there were younger men by whose youth and enthusiasm the city might benefit to a greater degree. One of Mr. Roth's many business interests was the Helvetia Milk Condensary, and it was largely to his support and cooperation during the days when the company was still in doubtful uncertainty as to its ultimate success that the enterprise finally prospered. He became patentee of five different inventions, namely, the milk preserving and liquidizing machines, and the machines for can cleaning, testing and filling.



*George Roth*



In 1871, on October 12, Mr. Roth was married to Miss Emma Kuhnlen, the daughter of Christian and Anna (Ruedy) Kuhnlen. She was a prominent figure in the life of Highland and is especially remembered for her charitable work. She was one of the promoters of the Old Folks' Home, and it was due to her unceasing efforts that this philanthropic enterprise was brought to a successful culmination. She was a member of the German Evangelical church and was an active participant in the social and charitable work of the church. Having always been together in life, as the most faithful and loving companions, she followed her husband in death on November 29, 1911, just six months later, after a severe illness of five months' duration. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roth, namely: Adelina, Erwin G., Ella, Ada, Laura, Florence, Walter and Carlyle. They were all given excellent educational advantages, fitting them for whatever positions they might be called upon to fill in after life. Such noted institutions as Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri; Forest Park University; Barnes Business College, St. Louis; Columbia Commercial College, St. Louis; Bryant and Stratton's Business College, and the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, were chosen for their educational excellence, and the children proved creditable students. Adelina married Edward Suppiger, a prominent Highland business man, and has had five children: One who died in infancy, and George, Edith, Russell and Edward. Ella married Albert Schott, president of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company, and has two children: Waldo and Dorothy. Edwin married Miss Blanche Mumpe-  
row, of St. Louis, and died in 1904. The remaining children reside in the family home at Highland.

That his death was a severe blow to Highland, and that he was held in universal esteem, was evidenced when Mayor Henry Lory, on June 1, 1911, issued the following proclamation: "By the death of Ex-Mayor George Roth, Highland is bereaved of one of its most useful, influential and respected citizens. His life's work has done much for the progress of our city. It is befitting that we, as citizens, pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Now, therefore, I, Henry Lowry, Mayor of the city, of Highland, Illinois, proclaim, That, in order to show due homage to the departed, all business shall be suspended on Friday, June 2, 1911, for one hour, from two to three o'clock, P. M. Funeral services will be held at the

German Protestant church at 2:30 Friday afternoon, June 2. Interment at city cemetery. Henry Lory, Mayor." The death of Mr. Roth occurred on the 30th of May, 1911.

The entire career of George Roth was characterized by acts that endeared him to all who knew him. He was a shining example of a self-made man and from youth he had to learn to work and to plan for himself. He was recognized as one of the leading Democrats of his part of the state. He was tax-collector of the township two years, was manager of the iron foundry, was the founder of the Helvetia Dwelling House Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was interested in the creamery, in the Highland Brick and Tile Works, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, and in many other enterprises. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and in the work of the German Evangelical church was active and earnest, as he was also in behalf of the Old Folks' Home, his wife being treasurer thereof, as has been mentioned. Mr. Roth was a public-spirited citizen and contributed freely of both time and money to projects of benefit to the community. At the time of his demise he was president of the Highland Water Company, vice president of the Highland Milling Company, and vice president of the First National Bank of Highland. He led a retired life for the last eighteen years of his life. To attempt to delineate in eulogistic words his fine life and character would be futile. He was a man of fine, quiet dignity. Successful himself, he delighted in the success of others. In the happy phraseology of a great writer, he was "one of God's own gentlemen."

EDWARD NICHOLAS AMBUEHL. A prominent and prosperous agriculturist of Saline township, Madison county, Edward Nicholas Ambuehl has achieved success in life through his own efforts, and holds high rank among the self-made men of his community. A son of Nicholas Ambuehl, Jr., he was born November 4, 1872, in the township where he is now a resident, of excellent Swiss ancestry. His grandfather, Nicholas Ambuehl, Sr., was born and reared in Switzerland, and when a young man immigrated to the United States. Coming directly to Madison county, where many of his countrymen had previously settled, he located at Highland, and here reared a family of children, all of whom grew up to be useful members of the community.

Born in Saline township, Madison county, Illinois, Nicholas Ambuehl, Jr., obtained his early education in the district schools, and

subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Emilie Frey, and of the six children born of their union four are living, as follows: Edward Nicholas, Matilda, Ida and Louise.

Edward Nicholas Ambuehl obtained the rudiments of his education in the schools of Saline township, completing his studies in the Highland schools. Turning his attention then to the study of the various branches of agriculture, he assisted his father on the home farm until ready to establish a household of his own. Moving then to a portion of his father's farm, he labored with unflagging industry for a number of years, and met with such good results in his labors that he was enabled to buy the land on which he had been living, and which he has now converted into one of the most attractive and desirable farming estates in this part of the county, his seventy-five acres of land being under a good state of cultivation and richly productive.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Ambuehl served as tax collector two years, and at the present time is one of the school directors of Saline township. Socially he is a member of the Highland Club of Sharp Shooters. Religiously he and his family belong to the German Evangelical church at Highland.

On November 23, 1899, Mr. Ambuehl was united in marriage with Ella Mueller, a daughter of A. R. Mueller, of Highland, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Edna, Nelda, Raymond and Erna.

**HERMAN ROEDGER, JR.** The Madison county citizenship is fortunate in the position of a man of the type of Herman Roedger, Jr., an estimable member of society and a representative of the agricultural industry. Daniel Webster has said: "Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized in some degree without great progress in manufactures and with little commerce with his distant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he gives up the chase and fixes himself in some place and seeks a living from the earth he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of civilization." There is no gainsaying the truth of this and furthermore, the farmers constitute one of the most independent and wholesome classes. Mr. Roedger is of stanch German stock and is a thorough-

ly self-made man, his present prosperity and high standing having been wholly the result of his own well-directed efforts.

Herman Roedger, Jr., is a native son of Collinsville, his birth having occurred here April 30, 1866, the son of Herman and Anstina (Froberg) Roedger. The father, whose birth occurred in Germany, immigrated to the United States, called by some one "The Land of Promise," when a young man. He made the journey alone and found himself a stranger in a strange land. He eventually found his way to Collinsville, where he secured work as a farm hand and then, made more independent by a capital representing his accumulated savings, went on a farm of his own. The mother was born in Collinsville township, and it was there that the union of the two took place. Of the six children born to bless their union five are living, as follows: Emma, wife of George Geissert; Robert, who married Emma Niebuhr; Herman, of this record; Frank, who is associated with the foregoing in his farming operations, and Lily, wife of Even Edwards.

Mr. Roedger, of this record, passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and received his education in the public schools. When it came to the question of choosing a life work he decided to follow in the paternal footsteps and he has been very successful in his operations in the great basic industry. He bought one hundred and forty acres here in the year 1909 and later added sixty acres, making a tract of two hundred acres, upon which he carries on general farming. At the age of eighteen he left home and worked on the farms of men in need of hired help until the age of thirty. He then went to East St. Louis, where he was engaged in the steamboat business for a time and then came back to resume farming. When he began upon his career he did not have a dollar in his pocket and now he is a man of substance. Best of all, he is a highly respected, as well as a successful, farmer. He is a Republican in politics; belongs to the Lutheran Evangelical church at Collinsville, and fraternally he is a member in good standing in the Modern Woodmen of America in Cassville, carrying insurance in this order.

Mr. Roedger established an independent household in 1894 by his marriage to Amelia Meyers, daughter of Frank and Anna (Mechfessel) Meyers, and to their union have been

born the following quartet of children: Anna, aged fourteen, a bright and ambitious public school pupil, at the head of her classes; Viola, aged twelve, and Frank, aged six, the two latter in school; and Esther, aged at the time of the writing of this biographical record but seven weeks.

**FREDERICK SCHEURER.** Generously endowed by nature with the habits of industry, honesty and thrift characteristic of German ancestors, Frederick Scheurer, mayor of the city of Marine, Madison county, has steadily climbed the ladder of attainments, through his own efforts, having arisen from an humble station in life to a position of prominence and influence. A son of Dioneus and Barbara (Friedman) Scheurer, he was born February 19, 1869, in Baden, Germany, where he was bred and educated, attending the common and high schools.

On June 14, 1887, ere attaining his majority, Frederick Scheurer bade farewell to his family and friends and immigrated to the United States, hoping in this fair land to soon find remunerative employment, although he had but limited means to start with. Going directly to Canton, Ohio, he worked for four years with the well-known firm of George Metzger & Son. He subsequently spent two years each in three of Ohio's large cities, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and was afterwards a resident of Newport, Kentucky, for a year. In the spring of 1893, the World's Fair year, Mr. Scheurer went to Chicago, and was there for a time in the employ of G. Y. Markwald, proprietor of a large meat market. Locating in Saint Louis, Missouri, in the fall of 1893, he worked for a year and a half in the sausage factory belonging to John Bopple.

Marrying soon afterward, Mr. Scheurer settled in Edwardsville, Illinois, and at the end of six months, with a partner, bought out the man for whom he had been working, and was there engaged in business pursuits for two years. Selling then, he went back to Canton, Ohio, where for eleven months he worked for the firm which employed him when he came to this country a stranger, several years before. Returning then to Illinois, he purchased a butcher's establishment at Marine, and conducted it successfully for twelve and one-half years, when he disposed of his stock, but retained the ownership of the building. After selling out, on March 1, 1911, Mr. Scheurer built the packing and ice plant which he is conducting most satisfac-

torily to his patrons, and with substantial financial returns.

A sound Democrat in politics, Mr. Scheurer has ever evinced a warm interest in local progress and improvements, heartily endorsing all enterprises calculated to benefit the general public, and has served most acceptably as mayor of Marine since 1905. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and religiously he belongs to the Catholic church.

Mr. Scheurer married, in 1894, Anna K. Talleuer, a native of Marine township, Illinois, and into their home six children have been born, namely: Cecilia, now, in 1911, sixteen years of age; Mary, fourteen years old; Bertha, twelve years old; Barbara, ten years of age; Gertrude, a girl of six years, and Alma, who is but two years old.

**LOUIS KOLB.** At Marine, Illinois, on the 2nd of January, 1855, occurred the birth of Louis Kolb, a son of Jacob and Catherine (May) Kolb. The father was born in Bavaria, on the 29th of November, 1826, and the mother was born in Bavaria on the 25th of November, 1834. Jacob Kolb came to the United States in 1843, and after his marriage the family home was established in Madison county, Illinois, where they passed the residue of their lives, he having died on the 10th of December, 1876, and she having passed to the higher life on the 2nd of March, 1856. Prior to coming to America Mr. Kolb had learned the shoemaker's trade and for a number of years he was identified with that line of work at Marine. When shoes began to be manufactured by machinery, however, he turned his attention to farming, being a very extensive land owner at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb became the parents of one child, Louis, whose name forms the caption for this review.

Louis Kolb was reared to maturity at Marine, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, continuing his studies under the instruction of Professor Keller. At the age of twenty years he turned his attention to farming operations and in 1885 he became manager of the big flouring mills at Marine, continuing as such for the ensuing twenty years. In 1905 he disposed of his interest in the mills and invested the capital in a general mercantile business at Marine. His store is well equipped in every particular and caters to the best trade in this place. Mr. Kolb is a stockholder in the Bank of Marine, being a



member of its board of directors. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and has served with the utmost efficiency as a member of the local school board and as township supervisor, retaining the latter incumbency for a period of ten years. He is decidedly loyal and public spirited in his civic attitude and while he has never been an office seeker, his interest in community affairs has ever been of the most insistent order. He is held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom honor him for his sterling integrity of character and high moral worth.

On the 2nd of January, 1879, Mr. Kolb was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Spies, a daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Kaufman) Spies, both of whom were born in Bavaria, the former on the 3rd of August, 1817, and the latter on the 13th of August, 1821. Mr. Spies immigrated to the United States in 1842 and Mrs. Spies came in 1843, their marriage being solemnized in Madison county, Illinois, on the 25th of May, 1843. Mr. Spies was identified with extensive farming enterprises during the greater portion of his active career and he died on the 9th of January, 1908, his wife having passed to the life eternal on the 17th of June, 1888. Mrs. Kolb was the eighth in order of birth in a family of ten children and she received an excellent education in her youth. After attending McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, she pursued the prescribed course of study in Almira College, at Greenville, Illinois. For two years prior to her marriage she was a popular and successful teacher in Madison county. She is a woman of most gracious personality and exerts a great influence for good in her home community. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb have two children. Leo S. is a graduate of the Manual Training school of St. Louis and also of a commercial business college in the same city. He is now associated with his father in the Kolb Mercantile Company at Marine. Hilda B., after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Marine, was graduated in Hosmer Hall, at St. Louis, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. She is also very talented in music, being a skillful performer on the piano. In religious matters the Kolb family are members of the German Evangelical church.

JACOB MUELLER, the substantial farmer of Helvetia township, is a son of another Jacob Mueller, who was also a farmer in this dis-

trict. Switzerland was the birthplace of both father and son, as well as of eight other children who came to this country in 1864, with their parents, Mary Wirtz Mueller being the mother. She and Jacob Mueller had been married fourteen years at that time. He was a carpenter in his native country and followed that trade for the first year he was in America, before moving to a farm in Helvetia township. The family had spent one month of that year in East St. Louis and the rest in Highland. For two years the father rented a farm and then he bought a place upon which he lived until 1889, when he moved to Highland and for ten years worked at his trade again. He died in 1909, and his widow still lives in Highland. Jacob and Mary Mueller were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom are yet alive. These are Mary (Mrs. Henry Merfert), Jacob, Adolph, Gottlieb, Rose (Mrs. Henry Blecher), Minnie (Mrs. Gottlieb Henry) and Emil.

Jacob Mueller was eleven years old when he came to this country and had enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of his native land. He had been advanced in his studies there for his age and his coming to America interfered with his education. However, he attended school in Highland for four years and then went to work on his father's farm, where he stayed until he was twenty-five, when he married and settled in a home of his own.

The lady with whom Mr. Mueller began his independent life and who has been the companion of his toil and the partaker of his success was prior to her marriage Miss Emma Rutz. Her father is Jacob Rutz, who belongs to one of the old families of Highland. Miss Rutz became Mrs. Mueller on March 6, 1879. The union was blessed with eight children, six still living. These are Mrs. Adolph Mahlen (Emma Mueller), Sophia, Jacob Junior, Albert, Hermia and Harry.

For fifteen years Mr. Mueller continued to rent and farm and then he purchased the place of one hundred and thirteen acres where he now resides. This large tract is the reward of Mr. Mueller's own industry and prudence and all of it he has acquired by himself. From a poor boy he has become a prosperous landholder and he has made further provision for his family's needs by insurance in the Bankers' Life Company.

The Methodist church of Highland has in





*Bernhard Lippner*

Mr. Mueller and his family some of its most interested workers, who are always ready to advance its work for the good of the community. In politics, he is a Republican, but he is not in the least degree a politician, devoting himself rather to serving the country by promoting its industrial welfare and obtaining an intelligent understanding of general conditions. He is a man prominent in the county, by reason of his pleasing personality and his sterling character as well as the vim which has won success for him from so slight a beginning.

**JOHN NAGEL.** Born in Madison county, September 8, 1864, John Nagel is the son of Adam and Sophia (Shafer) Nagel, natives of Baden, Germany, who emigrated to America in their youth. They met in St. Louis and there were married. Mr. Nagel came to Madison county and engaged in farming, purchasing a farm in Highland and after a few years he sold it and bought another farm in the vicinity of Highland. It was a splendid tract of 327 acres in a fine location directly overlooking the village of Highland, and is conceded to be one of the most attractive places thereabouts. They reared a family of five children, Henry, Emma, Joseph, Mary and John.

John Nagel, the youngest of the family, was, like his brothers and sisters, educated in the parochial school of Highland. On finishing school John remained at home as the assistant of his father on the farm, and he became proficient in the business of farming, by reason of his close application to duty and careful study of the most practical methods of carrying on that industry. In 1889 he married Miss Anna Spaeth, born in New Baden, Illinois, in 1870. She was the daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Gans) Spaeth, natives of Baden, Germany, who settled in New Memphis, Illinois, on arriving in this country, but who later settled in New Baden, where Mr. Spaeth was engaged in the farming industry. Mrs. Nagel was one of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Nagel settled on the old homestead, to whose ownership Mr. Nagel had succeeded by virtue of his stay-at-home qualities, and he continued in the work in which he had been engaged for years with his father as head of the business. He has made many important changes in the old place, installing various needed improvements and erecting new buildings where necessary, and as a result of his careful attention to business he

was able to purchase the farm of his brother, when he left for Colorado, thus adding very materially to his already generous holdings. In 1905 the death of Adam Nagel occurred, followed by the passing of his bereaved widow in 1907, and in 1911 the father of Mrs. Nagel, Mr. Joseph Spaeth, passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagel are the parents of a goodly family as named below: Lorenz, Eugene, Claudine, Sophia, Edwin, Herman, John, Theresa, Cletus and Marcellus. They have been, and some still are, attendants of the parochial school of Highland, the Nagel family being members of St. Paul's Catholic church, and liberal supporters of that faith. Mr. Nagel is Democratic in his political views, and his faithful adherence is given to that party. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus society. Mr. Nagel, in addition to his regular farming interests, is engaged in the dairy business, and has a handsome herd of thoroughbred Holstein cows furnishing the milk which he sends daily to the Helvetia Condensery at Highland. On the whole, his career as a farmer and dairyman has been most successful from every view-point, and his reputation among his fellow men is one of which any man might well be proud. His record is clean, and he is widely known in his section of the country as one of the representative men of the community.

**BERNARD SUPPIGER.** One of the most progressive men of Madison county, who through his own industry built up a comfortable fortune for his family, who through his kindly heart won innumerable friends, and whose death left a gap in the community which it is hard to fill was the late Bernard Suppiger. He was known in Highland as one of their most public-spirited citizens, whose hand was ever ready to go down into his own pocket when any public improvement was in question. His death, in 1901, brought sorrow, not only to his own family, but also to the whole community.

Bernard Suppiger was a native of that sturdy little republic of Switzerland. He was born at Sursee, on the 19th of February, 1813, the son of Joseph Suppinger and Johanna (Kaempf) Suppiger. In 1833 Joseph Suppiger decided to immigrate to America in company with friends, and consequently landed in this country during the month of May. He became one of the leading members of the first group of early Swiss settlers who established

themselves at Highland and left that rare heritage of thrift and industry which the inhabitants of the town have successfully endeavored to preserve. They found a wide-stretching prairie, covered with grass and occupied mainly by prairie-dogs; they left rich and fertile farms, comfortable homes, schools and churches. During the August following his arrival Joseph Suppiger died. At that time no place for a cemetery had been selected, for he was the first of the band to die. The ground which has since become known as the Highland City Cemetery was then chosen. Loving hands made a rude coffin, cross and bier, which were painted in somber black and with a nephew, Bernhard A. Suppiger, ahead to carry the cross, the little procession wended its slow way to the grave. In the absence of a minister of the gospel one of the mourners delivered the funeral address.

The Suppiger family in Europe were manufacturers of linen, and in addition Bernard was the owner of a famed health resort, especially well known for the invigorating properties of its baths. The place was called Knutwyl, and it was located among the most majestic of the snow-capped mountains of the Alpine country. A fine picture of the old home now hangs on the wall in one of the rooms of the present home of the Suppigers, showing fascinating walks and drives, and the cool, snow peaks, tempting to gaze upon on an afternoon in mid-July. In 1845, being a member of the Catholic faith, then so abhorrent to the Swiss people, he decided to seek freedom from religious persecution in the United States. He first came over alone, and finding that the tales of those who came before him concerning the freedom and prosperity to be found here were true, he returned for his family, consisting of his wife, their four children, and two of his sisters, Louisa and Josephine. They settled in Highland, where he engaged in the milling business and in the manufacture of lumber. In April, 1877, his wife died, leaving seven children, Robert, Emma, Bertha, Louisa, Hermine, Albert and Otto. All of these are now married with the exception of Albert, who died on the 19th of April, 1869. On the 14th of January, 1878, Mr. Suppiger was married for the second time, his bride being Eliza Geissmann. She was born in Highland, Madison county, on the 24th of June, 1851, a daughter of John and Zitha (Bellm) Geissmann. Her parents were natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country in the late forties. Mr. Geissmann

was a cooper by trade, also having a knowledge of the brewing business. The worthy couple were very ambitious for the success of their children, of whom there was a large family. To this end they gave them all a good education and brought them up with a clear understanding of the true principles of citizenship. In addition to Mrs. Suppiger, their children were Caroline, Sophia, Emma, Bertha, Louis, John and Otto. Mrs. Suppiger was educated in the public schools of Highland, and also received one year of training in a parochial school. Her brothers and sisters grew up to fill useful positions in the sections in which they live.

Mr. and Mrs. Suppiger spent all of their married life in Highland, where he became more prosperous as the years passed. On the 11th of February, 1901, death came to Mr. Suppiger. Only one child, a daughter, Lena, was born of his second marriage, and she has had not only the advantages which the public schools offer, but she has also received further instruction in music as well as in the literary branches. With this daughter Mrs. Suppiger has lived since the death of her husband. In 1905 they concluded to build another home for themselves further up in town, and their present modern home is the result.

In his political affiliations Mr. Suppiger was a Democrat, and in the social world he was a member of several organizations. Among these were the Alt Gard and the Helvetia Schutzensgesellschaft. He was an honorary member of the last named society, and as a token of the high regard in which he held the society he gave them a donation of great generosity.

Such was the life of a man to whom Highland is deeply indebted, not alone from the practical benefits derived from his presence in the town, but also for the spirit of progressive activity which he has endeavored to instill into the hearts of his fellow citizens. Every project for the uplift of humanity had his warm approbation, and his personal success was no more than a just reward for the glad service he had given to his fellow men. The respect and love which is given to his memory by his friends and neighbors is of much comfort to his wife, who for so many years stood by him nobly, sharing his burdens and doing her part in the care of his home.

JOHN WILHELM. At this point in the history of Madison county, Illinois, attention is directed to the life and career of John Wilhelm, who, through his own well directed

efforts has made of success not an accident but a logical result. Beginning life with absolutely nothing to back him except pluck and perseverance he has so directed his affairs as to make every thing count for good. At the present time, in 1911, he is the owner of some three hundred and seventeen acres of splendidly improved land in Jarvis township, where he is actively engaged in farming on an estate of one hundred and forty-three acres.

A native of Kentucky, John Wilhelm was born on the 29th of January, 1853, and he is a son of Joseph and Mary (Wintz) Wilhelm, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in Germany and he immigrated to the United States in the year 1848, settling first in St. Louis. He served with all of valor and distinction in the Mexican war for a period of six months and subsequently he went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he was engaged in the work of his trade, that of cooper, for a number of years. Thence he returned to St. Louis, where he followed the work of his trade and where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years. As a young man he enlisted for three years service in the Union army of the Civil war. He was twice wounded during his term of enlistment, first in the head and later in the hip. The second wound disabled him for the rest of his life. Mrs. Joseph Wilhelm was called to the life eternal in 1864, at which time her son John was a lad of eleven years of age.

The boyhood and youth of John Wilhelm was passed in the city of St. Louis, where he attended a Catholic parochial school until he had reached the age of fourteen years, at which time he went to work on a farm in the vicinity of Mitchell, Illinois. For the ensuing thirteen months he worked for Mr. Kesler and he then returned to St. Louis, where he passed one winter. In the following spring he engaged as a farm hand in Jarvis township and one year later he went to Shelby county, where he passed two years. Returning to Madison county, he settled in Pin Oak township, where he was employed as a farm hand until his marriage, in September, 1878. About that time he started out with a team of mules and, renting a farm, he began to give evidence of that perseverance and determination which have played so important a part in his active business life. At the present time he is engaged in general

farming and the growing of high-grade stock on a well cultivated farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, the same being eligibly located some two miles distant from Troy. In addition to this farm he is also the owner of other land in Jarvis township, the aggregate of which is three hundred and seventeen acres.

On the 6th of September, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wilhelm to Miss Hannah Holtmann, who was born and reared in Madison county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Henry Holtmann, of Pin Oak township. This union has been prolific of eight children, six of whom are living. Carrie is the wife of George Ottwein, of Jarvis township; Emma is deceased; Lydia is the wife of Fred Blumberg, of the same township; Henry remains at the parental home, as do also Hannah and Lulu; Gusta is deceased, and George remains at home. In their religious faith the Wilhelm family are devout members of the German Evangelical church and they are liberal contributors of their time and means to all matters advanced for philanthropic projects in this community.

In politics Mr. Wilhelm is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, believing that the principles promulgated by that organization stand for the best possible government. The only public offices of which he has been incumbent are those of school director and road overseer, but in discharging the duties connected therewith he has acquitted himself with all of honor and distinction. He is a man of liberal views and broad human sympathy and in the various avenues of usefulness he has made good in the most significant sense of the word. As a self-made man his career is particularly interesting and for that and other reasons he is eminently well worthy of representation in this historical compilation.

ANDREW C. SCHMIDT. An essentially representative farmer and stock raiser in St. Jacob township, Madison county, Illinois, is Andrew C. Schmidt, who is the owner of a finely improved estate of ninety-one acres of most arable land, the same being located some miles distant from St. Jacob. Mr. Schmidt was born in St. Jacob township, this county, on the 11th of June, 1875, and he is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Wittmer) Schmidt, both of whom are now deceased, the former having died in 1890, and the latter having also passed away. The father was a son of Martin Schmidt, whose birth occurred in Germany,

whence he immigrated to the United States at the age of nineteen years. He had been married just previously to his farewell to his native land and after his arrival in the United States he located in St. Jacob township, Madison county, Illinois, where he began farming operations on a rented estate. Subsequently he removed to Marine township, where he bought a farm and where he continued to reside during the residue of his life. Andrew Schmidt, father of Andrew C., was born in St. Jacob township, on what was once known as Looking Glass Prairie, but he grew to maturity in Marine township. His father died when he was a mere youth and thereafter he remained in the home of his paternal grandfather until he had attained to the age of twenty years. He then began farming on his own responsibility in Marine township, where he remained until 1870, in which year he purchased the farm now owned by Andrew C., of this notice. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schmidt were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are living, namely, Amelia, who is the wife of Albert Heinze; Henry L., Lena, who married August Hensen; Sophia, who is the wife of Fred Weber, Jr.; Andrew C., Jacob C., Anna, who is the wife of Ed Pratt; Ella, who wedded Fred Pratt; and Bertha.

Andrew attended the neighboring district schools until he had reached the age of fifteen years and about that time he lost his father. He immediately assumed the active management of the old homestead farm and continued to run the same with marked success until he married. That important event occurred in 1900 and immediately thereafter he located on his present fine farm of ninety-one acres in St. Jacob township. While most of his attention is devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock, he still has time to participate actively in public affairs. While not an office seeker, he has served with the utmost efficiency as a member of the board of school directors for a period of nine years. He is affiliated with a number of representative fraternal and social organizations and in his religious faith is a consistent member of the German Evangelical church at Marine. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican.

On the 14th of March, 1900, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Schmidt to Miss Ida Weber, who was born and reared in Madison county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Jacob Weber, a prominent and influential citi-

zen in Marine township. This union has been prolific of one child, Florence, born in 1901.

CHARLES G. SCHMIDT, M. D. Other men's services to the people and the state can be measured by definite deeds, by dangers averted, by legislation secured, by institutions built, by commerce promoted. The work of a doctor is entirely estranged from these lines of enterprise, yet without his capable, health-giving assistance all other accomplishment would count for naught. Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor. Nothing deteriorates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness, hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindliness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is he whose name initiates this article.

Dr. Charles G. Schmidt was born at Chester, Illinois, on the 10th of April, 1872, and he is a son of Emil and Clara (Kraft) Schmidt, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer and subsequently a journalist and newspaper publisher, and in these lines of enterprise he achieved noteworthy success. The fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children, Dr. Schmidt was reared to adult age under the invigorating influence of the old homestead farm and he received his preliminary educational discipline in the neighboring district schools. Subsequently he pursued his studies under a private tutor in the Mound City College, at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1894 he was matriculated as a student in what is now known as the St. Louis University, in the medical department of which well known institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation he located at St. Jacob, Illinois, where he has since devoted his entire time and attention to the work of his profession. Here he controls a large and representative patronage and he has gained distinctive prestige as one of the most efficient physicians in Madison county. In connection with the work of his profession he is affiliated with the Madison County Medical Society and with the Illinois State Medical Society and by reason of his close observance of professional ethics he commands the admiration and esteem of his fellow practitioners.

At St. Jacob, on the 17th of September, 1897, was recorded the marriage of Dr. Schmidt to Miss Ida Wasem, who was born, reared and educated in St. Jacob and who is a daughter of Louis Wasem, long a representative citizen of this place. This union has been prolific of eight children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth—Carl, Robert, Kathryn, Marguerite, Richard, Roland, Herman and Charlotte.

In his political convictions Dr. Schmidt is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for political preferment of any description he is ever ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In fraternal circles he is a valued and appreciative member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor and the Royal Neighbors of America. The Doctor is descended from staunch German stock, is possessed of a quiet and unassuming disposition and in all his dealings is broad minded and charitable. In their religious faith he and his wife are devout members of the St. Paul Evangelical church at St. Jacob.

**MARTIN KIRSCH.** The Kirsch family is one of prominence and influence in Jarvis township, where representatives of the name have resided for a long number of years. Martin Kirsch traces his ancestry back to stanch German extraction, his parents having come to the United States about the year 1853. He is engaged in farming operations on his fine estate of ninety acres in Jarvis township, and his various business dealings have been characterized by that thrift and industry which are such prominent features of the sturdy German race.

Martin Kirsch was born in Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 20th of November, 1857, and he is a son of John and Louisa (Roth) Kirsch, the former of whom was a son of Martin and Martha Kirsch, and both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where was solemnized their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. John Kirsch emigrated to the United States in the year 1853, landing in the harbor of New Orleans, whence they proceeded to St. Louis, later settling in Jarvis township, in which latter place he purchased a tract of seventy acres. Here he became identified with the great basic industry of agriculture and on his farm he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on

the 2nd of September, 1911. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Martin, of this review; John, William, Gaston, Henry, Jacob and Barbara.

As a youth, Martin Kirsch attended school in Jarvis township and at the age of fifteen years he became associated with his father in the work and management of the farm. He remained at home until he had reached the age of twenty-seven years, at which time he was married. After that important event in his life, he launched into the farming business on his own account, settling on his present finely improved estate, excellently located two and one-half miles distant from Troy. On this farm he and his sons are engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock. They have been eminently successful as farmers and the Kirsch homestead is recognized as one of the best equipped farms in the entire county. In politics Mr. Kirsch accords a stalwart support to the cause of the Republican party. He is not an office seeker, but is interested in all matters affecting the general welfare. At the present time (1911) he is a member of the board of school directors for District No. 62. In a fraternal way Mr. Kirsch is affiliated with the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he carries insurance. In their religious faith the family are consistent members of the German Evangelical church at Troy, and Mr. Kirsch has served on the board of trustees of the church for a period of six years.

On the 18th of November, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kirsch to Miss Elizabeth Bernhardt, whose birth occurred in Jarvis township and who is a daughter of Peter Bernhardt of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Kirsch are the parents of seven children concerning whom the following brief record is here given: Annie is the wife of Henry Gindler and they reside at Jarvis township, and Ida, Edward, Louis, Leo, Otto and Beno, all remain in the shelter of the parental home. All the children have been afforded excellent educational advantages and they are popular in connection with the best social activities of the younger set in this vicinity.

**JOHN BANKS.** Among the citizens who are connected with the industrial life of Collinsville is John Banks, assistant superintendent of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, one of the county's most important institutions. Although his time and energy are largely given to the affairs of this concern, he at the same time has interested himself with the affairs of



the community in an admirably public-spirited fashion.

John Banks was born January 24, 1870, in Collinsville, Illinois, and is the son of Ferdinand Banks. The father was a native of Germany and immigrated from Baden to the United States when a young man. Soon after his arrival on our shores, he went to Cincinnati and for some time made his home in the "Queen City," whence he removed to St. Louis in 1868. From that place he came to Collinsville, but remained a comparatively short time, returning to St. Louis in 1876. Subsequently his family returned to Collinsville, whose charms had remained ever vivid with them, and here at the present day they maintain their residence. In the '80s Ferdinand Banks farmed for a time in Nebraska and other western states. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in the Union army not long after his arrival on our shores, and his service was almost from the beginning to the end of the conflict between the states. Among his distinctions was that of running the first ice machine ever operated in St. Louis. He was a great traveler and his perigrinations had taken him over the greater part of Europe before he came to the United States. On this continent he continued his travels and was familiar with almost all the states of the Union. He and his wife were the parents of five children, and all of this number survive at the present time. They are as follows: John of the sketch; Louise, wife of Frank Langameyer; Emma, wife of Jule Ecker; Charles; and Marguerite, wife of Moritz Wilhelm, Jr.

John Banks attended school in Collinsville for a short time, but his educational training was terminated at the age of ten years. When of such tender age force of circumstances made it necessary for him to secure employment, and this he found in a brick yard in Collinsville, where he continued for six years. Proving faithful and efficient in small things, he was given more and more to do and was steadily advanced. His next step was to become an employe of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company in 1888, and in this business he has ever since been engaged. He started at the bottom of the ladder by cutting fancy brick, and step by step he has risen until he now occupies the office of assistant superintendent of this large industry. His success is the logical result of his perseverance and many good qualities and ability.

Mr. Banks was married October 31, 1894.

Anna Webster, daughter of Richard Webster, becoming his wife. Mrs. Banks was born in Australia, but was living in Collinsville township at the time of her marriage. They share their home with a son and a daughter—Cecilia, eleven years old, and Henry, eight years old, both pupils in the Catholic schools.

Mr. Banks has other business interests in addition to the main one, and he carries insurance in the New York Life. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and are valued in its good works. The head of the house is a Democrat, but is liberal in his political views. He was at one time alderman for two terms from the fifth ward, and he has in every way shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL. As with every community, it is upon her young men that the hope of Madison county depends, and one of the most substantial and progressive factors in the younger generation of her citizenship is John A. O'Connell, ex-city treasurer of Collinsville and a director of that thriving concern, the Arctic Ice & Coal Company. Mr. O'Connell was born in this city October 31, 1880, the son of James and Ellen (Einderhand) O'Connell. He comes of Irish stock, as is indicated by his name, his father, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, being of Irish extraction, and the mother's birth having occurred upon the Emerald Isle. They were married in Collinsville and are still residents of this city. The elder Mr. O'Connell is a cigar manufacturer and conducts a plant in this place. The immediate subject is the second in order of birth in a family of ten children.

John A. O'Connell received his early education in the Catholic parochial schools and subsequently became a student in St. Louis College. His first adventures as a business man were in the confectionery business, with which he continued to be successfully identified for six years. He early manifested exceptional gifts in executive ability and business judgment and for one of his years his success has been of the most definite sort. In the year 1911, in association with A. C. Pohmann, he organized the Arctic Ice & Coal Company. He is a director of this institution, and much of its growth and prosperity is directly traceable to his efforts. He is an admirable citizen and there is nothing of public import in Collinsville in which he is not helpfully interested. He was elected to the important office of city treasurer of Collinsville in 1909, and for two





*R. B. Morris*

years served in that capacity, his tenure of office ending with 1911. He is a stockholder in the opera house at Collinsville, among his subsidiary interests, and was instrumental in its erection. He is interested in the success of good government, and aids in the promotion of business and social harmony by a straightforward course as a citizen. In politics he is independent, esteeming the man and the principle above partisanship. He is a faithful communicant of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and he is also affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Business Men's Club. Mr. O'Connell has not, as yet, become a recruit to the ranks of the Benedictines.

**ROBERT C. MORRISS.** With his hand on the pulse of progress, and his mind always actively engaged on new ways to bring about improvements in the general welfare as well as his own private affairs, Robert C. Morriss stands out as one of the most valuable business men and upright citizens of Troy, Illinois. He was born in Jarvis township, Madison county, January 10, 1862, the son of Rodeville and Arminda (Hamilton) Morriss. Rodeville Morriss was a native son of Virginia, leaving the Old Dominion state to settle in Madison county, Illinois about the year 1840. His wife was also of southern extraction, and when these two settled in the new state they brought with them much of that quiet refinement and the fine ideals that have ever been the attributes of the true Virginian. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, in 1911, namely: Lewis; Henry; George; Robert C.; and Mollie, now the wife of S. S. Gaskell.

Robert C. Morriss was reared amid the healthful surroundings of the old home farm, enjoying the happy freedom of country life and learning its two great lessons, clean living and the honor of all kinds of labor. His early education was attained along with that of most of the boys of that day, in the county schools, where he attended until he was seventeen. At fourteen he got his first employment, farm work at the wage of seven dollars a month. The next year he did the same work, this time drawing twelve dollars instead of eight. Later he received sixteen dollars, after that leaving farm work to enter the employ of the St. Louis Dairy Company in Jarvis township. With this firm he remained two years and then accepted a position with the Illinois Dairy Company at Bunker Hill, Illinois, where, after receiving fifty dollars the

first month, he was at once put on a salary of seventy-five. After nine months in Bunker Hill he was transferred to St. Louis, in which place he continued for a period of six years. At the end of that time he became a conductor on the fast electric line in St. Louis. After two years he gave up that line of work and entered the employ of the Crystal Water Company at St. Louis, remaining as one of their salesmen for two and a half years before accepting another position on the Houseman electric line as conductor, which line was the first line running through St. Louis county. Mr. Morriss then rented a farm in St. Louis county and for two years followed the great basic industry of agriculture on that land and for five years on the old home farm in Jarvis township.

In 1902 Mr. Morriss moved into Troy and established a dairy business, and this he ran for two years in connection with dealings in implements. In 1905 he became the manager of the Highland Milling Company, the same being a position which he still holds. He was also connected with the Brookside Coal Company and was vice-president of the Troy Shoe Company, of which he has since become president. In June, 1910, the Brookside Coal Company was organized, and Mr. Morriss became a stockholder and later its president.

On July 4, 1882, Mr. Morriss was united in marriage to Miss Emma Riebold, daughter of John and Mary Riebold, natives of Troy, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Morriss have become the parents of the following children: Mamie, who lives with her parents; Fannie, the wife of Sam Davis, Jr.; Rodeville, who has graduated from the public schools; and Hazel, who is still a school girl.

Mr. Morriss and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he himself manifests his interest and devotion in the faith by serving as elder and trustee of the Troy church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Troy Lodge, No. 588, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has had the honor of serving as noble grand; the Modern Woodmen of America; and his wife and daughter join him in membership in the Order of the Eastern Star and the Order of the Rebekahs. In his political affiliations Mr. Morriss is to be found under the standard of the Republican party and he held the presidency of the Taft-Deneen Republican Club which acted in the interests of the "Grand Old Party." In 1909 Mr. Morriss was president of the school board

and gave appreciated service on that body. He further has interest in affairs as treasurer of the Athletic Association.

**WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.** One of the representative men of Madison county, Illinois, is this well-known and highly honored citizen of Collinsville, where he has maintained his home since 1887. He came here to superintend the local business of the Illinois Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company and he has been identified with various lines of business and civic enterprises, and here has made an unblemished record as a man and a citizen. Among Mr. Thompson's distinctions is that of having been a gallant soldier of the Civil war, serving almost throughout the entire struggle and participating in some of the most important actions. He is a native Southerner and naturally his sympathies were with the institutions of the south, which he strove to defend in the dark days of the '60s.

William H. Thompson was born January 2, 1842, in Perry county, Tennessee, and is the son of Oliver P. and Eleanor (Marshall) Thompson, of Kentucky. The father was a native Scotchman, the son of Austin Thompson, who with his wife and their one child, William's father, severed their associations with the "land o' cakes" and came to America. They eventually located in Tennessee and there Oliver grew to manhood. He adopted the trade of a moulder and later took the management of a large iron plant, at the head of which he remained for twenty years. He was the owner of a large farm in Tennessee, upon which his family resided and the cultivation of its fertile fields he superintended as a side issue. His iron business was located in Stewart county, Tennessee. Oliver Thompson and his admirable wife became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living at the present time, namely: William H.; John Bell; Buxton L.; Mary Jane, wife of Sam Larence; Martha E., wife of William Black; Ella, wife of Milton Brewer; and Oliver, Jr.

Until the age of sixteen years Mr. Thompson attended the schools of Tennessee and then he engaged in farming for a short time, or until the outbreak of the Civil war. His youth had been clouded to some extent by its approach and being a high-spirited young fellow he enlisted almost at the first, becoming a member of the Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry, under Colonel Forbes, of Clarksville, Tennessee. His service in Virginia was under Generals Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, and he was with the former at the time of the

surrender to Grant at Appomattox. Engagements in which he participated were First Bull Run, Cheat Mountain, Bath, Hancock, Winchester, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill and Cedar Mountain. At the last named battle he was seriously wounded and taken to the hospital at Staunton where he remained about eight months, returning to his command the last of March, 1863. The following May he participated in the battles at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg July 1, 2 and 3. He was here slightly wounded twice and taken prisoner, being sent to Fort Delaware, Delaware, where he remained for twenty-one months, being exchanged there April, 1865, shortly previous to the surrender. After the termination of the great conflict, he returned to Tennessee, and there resided beneath the parental roof-tree until he attained to the age of twenty-five years.

Mr. Thompson was married December 20, 1866, to Frances Keel, also a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of W. T. Keel. The first years of their married life were spent in the Big Bend state, and there Mr. Thompson served in various public capacities until the year, 1881. He then entered the employ of the Lagrange Iron Company as superintendent of a mine in Stewart county, Tennessee, and remained there until 1887, when he made a radical change by removing to St. Louis. In that city he was employed as Clay Hill foreman of the Hydraulic Brick Works in St. Louis. He came to Collinsville, Madison county, November 1, 1887, where he assumed the important position of superintendent of the Illinois Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, and his splendid executive ability, judgment and progressiveness as displayed in the management of this large industry has greatly contributed to its prosperity.

The happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been blessed by the birth of ten children, seven of whom are living at the present time, as follows: Robert E. Lee; Minnie B., wife of Ernest Morris; Lena Dell, wife of H. W. Whitaker; Lillie May, wife of Henry Hedden; Ethel, wife of Ernest Wilson; Clarence Clifton and Jack S. They maintain a hospitable home and are prominent in the best social life of the community in which their interests are centered.

In the matter of politics, Mr. Thompson inclines toward the policies and principles of the Democratic party, but he is decidedly liberal, and esteems the best man and the best

measure high above mere partisanship. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church and he has not departed from it, being a valued member of the local church. He is, in short, an excellent citizen and a valuable member of society.

**JACOB DEIBERT.** An essentially prominent and influential citizen of Marine, Illinois, is Jacob Deibert, who has here been engaged in the general merchandise business for a period of thirty-two years. He is a man of splendid executive ability and though now somewhat advanced in years retains in much of their pristine vigor the fine mental and physical qualities of his youth. Though not a politician, he is deeply and sincerely interested in the progress and improvement of Madison county, where he has lived during practically his entire life time thus far.

Jacob Deibert was born at Graugreweiler, Bavaria, on the 9th of September, 1847, and he is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kolb) Deibert, both of whom were born and reared in Bavaria, and both born in the year 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Deibert were united in marriage in their native land and they immigrated to the United States on the 17th of December, 1859, proceeding directly to Madison county, Illinois, and locating at Marine, where he engaged in the work of his trade, that of a tailor. About the year 1880 he turned his attention to mercantile interests, and a fine business was built up and controlled by the firm of J. Deibert & Son. The father was called to eternal rest on the 11th of October, 1907, and since that time Mr. Deibert of this notice has conducted the business individually. The firm is now that of J. Deibert & Son, and the store is well stocked with everything in demand at Marine, where it is recognized as one of the finest equipped concerns in this section of the county. In politics Jacob Deibert accords a stanch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party, and while he has never been anxious for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description he has been a member of the school board for the past fourteen years, serving as president of the board during a portion of that time, and he was postmaster for five years, during Cleveland's administration. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and in his religious faith is a devout member of the German Evangelical church.

On the 13th of February, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Deibert to Miss Lizzie Schirmer, who was born in Germany

and who was an infant of but one year of age at the time of her parents' immigration to America. Mrs. Deibert was reared and educated in Marine township, Madison county, Illinois, her father having long been engaged in agricultural pursuits here. Mr. and Mrs. Deibert are the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief record is here entered: Edwin is cashier for the American Hardwood Lumber Company at St. Louis, Missouri; Otto is associated with his father in the store business; Hugo L. is a student in the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Missouri, where he is preparing for the profession of dentistry; Agatha remains at the parental home; Olga, in the store with her father; and Adelia, married to Oscar A. May and living in St. Louis. The Deibert family are popular in connection with the best social activities of Marine, where their attractive and spacious home is recognized as a center of most gracious refinement and hospitality.

**SIMON BARGETZE.** On the fine old farm near Highland Mr. Simon Bargetze, one of the most progressive and industrious farmers of Madison county, is to be found. Here on the old homestead he was born and here he has spent his life, devoted to his farming interests, to his business, his family and friends. His good common sense and benevolent spirit have won for him a high place in the regard of his neighbors, while his own industry and business acumen have given him his full meed in material things.

Simon Bargetze was born in Madison county, in 1866, the son of Christian and Katerina (Nickli) Bargetze. Both of the parents were natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to America in their youth. They were married in Nashville, Tennessee, and came thence to Madison county, Illinois. Mr. Bargetze had always been a farmer and he had saved enough money to enable him to purchase a fine farm of a hundred and forty acres, one and a half miles north of Highland, and here the pair settled in 1862. Their family consisted of Christian, Florein, Katerina (who became Mrs. John Leder), and Simon. Mr. and Mrs. Bargetze saw that their children had a good education, and from the success that they met later in life it is evident that their parents instilled into them some of their own high principles and strength of character. Mr. Bargetze died on the 3rd of October, 1881, and his wife followed him on the 14th of July, 1883. They were both prominent in the work of the German Protestant

church in Highland, and at their death left many to mourn outside of their own family.

Simon Bargetze was only a lad of fifteen when his father died, but he spent the remainder of his boyhood at home assisting in the work of the farm and the support of his mother and sisters. In 1887 he married Mrs. Anna (Guntly) Bargetze, the widow of his eldest brother, Christian. His wife was born in Marine township in 1868, the daughter of Bartly and Veronica (Schnurr) Guntly. Her father was a Swiss by birth, while her mother came from France, although she was of German extraction. They came to America in their youth and were married in Marine township. Mr. Guntly was a successful farmer and Anna was their only child. Mrs. Guntly had been married before and by her first marriage had had two daughters, Louisa and Philopena.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bargetze began their wedded life on the old Bargetze homestead, a beautiful old place, the deed for which was made out to one James Reynolds in 1831. A copy of this abstract deed is in the hands of Mr. Bargetze at present. The big house of warm red brick, built a hundred years ago from materials manufactured on the place, gazes down from its comfortable seclusion upon forest, rolling fields and ponds. Among the most interesting points about the house are the two doors opening from without into the sitting room. They were built opposite each other so that a team of horses might haul a log up to the door, and then turning, drag it into the living room where it would be rolled into the huge fireplace, and the fire that it made would not have to be renewed for a week. The casings and floors are of beautifully polished black walnut, and the whole house is in excellent repair, owing to the affectionate care which Mr. Bargetze has bestowed upon it.

Six children were born to Mrs. Bargetze, two of whom have died. Christian, who is the son of her first husband, and Bruno, Robert, Fremont and Hermania are the children of her second marriage. All the children were sent to the public schools at Highland and all have been glad to remain at home.

In 1902 the Highland Condensory and Brewery established a water system adjoining the Bargetze farm, which furnishes pure spring water for businesses in Highland. This plant is operated and managed by Mr. Bargetze, leaving his son Bruno as superintendent of the farm. Christian, the oldest son, is en-

gineer at the gravel pits. In addition to his farming operations Mr. Bargetze is extensively engaged in dairying, owning a fine herd of well bred cows.

Mr. and Mrs. Bargetze are members and active workers in the German Protestant church, whose beautiful building is a credit to the community. Both of these good people are actively interested in any movement for the welfare of the church or of the community and are able assistants to the pastor, Rev. Carl Meyer. In his political affiliations Mr. Bargetze belongs to the Republican party.

When Mr. Bargetze first started out for himself the old home place was owned by several. With a small amount of capital but with much hard work and courage to venture where the footing was a little uncertain, he succeeded in gathering the funds necessary to buy out the other interests and since that time has bent every effort to the improving and building up of the estate. The geniality and genuine friendliness of the occupants of this old brick mansion make friends glad to come and strangers reluctant to leave. The business integrity and high ideals of the father are apparent in the lives of the sons, and the entire family merits in the fullest degree the affectionate regard which is poured out upon them from all parts of the county.

LOUIS LEDUC, prominent among the farmers of Saline township, and a resident of Madison county since his birth, is the son of John LeDuc, the founder of the family in that county. John LeDuc came to America from France in 1852. He settled on a farm in Madison county, married Sophia Henschen, and lived the life of a simple countryman. They reared a family of several children, their second child and eldest son being Louis, born January 26, 1860.

Louis LeDuc remained with his father after he was grown to man's estate, helping with the many duties in connection with the successful operation of their farm. When he was twenty-seven years old, on the 19th of April, 1887, he married Mathilda Messerli, the daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Messerli, who had long been prominent in the rural life of Alhambra township. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. LeDuc began with their residence on a farm in their home township. It was a tract of one hundred and four acres in a fertile district, and their efforts have been rewarded by the steady growth of this unimproved farm into a veritable garden spot. They did not remain permanently on this

place, however, in later years removing to an adjoining farm which now represents the family home. Mr. LeDuc is a farmer of known ability, and he has aptly demonstrated his capacity for successful farming in the years of his residence in this district. He is an adherent to the Democratic faith and while deeply interested in matters of a political nature he has never been an office seeker, nor has he been prevailed upon to act in any public capacity. He and his wife are members of the Protective League, but are not connected with any other fraternal society.

Of the four children born to them two survive. They were George, Sophia, Emma and Amelia. The latter named died at the age of two, and Sophia met with a runaway accident at the age of fifteen which resulted in her death on the 11th of September, 1906.

**PETER SCHRUMPF.** Madison county is manifestly rich in her citizenship among the sturdy German farmers who have done so much to promote the agricultural fame of that district. Prominent among men of that type is Peter Schrupf, for many years a farmer and stock-raiser in the vicinity of Highland, where he has built up for himself a name and reputation worthy of the father who has been identified with Madison county for half a century.

Peter Schrupf was born in Bond county in 1864. He is the son of Fred and Johanna Schrupf, natives of Germany. The father was apprenticed to a wagon maker in his home town in Germany. He had been working at the wagon-maker's trade as an apprentice for some years when he decided to immigrate to America, and as soon as his training was finished he did so. In St. Louis he worked at his trade. When he had saved something he opened a wagon shop in Perryville, Missouri, where he did a flourishing business for a number of years. Later, moving into Illinois, he bought a farm and settled in Madison county, prospering in every undertaking. He accumulated a considerable property in the course of his life time and is now retired, living in Highland in peace and quiet after a busy life devoted principally to the business of agriculture. Early in life Fred Schrupf married, and they reared a fine family of six children. They are Henry, Barbara, Louisa, William, Christine and Peter.

Peter Schrupf was given the advantages of a common school education in his youth, and was always his father's chief assistant on the farm. He remained at home, and when he married his father gave him the use of one

of his farms in Saline township. Later, when the elder Schrupf's decided to retire, they built a fine home in Highland and removed there, leaving the old homestead to Peter and his family. There he has continued with the work begun by his father, and the farm has reached a state of excellence where it is unsurpassed by any of similar area in the county. Progressive, careful and methodical, Peter Schrupf has proved himself to be a splendid example of the extensive and intensive farmer, and has won from the soil a splendid reward for his every effort. Mr. Schrupf is recognized as one of the best citizens of his vicinity, and is a man who is deeply concerned in the welfare of the community in which he lives and has his being. He is a Republican in his political belief and supports the cause of that party with much ardor. He is interested in the public schools of his town and has for seventeen years been a member of the school board, a fact which speaks eloquently of his ability and of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow men. That he has prospered in a material way is evidenced by the fact that he has accumulated a considerable property, owning farm land in addition to his other realty holdings, in Madison county.

Early in life Mr. Schrupf married Miss Rosa Ambuel, a daughter of John F. Ambuel, who was a native of Switzerland. She was born in Madison county in 1870, and was one of a family of ten children. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schrupf, all of whom are living. They are Irma, Ella, William, Ida, Hilda and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Schrupf have given them every advantage thus far possible in the way of education, and it is their hope and expectation to see their children filling places of useful endeavor in later life. The family are members of the German Protestant church, and are active in the work of all its branches, as well as liberal supporters of the cause.

**JESSE BOOSINGER.** The Boosinger homestead of a quarter section, about four miles northeast of Marine, in the township by that name, is one of the landmarks of Madison county which vividly recalls the days of her youth. Mrs. John W. Boosinger, widow of a most worthy and honored pioneer, is still residing on the homestead where she was wedded fifty-eight years ago last July (1911). She resides with her son, Jesse, who manages the old, well-improved farm of eighty acres, and devotes himself with filial solicitude to his venerable and revered mother. All



around her are reminders of the old days when she and her husband came to the new country, John W., as a northern boy and Nancy Stockton as the daughter of southern parents. In one corner of the homestead as it appears today is a gigantic white elm planted by the young couple when they first commenced housekeeping there; some of the farm buildings, such as the old-fashioned smoke house, are pioneer relics, and there is hardly an object of any age in the neighborhood which fails to recall golden memories of the times of long ago. There are few more entertaining characters connected with the local history of Madison county than this sweet, bright old gentlewoman.

John W. Boosinger was a native of Portage county, Ohio, born March 24, 1827, a son of George and Ann M. (Werking) Boosinger, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Germany. The children born into the family were Jacob, John W. (mentioned above), George, Nathan, Nancy, Betsy, Catherine, Mary Ann, Christian, Charlotte, Rachel and Samantha. On July 27, 1853, the son, John W., married Miss Nancy E. Stockton, who is a daughter of Davis and Elizabeth Stockton and was born October 7, 1835. Mrs. Boosinger's father was a Kentuckian and her mother a Virginian, who migrated to Illinois, settled near Jacksonville, and in that locality reared and educated their children—Samuel, Eliza J., Lucy, Julia, Margaret, Ella, Emma, Nancy E. (Mrs. John W. Boosinger), and Francis M.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Boosinger commenced their congenial wedded life on a quarter section of land three and three-quarters miles northeast of Marine. At that time (1853) there was but one house between that locality and Alhambra. Most of the prairie and wooded lands were virgin, as far as white civilization was concerned. The deer came fearlessly and fed before the Boosinger cabin, and the prairie chicken perched on the smoke house and boldly called for his mate. Savage beasts and Indians also held the land, as they still thought, securely. But ere long other tiny houses appeared in the woods and on the prairie and game, both small and large, as well as primitive man, began to withdraw. The school house and the church also appeared to lead the way to intelligence and morality. Among the earliest religious organization to be founded in that part of the county was the Christian church, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boosinger were among the eight charter mem-

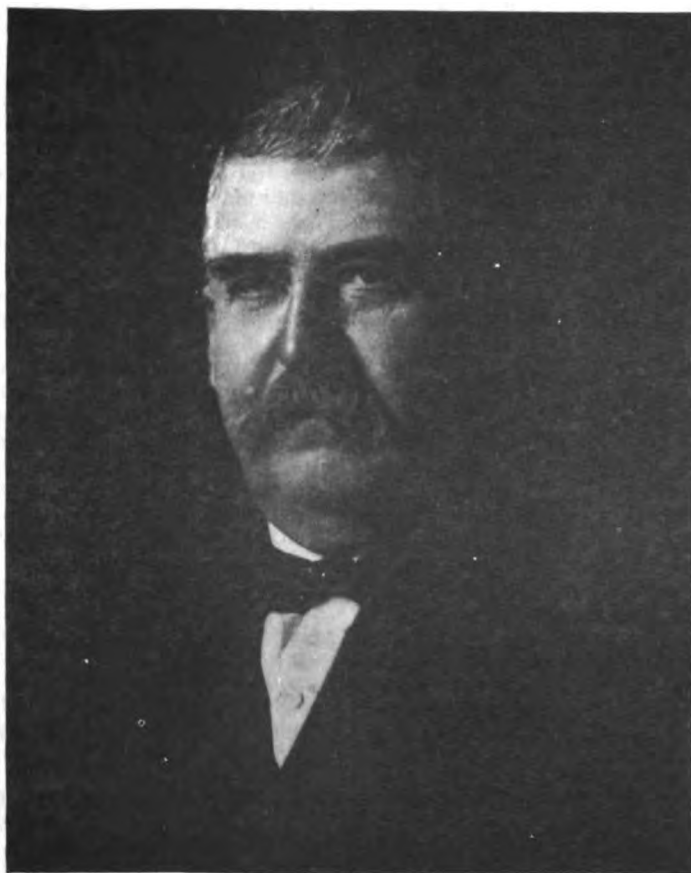
bers who formed the original society at the Reed school house; only two of this little band are still alive—Mrs. Boosinger and her sister, Mrs. Ella Adkins, of Cass county, Illinois. The good husband and father of the family died in 1884, universally beloved and mourned. When the church was organized, in which he and his good wife were so deeply interested, its pastor was Rev. William Birge, of Salem, Illinois. Its pulpit was also supplied by such able and worthy men as Rev. Garrison, editor of the *Christian Evangelist*, of St. Louis, and Rev. Henry, of Vandalia, that state.

The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boosinger, who were chiefly educated at the Case school, were as follows: Mary, who became Mrs. James Hill; Laura, who married Andrew Swaney; Frank, who died at the age of twenty-two months; George T., who married Rachael Taylor; John, who married Millie Giger; Henry, who married Maggie McKane; Jesse, the direct subject of this sketch; and Hugh, who married Rosa Croy.

Jesse Boosinger has been thoroughly educated both in the Case district school and in the high schools at Litchfield and Marine. He is a thorough farmer and a broad-minded citizen, industrious, moral and far-seeing. In politics he is a Democrat, but has strictly confined himself to intelligent thinking and voting. In fact, he is a substantial, sound and Christian type of the country gentleman, than whom there are none more staunch or progressive in the state.

RUDOLPH FRICKER. Like her illustrious namesake, Helvetia township owes her greatness to the stalwart and patriotic men who till her fields and carry on her multifarious industries. And no small proportion of the flower of her citizenship is of the blood of those old Helvetians who defied the legions of Julius Caesar in their mountain cantons and later humbled the might of the Austrian empire. They have brought to America the sturdy independence and patent industry which have made them great among the nations of Europe. A notable example of such citizenship was Rudolph Fricker.

Abraham Fricker, the father of Rudolph, was born in Switzerland, in 1829. He came to this country after his marriage to Elizabeth Senn, in about 1847, and with his wife and one child took up his residence in Madison county, on a farm near Highland. After two years in this place they moved to Clinton county, where the parents spent the rest



**RUDOLPH FRICKER**



of their days. Elizabeth (Senn) Fricker died in 1892 and her husband fourteen years afterwards. Nine children were born of the union of these two; three died in infancy and two passed away before reaching years of maturity. Those now surviving are: Mary, the widow of Jacob (Leu); Charles and Frederick. Rudolph, of this review, died on March 21, 1912.

Rudolph Fricker was born in Madison county, January 29, 1850. He attended school in Clinton county, but as he was the eldest son he bore much of the responsibility of the farm work, and it was not until he was past twenty-nine years of age that he left his father's home to work for himself. On October 28, 1879, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Barth, of Clinton county, the father being a native of Germany. Both parents are deceased. Following his marriage Mr. Fricker and his bride went to live on a farm of their own in Clinton county, remaining there until 1907, when Mr. Fricker retired from farm life and moved to Highland, leaving the farm in the care of his son. Two sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fricker. Flora married Gustave Reichert and has gone to reside over the home thus established. The other daughter, Mabel, is still with her mother. The sons are Emil and Victor G. Fricker.

Mr. Fricker was a man widely esteemed in his community and loved by all who came within his genial and kindly influence. He was a man of lively temperament, easy of approach and with a jovial manner that endeared him to all. His was a character whose best qualities appeared on closer acquaintance, and to know him was to love and respect him. He was a power of influence in Helvetia township, of which he was serving as supervisor at the time of his death. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party in which he was always an enthusiastic and influential worker. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which faith he was reared and from which he never departed.

SAMUEL J. HUBER is a prominent farmer of Madison county. His success is due to his own industry and thorough knowledge of the principles of farming. He has lived in America since his young manhood and has become thoroughly identified with the country, being a very prominent member of the Republican party. His interest in the welfare of the community is strong and he is always willing to

serve his fellow citizens in any way beneficial to their interests.

Samuel J. Huber was born in Switzerland August 8, 1862, the son of Samuel and Mary Huber. He had a number of brothers and sisters, namely, Robert John, Fred, Mary, Louise and Samuel. All of the children received good educations at the schools of Reinach. Samuel, the youngest, went to school until he was twelve years old, when the death of his father forced him to give up his books and stay at home with his widowed mother. He assisted in her support until he was twenty, thus learning at an impressionable age the lessons of responsibility and duty. Just at this time there was much talk of the wonderful country across the sea, and several of Samuel's young friends were planning to seek their fortunes in the new country. The temptation was irresistible, and Samuel succumbed, joining three of his friends and landing, in time, in New York. The big city did not appeal to the young chap, so he started west, coming directly to Highland. Here he set thriftily to work to earn and save enough money to buy a farm for himself. Fortunately he fell in love with a young lady who was, as his wife, to be of great assistance to him, both from the property which she brought him, and from the inspiration which her cheerful and courageous spirit gave him. This young woman was Miss Carrie Leutwiler, who was born in Marine township on the 22nd of July, 1864, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Huber) Leutwiler. Mr. Leutwiler was a farmer with several children, Samuel, Charles, Eliza, Susan, Mary, Anna, Rose and Carrie. He had found farming very profitable and had gradually bought up the property around his home farm until he owned at this time about six hundred acres of fine land. It was on a part of this land, a farm of a hundred and thirty-three acres that lay along the old St. Louis road, about three miles north of Grant Fork, that Mr. and Mrs. Huber began their married life in 1886.

Mr. Huber started out with the intention of showing his successful father-in-law what he was worth, and soon convinced him, if he had not already believed it, that he would make a fine farmer. In addition to carrying on the work of the farm he planted fine shade trees, an orchard of fruit trees, built a beautiful residence, modern barns and out-buildings, and by using the most modern farm machinery and progressive methods of cultivation speedily

became known as one of the farmers who were doing things.

Two sons and a daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huber, Selma, Eugene and Henry. These children have received fine educations, not only along literary lines, but in the lessons of Christianity and in the things that go towards the formation of character. They were educated in the Case schools and in the public schools of Highland. Selma married Robert Immer, a coming young farmer, living near Highland.

Mr. and Mrs. Huber are members of the German Protestant church of Grant Fork, and they saw to it that all of their children were confirmed in the faith, so the whole family are active workers in the church. In his political affiliations Mr. Huber has always been a member of the Republican party, and has many times been an active worker for the party, serving several times as delegate to the county conventions. In Highland the popular order of Sharpshooters claims him as a member, but otherwise he is not much interested in societies of fraternal orders, although he concedes that the work accomplished by such orders is a worthy one.

Mr. Huber can look back over his past life and into his future with few regrets and much gratitude for the full measure of prosperity that has been vouchsafed to him. There has never been a time, even in the first days, that he was not thankful his footsteps brought him to America, and now with his two energetic and sturdy sons to help him in the work of the farm, and with the large circle of friends surrounding him, it seems there is nothing more for which he might ask.

WILLIAM REDFORD, one of the prominent farmers and dairymen of Madison county, is deeply interested in all that affects this section, for he was born in Marine township, Madison county, and has spent his life in this part of the country. His fertile and well kept farm has not occupied all of his time, for he has taken more than a local interest in politics, acting as delegate to many Democratic conventions. His fellow citizens, knowing his worth and his conscientious regard for duty, elected him school director. He has performed these various services with a willing heart, glad to be of use to his fellows.

The year of the birth of William Redford was 1870, his father being Marion Redford and his mother Elma A. (Brooks) Redford. Marion Redford as a young man had learned the cooperage trade, but had soon given up

his trade to devote himself to farming, in which occupation he spent the larger part of his life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Redford were Etta, Harvey, Claybourn, Lulu, Ella, Claud, Ellen, Nellie, Eva and William. By hard work and much economy all of these children had a good education, attending the Case school. In 1789, in the fall of the year, Mr. Redford, thinking to find better conditions, moved to Missouri, and there engaged in farming. In 1881, when William was a child of eleven, he died, with the result that the lad, young as he was, felt that the care of his mother and sisters devolved upon him. As he grew to manhood the responsibility weighed yet more heavily upon him and he worked unceasingly to make them comfortable, at first remaining of necessity at home, but later going away in search of work, sending the greater part of his earnings back to his mother.

In 1893 he married Miss Clara Franz, who was born in St. Louis, in 1873. Her father was Henry Franz, a teamster in St. Louis, and her mother was Henrietta (Stoeppelmann) Franz. Julius, Amelia, William Henry, Augusta, Emma, Julia, Edward, Henrietta and Clara were the children born to this couple. Their parents made certain that they had a good education by sending them to the public schools in St. Louis and later to the schools of Marine township. After their marriage the youthful pair settled down to a farming life in Marine township. Mrs. Redford proved herself of invaluable assistance, for she had received the careful domestic training of a German home, and there was no department of the household arts that she did not know. Three children were born to the young farmer and his wife, Raymond, Elsie and William. These were bright, clever children, who have well repaid their parents' sacrifices by their successes in the Tantz and Case schools.

Having been so fortunate in his career as a farmer, Mr. Redford bought a fine herd of Holstein cows and has carried on a thriving dairy business. His honesty in business and his personal popularity caused his fellow citizens to persuade him to act as school director for three years, though he could ill afford the time from his many other duties. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, in whose tenets he earnestly believes and for whose standard he is ever ready to do battle. During his service as delegate to the Democratic conventions he has had many opportunities to be of use to his party, and never did he let one slip by. He has also

acted as a delegate to the congressional conventions in East St. Louis, where his co-workers, knowing that he is to be depended upon, are only too ready to call upon him for aid in carrying on their work.

In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Redford are members of the Christian church, and are always active in every good work, not only of the church but in anything that might be beneficial to the individual who needs aid or to society in general. Fraternally they are members of the Court of Honor, in which lodge Mr. Redford has been chancellor for five years. He is also a Modern Woodman of America, and for five years has had the honorable position of counsel in this order.

The hospitality and good cheer which are always to be found in the Redford home make it one of the most popular places to visit in the county. The refinement and beauty of character of Mrs. Redford, which traits have also been shadowed forth in her children, the kindly spirit and sociability of Mr. Redford, have won them a large circle of friends. In the business world no one begrudges him his success, for it has been won entirely through his own industry and good management. This family is a member of that group of citizens who are the backbone of the country, and an honor to their home communities.

AUGUST WEDER was born in Marine township, in 1870, and as a resident of Madison county all his life is well known and highly esteemed in this district. He has followed the life of a farmer, and in that line of endeavor he has been eminently successful, establishing a home that is a credit to his native industry and ability. He is a representative of one of the oldest American families extant, and in that connection a brief review of his maternal ancestry will serve to establish his position.

August Weder is the son of Andrew and Henrietta Washington (Deck) Weder, the former a native of St. Gallen, Germany. The mother, Henrietta Washington Deck, was a daughter of Joseph Deck, and the granddaughter of Michael Deck, who was one of the official bodyguard of General George Washington during the Revolutionary war. He was in active service throughout that bitter struggle, being at Valley Forge and many other famous fields of battle, witnessing many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution. The son of Michael Deck, George, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and made for himself a record for valor and bravery in action that

has since been a source of much pride to his descendants. The Deck family were among the pioneer settlers of Madison county, coming here from Virginia in 1830, at which time a colony of about one hundred wagon loads, or "prairie schooners," of settlers moved into Missouri and Illinois. The Decks were hardy and progressive people and at Deck's Prairie, so called in their honor, they settled and established a home and began to till the soil. There Henrietta Washington Deck married Andrew Weder, and August Weder is the result of their union. He grew up with the advantages and privileges customary to the youth of this period, and when he reached the age of about forty he married Julia Bruner, in the year 1900. She was the daughter of Rudolph and Mary (Bircher) Bruner, both natives of Switzerland, and was born in Madison county. Her father, Rudolph Bruner, was the son of Henry and Mary (Burkhardt) Bruner, and with his family immigrated to the United States in 1855. He was one of four children, and all were carefully reared by their conscientious old country parents. The elder Bruners lived to see their grandchildren reared and filling useful positions in the community wherein they were born and raised, and the father still lives in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Weder, the mother having passed away on November 25, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Weder took up their married life as residents of the old Weder homestead, and he has done much to improve and promote the productiveness of the farm since it has been in his charge. He has added to his holdings a tract of one hundred and seventy acres of fertile land, and has erected fine dwelling and other buildings calculated to improve and add to the value of the estate. They are the parents of three sons, Herbert Rudolph, born in 1901, Erwin Henry, born in 1904, and Eldon Clarence, born in 1912, the two elder now students in the Case school.

Mr. Weder has in his possession a certificate of a land grant from the United States land office, transferring to Michael and Joseph Deck a patent right, signed by Martin Van Buren in 1841, January 9. Also a certificate granted them January 25, 1814, from a land warrant issued October 7, 1808, for land in Rockingham county, Virginia, signed by Wilson C. Nicholas, Governor of Virginia, and one granted by Thomas M. Randolph, Governor of Virginia, granted in 1820. He has in addition a fine collection and assortment of valuable old manuscripts.

In his political faith Mr. Weder is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and is always interested in all matters pertaining to the civic welfare. He has served his township as a school director, giving valuable service in that office. Both he and his wife, with their sons, are members of the German Evangelical church, and are actively interested in every department of its many labors.

**EDWARD C. KRUSE.** The present efficient incumbent of the position of head miller of the Valin-Spies Milling Company, at Marine, Illinois, is Edward C. Kruse, who has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in public affairs and who is widely renowned as a man of sterling integrity and high moral worth. Mr. Kruse was born at Meredosia, Illinois, on the 9th of September, 1856, and he is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Reimann) Kruse, both of whom were born and reared in the great Empire of Germany, the former having immigrated to the United States in 1844, and the latter in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kruse were united in marriage at St. Louis, and for a number of years they resided in that city, where Mrs. Kruse died in the year 1883. Mr. Kruse was engaged in the milling and millwright line of enterprise during the greater part of his active career, and he is now living, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, his home being with his son, the subject of this review.

The youngest in order of birth in a family of four children, Edward C. Kruse was reared in his native place in this state and he attended the district schools of Morgan county until he had reached his sixteenth year. At that time he began to work in a mill, and when but seventeen years of age he had charge of a flouring mill near Quincy, Illinois, eventually becoming head miller in that concern. In 1879 he entered into a partnership alliance with Mr. Charles Riemann, and they engaged in the milling business on their own account at Meredosia, Illinois. This project proved a failure, however, and in 1880 Mr. Kruse went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was assistant head miller for a period of twelve years and where he was head miller for another twelve years. In 1903 he came to Marine in order to assume charge of the mills here and at St. Jacob, the same being owned by the Valin-Spies Milling Company. In connection with his particular line of work Mr. Kruse is a member of the Co-operative Millers' Association. In politics he is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party

stands sponsor, and while he has never had time nor desire for political preferment of any description he is ever ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare.

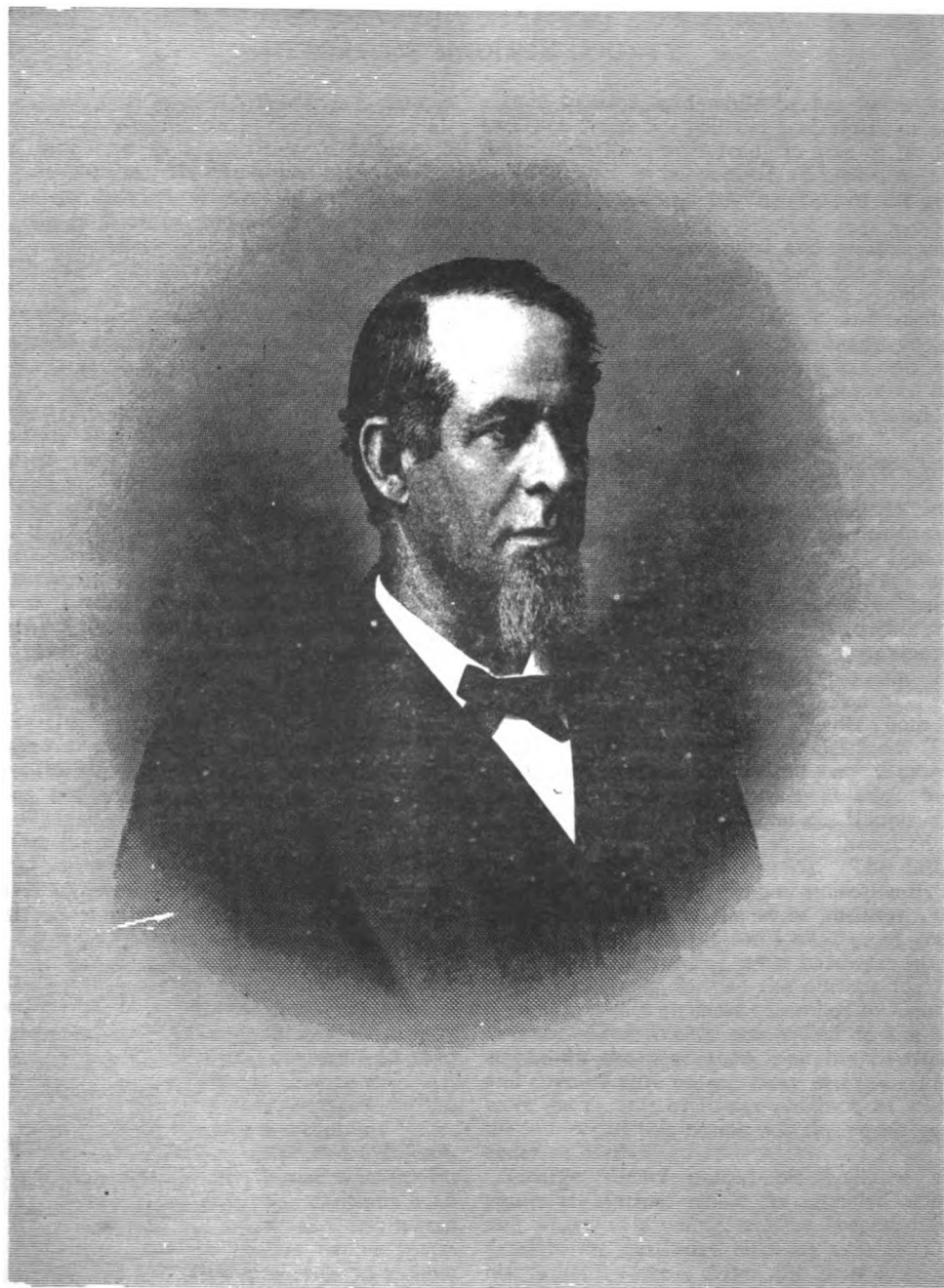
Mr. Kruse is unmarried and resides with his father and sister at Marine. He is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects and he has ever upheld those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own moral prestige is deserving of the highest commendation.

**GEORGE WENTZ.** He whose name initiates this review holds prestige as an eminently successful business man at Marine, Illinois, where he is engaged in the hardware and farming implement business, his store being one of the largest and best equipped concerns of its kind in this section of Madison county. Mr. Wentz was born at Marine, on the 2nd of February, 1875, and he is a son of Fred and Wilhelmina (Wittmer) Wentz, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. The father came to America in the year 1857 and the mother immigrated hither in 1858, both locating in the vicinity of Marine, Illinois. In this place their marriage was solemnized in the month of September, 1864. The father was a farmer in early life and subsequently he became interested in the store business, conducting a meat-market for a number of years and eventually opening up a hardware store, the latter having formed the nucleus for the present splendid business controlled by George Wentz. Fred Wentz was called to the life eternal in the year 1900, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1894. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this notice was the youngest in order of birth.

George Wentz passed his boyhood and youth at Marine, where he attended school and where as a young man he became interested in the hardware business as a clerk in his father's store. After the demise of his father he purchased the stock and store formerly conducted by him and during the intervening years to the present time has continued to be identified with the hardware and implement business. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout Marine and the territory normally tributary thereto and controls a large







*David Lupton*

and lucrative trade, his line of goods being of the very latest design. In addition to his hardware interests Mr. Wentz is financially interested in the Bank of Marine and in the Citizens State Bank of Alhambra, Illinois. In politics he accords an unswerving allegiance to the principles promulgated by the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he is an active factor. In 1900 he was elected treasurer of the village of Marine and he served in that capacity with the utmost efficiency for a period of eleven years. In fraternal channels he is affiliated with Golden Crown Lodge No. 456, Knights of Pythias, in which he has been honored with the office of treasurer. The religious faith of Mr. Wentz is in harmony with the tenets of the German Evangelical church, to whose charities and benevolences he is a liberal contributor.

At Marine, in September, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wentz to Miss Irma Neudecker, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of George Neudecker. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz are the parents of two children, namely, Russell, whose birth occurred on the 12th of December, 1903, and Cleo, born on the 22d of November, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Wentz are popular and prominent factors in connection with the best social activities of Marine, where they number their friends by the score and where they are held in high esteem by all with whom they have come in contact.

AUGUST TALLEUR. For many years August Talleur has been connected with the upbuilding of Marine, Illinois, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is to the inherent force of character, the commendable ambition and the unremitting diligence of Mr. Talleur himself that he has steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and representative men of Madison county. In 1910 he was elected to the office of supervisor of Marine township, and in that connection he is discharging his duties in a most creditable manner.

August Talleur was born at Marine, Illinois, on the 29th of January, 1857, and he is a son of Clemens B. and Antoinette (Finaker) Talleur, both of whom are now deceased. The

father was engaged in the saddlery business during most of his active career, and he and his wife became the parents of three children, of whom August was the second in order of birth. August Talleur attended the public schools of Marine until he had reached the age of thirteen years and at that time he was thrown upon his own resources. He began to work on a farm by the month and continued so to do until he had reached his twenty-seventh year, when he turned his attention to the hotel and saloon business. He is interested in a number of important business projects at Marine and since 1910 he has been a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Marine. He is a member of the Bankers Life Insurance Company and is likewise financially interested in the Citizens' Bank at Alhambra, Illinois. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and in 1910 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of township supervisor, a position for which he is eminently well fitted.

In the year 1884, at Marine, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Talleur to Miss Minnie Turner, who was born and reared in Madison county and who is a daughter of Richard Turner, born in England, but long a representative citizen of Marine. Mr. and Mrs. Talleur have three sons, whose names and respective years of birth are here entered, Louis, 1885; Leto, 1886, and Leo, 1892. Louis Talleur died on the 23rd of January, 1912. Leto is living at home and Leo resides in Chicago. Mr. Talleur's struggles to win a competency have made him intensely sympathetic with all other young men similarly placed, and he is ever willing to lend a helping hand to those less fortunately situated in life than himself. He is a man of fine moral principle and broad human sympathy, and it may be said concerning him that the list of his personal friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

DAVID SUPPGER. The pioneer in Illinois, as in many other states, had before him constantly a problem that does not confront the farmer of today,—the converting of the output of his fields into the finished product, the staple foodstuffs of commerce. Once his fields were cleared, in itself an arduous task, the growth of crops was easy, for the virgin soil transformed the seed like magic, multiplying it a thousand fold under the skilled direction of the husbandman. The grain

leaped from the ground, and, free from the insect life that nowadays so frequently works to its detriment, produced enormous harvests.

Once safely stored in the granary, however, there came the problem of converting the grain into flour. Today the farmer, if he chooses, can buy at a comparatively small price a perfect working model of the roller process flour mill and install it on his farm, to be operated by wind mill or water power, and which will produce the same silk-bolted flour that is encountered in the stores.

But years ago these modern processes were unknown, and the slowly turning mill stones, with surfaces dressed by a pick to flaring channels, ground the flour, and seemed the height of perfection. The mills were few and far between, and it was thought nothing to haul wheat forty, fifty or sixty miles to the mill, for steam transportation was rare and costly and electric haulage not yet conceived in the brain of the scientist.

One of these valuable mills of the early days was located at Highland, and was operated for many years by members of the Suppiger family. David Suppiger, the subject of this review, was directly interested in it for almost half a century. Mr. Suppiger was born on November 21, 1822, in Canton Luzerne, Switzerland, his native town being Sursee. Like so many others of the brave little republic, he was attracted by the opportunities of the big republic that lay across the ocean, and immigrated to this country in 1834, settling in the eastern part of Madison county, near what is now the city of Highland.

In 1850 Mr. Suppiger became a partner in the Highland Mills, which had been erected in 1837, and which as late as the date on which he became connected with them afforded the only market for wheat for the greater portion of Madison, Bond and Clinton counties. The milling plant was operated at that time by Joseph Suppiger & Company, the senior member, a brother of David, having planned, designed and directed their construction. The plant continued to operate with great success. In 1866 three members of the firm died; the property was sold and was bought by a new company, headed by David Suppiger, and was thenceforward known as the mill of David Suppiger & Company. This firm operated until June 1, 1890, their product being considered one of the best and most popular in the winter wheat belt of the Mississippi Valley.

Besides his milling property Mr. Suppiger had various outside interests. He invested largely in a bank and also bought much real estate in Kansas. His investments were characterized by a keen insight into the possibilities of the various properties and he selected those which were assured of growth and development. In his civic relations he was wide-minded and progressive and no one stood higher in the community. His greatest pleasure all his life was music, and he belonged to the first band and played on several instruments. He took a deep interest in the favorite pastimes of the people of his nationality and kept active membership in the Sharpshooters Society and the Turnverein, as well as being a member of the Maennerchor Harmonie Society.

Mr. Suppiger was twice married. His first wife was Salome Durer, born in Sursee, Switzerland, September 28, 1831. She came to this country in her young days and her family was one of no little prominence in Madison county. Their marriage took place on Christmas eve, 1849, and she died on November 30, 1873. Six children were born of this union, but two died young. Louis was thirty-seven years and married, and Emily, thirteen when they died. Two are living—Edward and Bertha. On February 6, 1875, Mr. Suppiger married Mrs. Ida Coleman, and she died on October 10, 1881. She left one son, David, Jr., who died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Suppiger passed away on December 23, 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years, one month and two days, having been born on November 21, 1822.

Although he had well nigh reached the three score and ten mark, Mr. Suppiger was a man who could ill be spared from the community in which he had so long been active. He was a popular and prominent man, and was a striking example of the good a self-educated man may accomplish when strength of character and stamina are brought to bear upon the conditions of life, however adverse they may be.

EDWARD SUPPIGER. The present able and popular incumbent of the office of secretary and treasurer of the Helvetia Supply Company, at Highland, Illinois, is Edward Suppiger, who was born in the vicinity of Highland, in Madison county, on the 12th of January, 1872. He is a son of David and Solme (Durer) Suppiger, both of whom were born in Switzerland, whence they immigrated to the United States as children. David Suppiger

was nine years of age when he came to America, in 1834, with his brothers and sisters. Location was made on a farm north of Highland, Illinois, and there the young David grew to years of maturity. After he had completed his educational training he, in company with his brothers, started the old Highland Mill, which was built in 1837 and which is now one of the leading mills in this county. Subsequently Mr. Suppiger had charge of that mill for a period of thirty years and he disposed of it to the Highland Milling Company in 1890, after which he lived retired until his demise, which occurred on the 22nd of December, 1890. Mrs. Suppiger died in 1873. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Suppiger but two are living in 1911, namely,—Edward, whose name forms the caption of this review; and Bertha, who is unmarried and who resides on the old Suppiger homestead.

Edward Suppiger was educated in the public schools of Highland and in 1888 was matriculated as a student in the Manual Training School at St. Louis, Missouri, being graduated in that institution as a member of the class of 1891. After leaving school he was associated with his brother Louis for a period of seventeen years in the shoe business at Highland, their concern being known under the firm name of Suppiger Brothers. In 1908 the Suppiger Brothers disposed of their shoe store to the Highland Store Company, in whose employ Edward remained for one year, retaining charge of the shoe department. Later he was traveling salesman for the Selz stores, of Chicago, selling shoes for one season, and in 1910, when the Helvetia Supply Company was organized, he was elected secretary and treasurer thereof. This company has a paid-up capital stock of four thousand dollars and its official corps is as follows,—John Schlappi, president; F. M. Mueller, vice president; and Edward Suppiger, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of the above officers with Mr. W. T. Mueller and C. T. Kurz as members. A flourishing business is controlled by the company and it is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Madison county.

On the 13th of June, 1895, Mr. Suppiger was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Roth, who is a daughter of the late George Roth, formerly vice president of the First National Bank at Highland. Mrs. Suppiger was a student in the Forest Park (Mo.) Academy. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is everywhere admired and esteemed for her many admirable qualities. Concerning the four

children born to Mr. and Mrs. Suppiger.—George, whose natal day was the 25th of April, 1899, is a student in the public schools at Highland, as is also Edith, born in 1901; Russell was born in 1905; and Edward, Jr., in 1907. In their religious faith the Suppiger family are devout members of the German Protestant church at Highland.

In politics Mr. Suppiger is a Democrat and he has served as township clerk of Helvetia for five years and is secretary of the Highland Water Company. In a social way he is a valued and appreciative member of the Sharpshooters, the Turners and of other representative organizations of a local nature. In community affairs he is active and influential, and his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Highland.

CHARLES MAY. Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity—singleness of honest purpose—has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, is Charles May, who is extensively interested in the lumber business at Marine, Illinois, where he is also vice-president of the Bank of Marine.

Charles May was born in Pin Oak township, in Madison county, Illinois, on the 29th of April, 1873, and he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wittmer) May, the father dead and the mother living here. The father was identified with lumbering and farming operations during the greater portion of his active career, and he and his wife became the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the tenth in order of birth. On the old homestead farm in Pin Oak township Charles May was reared to adult age and he received his early educational training in the neighboring district schools, which he attended during the winter terms, working on the farm during the busy seasons. For a time he also attended school in Marine. At the age of twenty-four years, in 1897, Mr. May came to Marine to assume charge of his father's lumber yard. Two years later he pur-

chased the same, which is conducted under the firm name of Charles May, dealer in lumber and building materials, and which has been enlarged until it now carries a stock of twelve thousand dollars worth of goods. Of the Bank of Marine Mr. May is vice-president. Its official corps and board of directors consist of the following men: C. B. Munday, president; Charles May, vice-president, and Oscar H. Gehrs, cashier; with C. B. Munday, Fred Schieber, Louis Kolb, Peter Metz, Charles May, J. L. Seagrave, August Talleur and J. G. Munday as directors. This bank is one of the most solid and substantial monetary institutions in Madison county and one of its best assets is the sterling integrity and reliable character of its directors.

In the year 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. May to Miss Adelaide Wilhold, who was born and reared in Madison county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of William J. Wilhold, of Marine. Mr. and Mrs. May have four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Elmer W., Charles E., Lucile J. and William C. Mrs. May is a devout communicant of the Catholic church, to which Mr. May is a liberal contributor, although he is not formally connected therewith.

In his political proclivities Mr. May is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has never manifested aught of ambition for political preferment of any description he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Marine Lodge, No. 355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being at the present time master of that lodge; and he is also a valued member of Golden Crown Lodge, No. 456, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor.

LOUIS CARLYLE HEIM. One of Madison county's most prominent and widely known citizens is Louis Carlyle Heim, editor of the *Marine Telegram*, one of the most enlightened newspapers to be found within its boundaries. Mr. Heim, in addition to his activities as a representative of the Fourth Estate, finds time to discharge with promptness and fidelity to duties of the office of state fish warden, to which he was appointed by Governor Deneen. This gentleman, whose usefulness and fine civic ideals make him well worthy of representation in this work devoted to the makers and maintainers of Madison county, is of

German descent, and shares in those excellent national characteristics which make the Teutonic stock one of America's most admirable sources of immigration. Mr. Heim was born in Highland, Madison county, Illinois, August 25, 1873, the son of Rupert and Catherine Heim. The father, who was a native of Oestringen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, came to America in 1856 and located in St. Louis, Missouri. He later removed to Madison county, Illinois, and for twenty-three years prior to his death made his home in Old Ripley, Bond county, Illinois, where he conducted a hotel. He was a staunch Republican and greatly interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived, contributing liberally to the support of its schools and churches. On July 20, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Weindel, a native of the same section of Germany from which he came. The wedding was solemnized at Carlyle, Illinois, and the couple began their early wedded life on a farm near Highland. To their union were born ten children, the immediate subject of this record being the youngest in order of birth. Rupert Heim departed this life Thursday, November 2, 1905, and Mrs. Heim's demise occurred three years later. The surviving children are as follows: Henry and George Heim, of Inman, Kansas; Mrs. W. J. Jorns, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Louis Carlyle Heim, of Marine, Illinois.

Mr. Heim was educated in the Illinois common schools and at the age of sixteen became a printer's apprentice in the office of the *Greenville Advocate*. Following the completion of his training for his trade he held cases on many of the country's largest dailies from New Orleans to Chicago and from Denver to Pittsburg. He had charge of the printing of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago up to the opening of the Columbian Exposition and then decided to enter the publishing business, being then but nineteen years of age. He accordingly launched a new paper at Inman, Kansas, which, by the way, still lives, and subsequently founded the New Douglas, Illinois, *World*. He then returned to Kansas and started upon its career the Allen (Lyon county) *Herald* and after some time returned to Illinois and established the *Pocahontas Press*. Eight years ago he took up his residence in Marine and founded the *Marine Telegram*, which is now one of the leading papers of the county, equipped with power throughout, with typesetting machines and all the modern appurtenances. It has the distinction of being perhaps

the only paper in Illinois in a town of less than one thousand inhabitants similarly equipped.

Mr. Heim is most helpfully interested in public issues and is a Republican without an ism or prefix, ever being ready to do anything legitimate within his power to advance the interests of the party and to support those who represent its causes. As is appropriate with a man of his influence he is a member of the central committee of the party. As previously mentioned, he was appointed state fish warden by Governor Deneen and has supervision of fifteen counties.

Mr. Heim is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he contributes liberally to the support of all churches and is of decidedly philanthropical tendencies. He is corresponding member of the State Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member and officer of the Masonic order and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, his connection with these fraternities being of the happiest character.

Mr. Heim was married at McPherson, Kansas, October 4, 1893, his chosen lady being Miss Bertha Florence Claudes, daughter of William and Belle Claudes, now residents of Portland, Oregon. Both parents were natives of Germany, but came to this country in their youth. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, like so many of his countrymen offering his services for the defense of the Union when it was threatened with disruption. He was a member of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in Joliet, Illinois, in 1862, and serving three months, when he was wounded at the battle of Stone River. He was discharged from the army the following May for disability. Mrs. Heim received her education in McPherson College. The five sons and daughters of the Heim household are as follows: Florence De Claudes, born at McPherson, Kansas, December 3, 1894; Stanley Robert, born at Old Ripley, Illinois, November 1, 1896; Irwin Louis, born at Pocahontas, August 6, 1899; Sidney Vernon, born at Pocahontas, February 27, 1901; and Helen Marie, born at Pocahontas, January 8, 1903. The eldest daughter, Miss Florence, has graduated from the Marine public school and is now a student at McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Heim and the promising young citizens with whom they share their home hold a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

**DR. DARWIN SCHOTT.** Among the physicians of Madison county none brings more able skill of head and hand nor more elevated devotion to his high calling, than Darwin Schott, M. D., of Troy. His record is one of untiring devotion to his practice, unblemished professional integrity, and an unceasing interest in all that is new and reliable in the constantly expanding field of medical science and research.

Darwin Schott is a native son of Troy, having been born in that place June 10, 1880, the son of Charles and Augusta (Hoffman) Schott, and their only child. He was reared in Troy, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town. He was graduated in the parochial schools, and continued his preparatory work in the McCrey-Dewey Academy at Troy, Illinois. He began the study of law in 1897, and read for three years in the office of Judge W. W. Edwards. He then went to Saint Louis in the fall of 1899, and finished a four-year course at the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College, getting his M. D. degree with the class of 1903.

At the expiration of his service as interne Dr. Schott immediately began the practice of his profession in the town in which he was born, and he has proved so worthy of all confidence reposed in him that he has, even in the short time which has elapsed since his entrance upon active practice, secured a large clientele.

On October 11, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Schott to Miss Myrtle Gayman. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Schott was graduated from the University of Illinois, and she was a public school teacher for some years. Dr. and Mrs. Schott have become the parents of one child, Lydia, born September 27, 1907.

Dr. Schott's professional associations are with the Madison County Medical Association, and since his admission to practice he has shown a progressive interest in his work by taking a post-graduate course in the Medical University of the University of Illinois.

Both Dr. Schott and his wife are members of the Lutheran church of Troy. Politically the Doctor subscribes to the tenets advanced by the Democratic party, and he has shown his interest in the cause of good legislation by serving one term as a member of the city board of aldermen. In all, Dr. Schott is the possessor of those qualities that are a grateful influence for what advances the best in-

terests of the community, and Troy can always be certain of his support whenever her welfare is at stake.

LOUIS BUENGER. Agricultural methods have changed very materially during the past decade or two, and now that even the chief executive of the nation is taking a deep interest in progression among the farmers there is every reason to suppose that there will be still further advance along all lines. Inter-urban service, telephones, automobiles and the consequent betterment of the roads on account of the latter, have brought the farmers much closer together, as well as placed them in close touch with the centers of commercial endeavor, and the man today who devotes himself to the cultivation of his land is more independent than any other worker in the world. One of the men whose hospitable home is always open to friend and stranger alike, and who is successfully tilling the soil of Madison county is Louis Buenger, the owner of three hundred acres of land and a man who for many years has served Choteau township in official capacities. Mr. Buenger was born in Germany, March 1, 1860, and is a son of William and Katherine (Mithofer) Buenger.

The children of Mr. Buenger's parents were William, Fred, Charlie, Henry, Lydia, Caroline, Louise, Lena and Louis, and when the latter was nine months of age the family came to the United States and settled in St. Louis. Shortly thereafter they moved to Madison county and rented a farm of a Mr. Sippey, on the present site of West Granite City, but eventually moved to Mitchell and for one year rented a farm of John W. Segar. In 1864 Mr. Buenger purchased a tract of one hundred and seventeen acres on Choteau Island, on which a few improvements had been made, including a log barn and a small board house. When Louis was a lad of twelve years his father died, and a large share of the duties of the home place fell upon his young shoulders. He received a common school education, but the greater part of his education was obtained in the school of hard work, and he early learned habits of industry, integrity and economy, which have stood him in good stead in his later years. In 1889 he was married to Miss Mary Huebner, who was born in 1866, in Choteau township, daughter of George and Christina (Hollmann) Huebner. Her parents were prosperous farming people, owning three hundred acres of valuable land, and were the parents of John,

Louis, George, August, Caroline, Henrietta, Lizzie, Frances, Minnie and Mary, all of whom were educated in the Franklin school at Oldenburg and the German Evangelical institution, where they were confirmed.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Buenger began life on the old homestead, where his mother and his sister, Mrs. William Wolf, made their home with him for several years, but the death of his mother occurred at the home of Mrs. Wolf February 7, 1910, and she was laid to rest in St. John's Cemetery, Nameoki. Assisted by his capable wife, who was eminently fitted to help him to succeed, Mr. Buenger started to make various improvements on the property, and it is now one of the finest in this part of the county. Large, substantial barns and outbuildings have been erected, and the family home is a handsome two-story residence, equipped with all modern improvements and surrounded by well-kept lawns and luxuriant shade trees. Mr. Buenger has succeeded in his farming ventures through his industry and good management, and the manner in which he has cultivated his land makes him rank high among the agriculturists of this section. His operations have kept him very busy, but he has still found time to give his attention to the interests of his township, and the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens have been made manifest on numerous occasions. For a quarter of a century he served as school trustee of Choteau township, and he has been highway commissioner for twelve years and levee commissioner for a like period. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Granite City, affiliates with the Odd Fellows, Nameoki Lodge, No. 87, and is a faithful member of the German Evangelical Church of Nameoki. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and he has always served the best interests of his party in his locality. As a public official he has always taken the best care of his constituents, and has brought to his work in these offices the same enthusiasm, faithful labor and progressive ideas that have made him so successful in the business world. During his long residence here, along with other old settlers, he has had a number of thrilling experiences, especially when the Mississippi river rose, overflowed its banks and destroyed the farmers' crops, doing enormous damage to property and sweeping away the results of years of hard labor, but on these occasions, with true and characteristic German industry

and perseverance, he has started all over again and has eventually built up one of the best country homesteads of his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Buenger have an interesting family of ten bright, healthy, energetic children, namely: Louise, Amelia, Mary, William, George, Emma, Clara, Charlie, Louis and the baby, Walter. They have been given the best of educational advantages, being sent to the Gabaret school, and also to St. John's German Evangelical school at Nameoki, where they have received confirmation from the well-known and much-beloved pastor, Rev. Plassmann. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Buenger has been beautiful, and they have reared their children to become honest and upright men and women, and have fitted them to become useful citizens in whatever walk of life they may find themselves placed.

**WILLIAM WOLF.** A native of the county, born in Venice township on September 2, 1854, Mr. Wolf is of the stalwart German blood, which has given character to so many of Madison county's best citizens, and has been a powerful factor in the advance of its industrial efficiency. He is the son of Conrad and Katherine (Kronenberg) Wolf, Germans, who immigrated and settled first in St. Louis, later moving to Venice township. Here they bought a farm and here the children, Henry, William, Christian, Charlie, Louis, Nettie and Mary, grew up and went to school in Nameoki district. Like most of his countrymen who came to America at that time, Conrad Wolf was a thrifty and an intelligent farmer, and he was making a success of his hazard of new fortunes in the new country when his life was ended in a most tragic manner. At a New Year's celebration in the year 1875 he was killed. A neighbor who was intoxicated struck him on the head with a gun. His wife was sick in bed at the time, and the shock was too much for her in her enfeebled condition. Six weeks later she, too, was buried, and the family was left without father or mother. The oldest brother, Henry, continued to farm the place and to take care of the younger children as best he could. William early learned to provide for himself and obtained work on the neighboring farms.

On October 18, 1894, Mr. Wolf was married. His bride was like himself, a native of Venice township, and her parents, William and Katrina (Mithofer) Buenger, were natives of Germany. Lydia Buenger was the seventh in a family of ten children, as follows: Frank, Fritz, Henry, William, Charlie, Louis, Lydia,

Caroline, Lena and Louise. The family resided in Choteau township and the children attended the district school in that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf went to housekeeping on a farm which belonged to Mrs. Wolf's brother Charlie, a place of seventy-two acres, upon which they have continued to reside ever since. The mother of Mrs. Wolf was left a widow in 1872, and after her daughter's marriage she made her home with her until her death, in February, 1911. She was then laid to rest beside her husband in the German cemetery and the Reverend Plassmann, of the German Evangelical church, spoke the words of hope and consolation to those who had lost so devoted a member of the family and so kind a neighbor.

Mr. Wolf is a Republican in his political views and a loyal supporter of the party organization in the county. While not a seeker of public office, he is very much interested in all that concerns the public welfare. For eight years he has served as school director, being interested in the schools both as a citizen and as a father. His daughter, Matilda, born August 18, 1895, and his son, Carl, born July 30, 1898, have both attended the school in their home district and the German school in Nameoki, where they were confirmed, and where their parents have their church membership. Though denied the advantages of education himself, and having had a hard time in his youth, Mr. Wolf is not one who believes that the children of this generation should be denied anything in the way of preparation for their work in the world. His experiences have made him not only strong, but charitable as well, and his neighborly kindness is proverbial. Both he and his wife have made a place in the hearts of the community which is no less than that which their material prosperity has secured them in the economic life of the county.

**AUGUST ZELLERMANN.** The self-made man has always been the pride and boast of citizens of the United States, and no doubt conditions are more favorable here for a man to advance himself from a humble position to one of independence among his fellows than in other countries. Certain it is that many of our most successful men started in life as poor boys, without advantages of any kind, and especially has this been so with our leading agriculturists. An excellent example of the latter class may be found in the person of August Zellermann, the owner of an excellent farming property in Section 9, Nameoki town-



ship, and one of his community's highly esteemed citizens. He was born May 24, 1857, in Choteau township, Madison county, Illinois, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Dickmann) Zeller mann, natives of Germany.

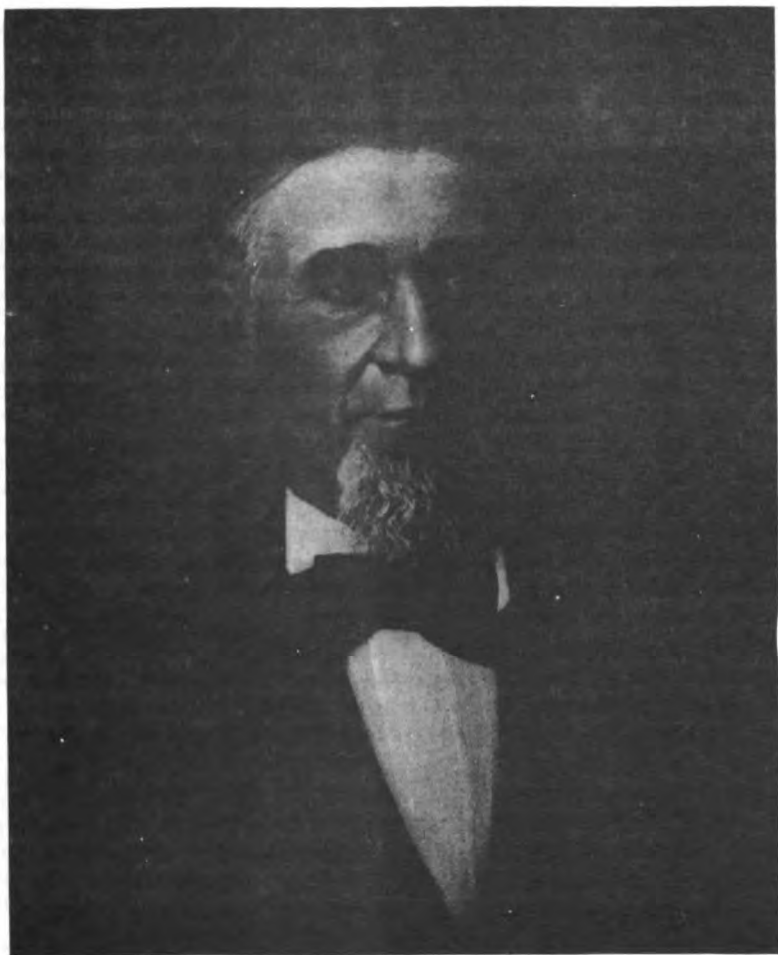
The parents of Mr. Zeller mann immigrated to the United States as young people, and were married in Madison county, where Mr. Zeller mann was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. They had a family of five children, as follows: Elizabeth and Mary, who are deceased, and Francis, Anna and August. When August Zeller mann was about eleven years of age his father died, and his mother moved to Alton to give her children the benefit of a parochial school education, although they had formerly attended the schools of Franklin. The family remained in Alton for three years, then returning to the farm, of which August subsequently took charge, and remained as superintendent until he had reached the age of twenty-five years. At this time he laid the foundations for a home of his own, marrying Miss Anna Vorwald, an estimable young woman of Nameoki township, and daughter of Caspar Vorwald, and sister of Ferdinand, Frank, Casper, Mary and Henry Vorwald. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zeller mann began their wedded life on a farm in Choteau township, where they rented land for three years and worked industriously, early and late, in order that they might secure a home of their own. This industry and faithful labor was rewarded by the accumulation of a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, east of the town of Nameoki, but the young wife did not live long to enjoy the fruits of their labor, dying when her only son, Joseph, was about two weeks of age. Later, Mr Zeller mann was married to Miss Elizabeth Sutter, daughter of Michael Sutter, of Madison county, Illinois, and one daughter, who died in infancy, was born to this union. Mrs. Zeller mann passing away shortly thereafter. The third wife of Mr. Zeller mann was a Miss Catherine Mans, daughter of John and Veronica Mans, of Madison county, and four children have been born to this union: John, Bernard, Mary and Lena.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeller mann have taken the greatest of pains to give their children all the educational advantages possible, sending them first to the Central public schools, while John later attended the parochial school at Alton, and the girls the parochial school at Granite City. They fitted them for honorable citizenship and for any place in life which they

would be called upon to fill, and all have grown up to be highly respected men and women. John Zeller mann married Hilda Wedig, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy, and now resides on a part of his father's homestead farm. Joseph, who also lives on a part of the home property, married Elizabeth Meek. Mr. and Mrs. Zeller mann are now living in a comfortable home east of Nameoki, surrounded by their loving children, who tenderly care for them. Looking back over the past they can feel that their lives have not been lived in vain, and that the future will hold much for them in the consciousness that the world has been made better for their living in it. They are faithful members of the Catholic church at Mitchell, and Mr. Zeller mann is a Democrat in his political views, although not an office seeker.

Mr. Zeller mann's success has been due to his own persistent effort and his natural ability as a farmer. In his younger days he met with numerous discouragements and disappointments, and after the death of his second wife his farm had a \$7,000 debt, at seven per cent interest. Nothing daunted, however, he kept faithfully at his task, and he now has one of the finest farms in his part of the county, equipped with all modern conveniences and improved by a fine set of buildings, among which is a handsome residence, surrounded by wide lawns and luxuriant shade trees, while an orchard of a variety of fruit trees graces a portion of the well cultivated land. That he is a farmer of ability was demonstrated at the first Granite City's Farmer's Institute, where he was awarded first prize for his wheat, oats and peaches, and second prize for his apples. As the head of a family that represents the best type of American citizenship, Mr. Zeller mann enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides, and his geniality and sincerity have been the means of surrounding him with a host of warm, personal friends.

JULIUS LEBEGUE. United by many ties both ancient and modern, of friendly interest and relationship and possessing a citizenship which aims at the same public ideals, the two republics, France and the United States, have contributed to each other's progress in many ways, and in both countries live people of worth, education and independent fortune. In one of the great commonwealths of the latter country, Illinois, and in Madison county in particular, may be found families where the venerable grandparents, the pioneers, still con-



*Jules Lebigre*



verse in their native French and preserve many French customs, although a half century and more may have passed since they left their sunny land.

The late Julius Lebegue was born, February 23, 1841, in France, and died on the old Lebegue homestead near Sebastopol, Madison county, Illinois, June 4, 1905, a good man and one who was truly mourned. His parents were Ferdinand and Lucy Lebegue, who immigrated to America in 1851, the family containing five children, four sons and one daughter, and all settled in Madison county, Illinois. Julius Lebegue became a soldier in the Federal army during the Civil war and was wounded at the battle of Atlanta in 1864. He was a type of soldier whose record may be recalled with pride, and at the close of the rebellion he was given an honorable discharge. Farming was his chosen vocation and after his marriage he and his wife settled on the old homestead of forty acres which he had bought, and he became a successful agriculturist and a prosperous man. In 1873 he and wife concluded to remove to the vicinity of a town in order to give their children better educational advantages than were afforded near the old home, and Mr. Lebegue bought a farm near Sebastopol and on it erected one of the first large brick residences built in Madison county. This remained the family home and there the children grew up in a delightful home atmosphere, a happy and united family. Hospitality was always one of the cardinal laws and far and wide this home was known for its generous entertainment and its harmless gaieties.

In 1866 Julius Lebegue was married to Miss Neree Rogier, who was born in Department North, France, in 1844, a daughter of John L. and Ernestine Rogier. They immigrated to America in 1851, enjoying a pleasant voyage of forty-five days and landing at New Orleans. At that time Mrs. Lebegue was a little girl of seven years, there being three sons and two daughters in the family. At New Orleans the travelers took a Mississippi boat and started for St. Louis with congratulations that they were so nearly at the journey's end. They noticed that the boat frequently made landings and numerous people were removed from the passengers before the French family understood that cholera had invaded the steamer. They reached Madison county, however, and there Mr. Rogier purchased forty acres of uncleared land and three weeks later was stricken with the dread

malady, cholera, and died. This was a terrible situation for his widow and children, but she faced the future with remarkable bravery and resourcefulness, determined to keep her children together at all hazards. Assisted by them, she managed to get a one-room log cabin built, the boys filling the open spaces with straw, and there life in the new country began. Mrs. Lebegue recalls much of pioneer life of that time and pays a loving tribute to her mother's courage and devotion.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lebegue ten children were born, three of whom died in infancy, those who reached mature life being: Lucy, Ernestine, Joseph, Julius, John, Ernest and Edmund. Lucy married Nehemiah L. Malan, and they have three children: Leona, Lloyd and Earl. Ernestine, who died in 1904, married Thomas Stubbins, and they had one daughter, Hilda. Joseph married Lydia Cordonnier, and they have two children: Orville and Alta. Julius is superintendent of the high school of Seneca, Lasalle county, Illinois. He married May Goillo, and they have two children: Minerva and Winston. Ernest, married Emma Wehrli, and they have three sons: Wilbert, Albert and Edwin. Edmund married Rosa Wehrli, and they have one son, Elmer. Mrs. Lebegue makes her home with her son John and is surrounded with every comfort and the recipient of devoted filial care. She is a member of the Plymouth Brethren church, to which her husband also belongs.

**JOHN BROCKMANN.** Among the representative agriculturists of Madison county, Illinois, whose hard, persistent labor, industrious habits and skillful treatment of the soil have made the agricultural element of this section rank favorably with that of any other part of the state, John Brockmann, of section 9, Nameoki township, stands in the front ranks. His career has been one that should teach a lesson to the youth of the coming generation, for it proves that conscientious effort, properly directed, will bring success, and that an honorable, upright life will have its reward in the shape of public confidence and esteem. John Brockmann was born in Nameoki township, in 1865, and like so many of his fellow citizens is of German parentage, his parents, Christian and Christina (Gieselmann) Brockmann, being natives of the Fatherland.

Christian Brockmann came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years, in 1852, and made his way to the levee in St.

Louis, where he secured employment, but after one day came on to Venice township, Madison county, Illinois, where during the winter he worked among the farmers at \$3.00 per month. Proving himself a willing worker and intelligent laborer, during the next summer he was employed at \$15.00 per month, and in the winter of 1853-4 assisted in building a sawmill on the present site of John Wedig's farm, and also sawed lumber and built the Odd Fellows Hall in Nameoki. Having the admirable qualities of thrift and economy, Mr. Brockmann industriously saved his earnings, and in 1857 felt that he had enough capital to establish a home of his own, subsequently, in that year, marrying Christina Gieselmann, who had come to this country as a young woman and settled in St. Louis. Beginning their wedded life on a rented farm, they continued to live thereon for three years, and then went into debt for a tract of forty acres located at Horse Shoe Lake, but during the first year they lost all they possessed in the flood. Nothing daunted they started all over again, and in the years that followed they transformed the property, which had originally been covered with timber with the exception of two acres, into one of the finest and most productive farms of their township, adding to it until they owned one hundred and sixty-two acres. They reared a family of four children: Minnie, Henry, William and John, to whom they gave good educational advantages in the Central school, instilling in them the lessons of industry and integrity, and lived to see them grow to honorable man and womanhood and to take their proper positions in life. Mrs. Brockmann died in 1905, her husband surviving her until 1911, and both were laid to rest in St. John's German Cemetery at Nameoki, having been faithful members of the German Evangelical church. They were typical Illinois pioneers, and their memory is held in remembrance by a number of warm friends.

John Brockmann received his education in the Central school and at the Bryant and Stratton School at St. Louis, and spent his youth in much the same manner as that of other farmers' lads of his community. He remained at home, assisting his father and learning to be a good, practical agriculturist, until his marriage to Miss Sophia Wittneben, an estimable young lady of Nameoki township, daughter of Charles and Helena (Kote) Wittneben, and sister of Minnie, Matilda, Augusta, Henry, Christian and Charles Wittne-

ben. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Brockmann began their wedded life on a farm of sixty-eight acres, a tract lying east of the village of Nameoki, and here they have continued to reside to the present time. Mr. Brockmann has proved himself an excellent farmer, and has always been an adherent of progressive ideas. He uses the latest models of farming machinery, and is well versed in crop rotation and soil and climatic conditions, and the general appearance of his highly productive farm proves that he is an industrious and skilled agriculturist. His upright business principles in dealing with his fellow citizens have won the confidence of his neighbors, who first selected him as school director, and later, in 1897, chose him for treasurer of the school board of Nameoki township, an office which he held for fourteen continuous years and is again appointed for two years more. During his tenure the public have felt secure in the knowledge that the funds of the district were in honest and capable hands. He has been a friend of education, and his children, John and Helena, have received the advantages of attendance at the Central school and a German institution at Nameoki. Politically a staunch Republican, Mr. Brockmann casts his influence with that party, but he is not bigoted and is always ready to recognize the rights and opinions of others. Anything that bears on the welfare of his community will receive his instant attention and his hearty co-operation and support, and in assisting these movements he brings to them the same progressive and enterprising methods that have made him so successful personally. He and Mrs. Brockmann are consistent members of the German Evangelical church at Nameoki, and have been well known as liberal supporters of religious and charitable movements, thus adding to their popularity in the section where they have spent their lives.

ISOM JOHNSON. Madison county, Illinois, is the home of some of the best agriculturists in the state, men who have spent their lives in farming and have become experts in their calling; hard, faithful workers who have added to the dignity and raised the standard of farming, and public-spirited citizens whose community's interests have always been their own. These men have accumulated handsome properties which have been developed to the highest degree, and Nameoki township has its full share of these highly productive tracts, among them being found the excellent farm of Isom Johnson, of section 9, one of

the most popular men in the township. Mr. Johnson was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, near the present site of Hettick, on June 5, 1849, and is a son of Isom and Margaret (Finley) Johnson, of good old Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Isom Johnson, the father of Isom of this sketch, was born in the state of Tennessee, from whence he migrated to Illinois at an early day, becoming a well-known stockman and traveling all over the west, buying horses and cattle, which he brought back to Illinois to dispose of. While making a trip to Missouri he was taken suddenly ill and there his death occurred. He was buried at High Point, Missouri. At that time he had two children, William and Mary, and shortly after his death Isom was born. Later Mr. Johnson's widow married Joseph Handlin, a prosperous merchant of Fayette, Greene county, Illinois, and there were three children born to this union: Douglas, Sarah and Elisha.

When Isom Johnson was eight years of age his uncle, Benjamin Wood, a farmer of Nameoki township who had no children of his own, took the lad to his home east of Nameoki, and there reared him as his own son, sending him to the Central schools and training him to become an upright and honorable man and good agriculturist, and instilling in him good practical knowledge that was to prove so valuable to him in the years to come. When he arrived at the age of thirty-six years Mr. Johnson laid the foundations for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Wilkins) Wilkins, the former of whom was a liveryman at Belleville, who died when his daughter was but two years old. As she grew to young womanhood her mother gave her a careful training with the idea of fitting her to become a school teacher, and for a number of years she followed that profession, teaching at the Central and Collinsville schools, at which latter institution she was employed when she married Mr. Johnson. She was well and favorably known throughout this part of Madison county as an educator, and the friends that she made at that time have continued their friendship through the years that have passed.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson began their wedded life on their uncle's farm, where Mr. Johnson had always resided, and as the years passed he gradually took charge of affairs, relieving his uncle of the cares and responsibilities, and caring for him in his declining years in a lov-

ing and faithful manner, thus in part paying the debt to the kind, affectionate man who had lavished his love on the poor, dependent orphan boy so many years before. Mrs. Wood's death occurred in 1897, while the uncle survived until 1902, and these good people, who were known throughout the community as kindly and charitable neighbors, were both laid to rest in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Nameoki. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have continued to live on this property, and here they now have a fine tract of two hundred and twenty-seven acres, on which stands one of Nameoki township's most comfortable homes. They have had one child, a son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Johnson is a faithful member of the Methodist church, in which she is known as a liberal supporter of religious and charitable movements. She is also an active worker in the Ladies' Coterie of Granite City, a charitable organization which has become widely known because of its good work. Politically Mr. Johnson is a Democrat.

He has always been an industrious and thorough worker. When a boy of nine years, in 1858, he rode horseback over a small levee which had been built by the neighbors, and so completely and thoroughly did he pack it by this primitive method that it has done good service ever since and is still in use at this time. He has displayed the same thoroughness and earnestness of endeavor in the larger enterprises with which he has been connected in later years, and as a citizen who has led an upright and honest life he has the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. Personally he is blessed with a cheery, jovial disposition, and he and his wife are both known for their whole-souled hospitality. Mr. Johnson is very fond of travel, and aside from the pleasure that it affords believes that it broadens the mind and acquaints one with methods that would otherwise be unknown. In 1908 he went to Idaho to visit some former Illinois boys, Leo Gieszelmann and William and Louis Rath, and while there enjoyed the fine scenery and healthful climate. The fishing and hunting were especially attractive to Mr. Johnson, who has always been an out-of-doors man, and there he partook of bear, deer and elk meat for the first time. In 1911, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, he took a pleasure trip to California, and during the three months spent on the journey visited Los Angeles and various points of interest in New Mexico and Colorado.

**JULIUS GIESZELMANN.** By a long and honorable business career, a thoughtful interest in others and public-spirited efforts in behalf of his community, Julius Gieszelmann has made himself one of the most popular citizens in Nameoki township, and now holds a position in the front rank of Madison county agriculturists. He now owns a finely-cultivated tract in section 9, where he has taken active participation in the development of the community, and well merits the respect and esteem in which he is universally held. Mr. Gieszelmann was born near Kinderhook (now Granite City), Madison county, Illinois, in 1858, and is a son of Henry C. and Katherine (Hagemann) Gieszelmann, natives of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany.

Henry C. Gieszelmann received his education in the schools of the Fatherland, and in 1847 immigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, in which southern city he was first employed as a gardener. Working his passage on a Mississippi river boat to St. Louis, he arrived in that city with a cash capital of one silver dollar, which he carried for a number of years, and finally paid it out as part of his first payment on a farm in 1865. For some years Mr. Gieszelmann was employed in St. Louis, but eventually he came to American Bottoms, where in partnership with Herman Brandes he became the owner of a farm, on which was erected a good residence, this being later destroyed by fire. The next house built on the premises is now occupied by Albert Brandes. His first wife died in 1881, leaving five children, namely: Henry, Leo, Theodore, Joseph and Julius, and he was married a second time, having by this union three children: Fred, Emma and Anna. During the many years that he was engaged in agricultural pursuits this pioneer of Madison county did much to assist in the development of his county, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1903, at Marine, he was rated among his community's leading citizens and left many friends to mourn his loss. He was buried in St. John's Cemetery at Nameoki.

As a youth Julius Gieszelmann received his preliminary educational training in the Kinderhook schools, and later his parents removed to St. Louis in order to give their children the advantages to be obtained by a higher education, and in that city Julius attended the public schools, the Capitol Commercial College and the Mound City College, thus being equipped for practical and commercial work. In 1873,

at the time the financial panic swept over the country, Mr. Geiszelmann was employed by Thorsen & Phirman, a St. Louis firm, which like so many others was compelled to close its doors, and the youth returned to his studies, remaining in school until business resumed, when he was given back his old position and continued there until 1881. In that year he came to his father's farm with his brother, the boys taking hold and working industriously to develop the ninety-five acres, where he has resided ever since. He has become one of the leading agriculturists of his community, and his success in handling his own affairs has led his fellow-citizens to elect him to public office. He is a friend of education, and for a number of years served efficiently and satisfactorily as a member of the Nameoki township school board. A Republican in his political views, Mr. Geiszelmann is broad and liberal-minded in his views, reserving the right to vote for the man whom he deems best fitted to hold office, and believing that candidates for political positions should be chosen by the people from the men who will give their community the best service, irrespective of party ties. All movements which have for their object the advancement of the interests of Nameoki township or Madison county have his hearty support, and he has always been progressive in all things. With his wife he attends the German Evangelical church at Nameoki.

In 1900 Mr. Gieszelmann was united in marriage with Miss Sophie Buehrer, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Willaredt) Buehrer, farming people of this county, whose other children were: Christina and Rosa, deceased; and John, Louise, Minnie, Emma, Pauline, Lizzie, William and Emil, all of whom were educated in the Atkins school. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Geiszelmann, William, born August 30, 1902, a typical American boy, who is now attending the Central school.

Having worked hard all of their lives, and being possessed of a fair share of prosperity, Mr. and Mrs. Geiszelmann believe in enjoying life and both are very fond of travel. In 1908, in company with a friend and neighbor, Isom Johnson, they made a trip to the west, visiting northern Idaho. During this trip Mr. Gieszelmann's friends had considerable amusement at his expense. When he left Madison county his health had for months demanded careful dieting, and he therefore started with a goodly supply of his favorite brand of

shredded biscuit. His appetite increased in the keen air of the west, the supply of biscuits ran out, and one day after making an eight-mile tramp with Mr. Johnson to the nearest town for provisions, a stop was made at the home of a rancher for something to eat, as Mr. Gieselmann had learned that man cannot live for long on shredded biscuit alone in the Rocky Mountain air. The rancher's wife had only a kettle of boiled cabbage and bear meat, and after eating nearly his weight in these delicacies Mr. Gieselmann declared that if he could survive the unaccustomed diet he could eat everything, and since that time he has given no thought to dieting, thus having more than one reason for admiring the glorious Golden West.

HERMAN H. STRACKELJAHN. Probably no better example of what may be accomplished through thrift, perseverance, energy and good management can be found than the career of Herman H. Strackeljahn, of section 26, Nameoki township, one of Madison county's leading agriculturists, whose whole life has been spent in farming, and whose indomitable spirit has made him one of the wealthiest and most influential men of this section, although he started life with no advantages of any kind and from his earliest boyhood has been compelled to fight his own battles in the world. Mr. Strackeljahn is a native of Prussia, born in 1844, a son of John Strackeljahn.

John Strackeljahn came to the United States in 1847, with his wife and five children, Mary, Henry, Fred, Caspar and Herman H., and landed at New Orleans. From that city he traveled up the Mississippi to St. Louis, but unfortunately reached that city at a time when a plague of cholera and small pox was ravaging the vicinity, and there lost his wife and his son Caspar. Thus left alone with his little ones, he came to Pleasant Ridge, Madison county, where he sought employment among the farmers, placing his children in the homes of the residents of this section as best he might, and when Herman H. was ten years of age the father rented land and had the comfort of again establishing a home for his family. This was short-lived, however, for two years later the father passed away, and thus again the children were left to their own resources. Herman being an industrious boy, obtained employment, went to school and received his confirmation, later going to work in a brick yard in St. Louis, where his wages were \$19.50 per

month. He remained there for four years, and when seventeen years of age, fired with patriotism for his adopted land, and with characteristic youthful zeal, enlisted in St. Louis in Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Malbert, a number of his youthful companions accompanying him. Under General Sigel this company was sent to the front, via Jefferson City and Springfield, and thence to Rolla, and back to Springfield. He participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, and at the battle of Pea Ridge received a severe wound in the leg, being sent back to Richmond and thence to a hospital in St. Louis. On his recovery he rejoined his company at Richmond, and served until receiving his honorable discharge in 1864, after a brave and faithful service of three years and two months.

On his return home Mr. Strackeljahn secured employment among the farmers of American Bottoms, and in 1871 laid the foundation for a home of his own by his marriage with Miss Anna Winter, an estimable young lady born and reared in Madison county, and daughter of Frederick Winter, of Germany. Mrs. Strackeljahn had a sister, Amelia, and two brothers, William and Henry. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Strackeljahn began their wedded life on rented land in Nameoki township, Mrs. Strackeljahn proving herself an industrious helpmeet and the possessor of the qualities of a good homemaker. Eventually they secured a forty-acre tract near Horse Shoe Lake, to the southeast, which was formerly owned by Mr. Winter, ten acres of which had been improved, and on which there was located a little log cabin. The luxuries of life were few at that time, and the hardships and privations many, but the young couple struggled bravely and industriously to make a home, and their hard work was eventually rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome property. As the years went by new buildings were erected, and the little log cabin gave way to a fine modern residence, while the primitive implements of pioneer days were supplanted by the latest improved farming machinery. Conditions on this farm are now in the best possible shape and it is probably one of the most productive in Madison county.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Strackeljahn, namely: Mary, William and Carrie, who are deceased; Fred, Herman, Minnie (deceased), Henry, Lizzie, Augusta,



Adele, Margaret, Alma and Annetta. The parents took pains to educate their children, sending them to the Sand Prairie, Collinsville and Nameoki public schools, and to the German schools for confirmation, and they have lived to see them grow up to be honorable and honored men and women, highly respected in their several communities, and ably filling those positions in life to which they have been called. Mary married Albert Kuenemann, a farmer of Nameoki township, and had four children—Adele and Evaline, deceased, and Alvin and Elmer. Mrs. Kuenemann died in 1898. Lizzie married John Relleke, a farmer, and living on the old Strackeljahn place, where he is engaged in farming, and has three children—Raymond, Evaline and Ivan. Fred married Carrie Englemann, resides at Granite City, where he is the proprietor of a grocery store, and has no issue. Minnie married George Hess, and had two children—Elvira and Georgia. Henry married Belle Martin and is employed in a baking establishment at East St. Louis. Augusta married Merle Allen, who is employed at East St. Louis, resides in Nameoki township, and has one child, Alyne. Adele married Dr. H. J. Wedig of Granite City. Herman married Lyla Recklein and resides in East St. Louis. Margaret remains at home; Alma and Annetta reside at Granite City with their brother, Fred, and Annetta is a student in the Emerson school of that city.

In political matters Mr. Strackeljahn is a Republican, and though never an office seeker he has always had the interests of his party at heart and in his earlier years was an active worker in its ranks. He has been a factor in the development of his part of Madison county, and as a citizen whose success has been won by his own efforts, whose whole career in business dealing has been without stain or blemish, and whose kindly hand has ever been stretched forth to aid the needy or unfortunate, he well merits the esteem and respect in which he is held by all who know him. The Strackeljahn home, on so many occasions the scene of merriment and social gatherings, was the scene of a different order of events in 1901, when it was visited by the Angel of Death, and the loving wife and mother was called to her final rest. A faithful member throughout her life of the German Evangelical church, she was buried in St. John's German Cemetery, mourned by a

wide circle of friends and loving acquaintances.

**KATARINA R. HEINEMANN.** Among the families that have contributed industry, intelligence and public and private honor to the citizenship of Madison county during the past half century, one that deserves mention in this Centennial History is that represented by Mrs. Katarina Rosenstengel Heinemann, of Granite City.

She was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1840, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa Rosenstengel, the other members of the family being Daniel, Henry, Marie, Elizabeth and Adam. She was reared and educated in her native land up to the age of seventeen, when she left home to join her sister Marie in America. The trip across the ocean was made in a sailing vessel to New Orleans, and from there she came on a Mississippi steamboat to St. Louis, where her sister, Mrs. Marie Drouesse, lived. She continued to reside with her sister until she was nineteen, at which time she was united in marriage with Theodore Laugraber, who at that time was a clerk in the Overstoltz store of St. Louis. Later, on the outbreak of the war, he joined the army, made a fine record as a soldier, and rose to the rank of captain in the regular army of the United States. During the Indian hostilities in Wyoming he was ordered to Cheyenne, where he was killed in one of the engagements. His wife had accompanied him during his career as a soldier and witnessed many of the scenes of frontier and military life of the period. All the four children born to them died in infancy.

After the death of her husband she returned to friends in St. Louis, where she married Mr. Balthasar Heinemann, a farmer of Nameoki township in Madison county. Their place was near Horse Shoe Lake, where the Heinemann home was known for its hospitality and the scene of many merry gatherings of young and old folks. The five children born to them were Charles, Edward, Leo, Ida and Georgia. Leo after attaining the age of twenty-six and at the entrance of promising manhood was taken by death in 1905. All the children were carefully educated in the local schools. Charles and Leo studied for three years in the Jones Business College of St. Louis, while Ida was a student at De Soto, Missouri. Charles married Miss Lizzie Møllenbrook, and they have two children, Helen

and Leo. He is one of the leading citizens of Nameoki township, where he served as town clerk for four years, town supervisor for six years, and township collector for five years. A Democrat in a strong Republican community, he has nevertheless been for fifteen years in public service, which is the best proof of his personal popularity and efficiency as a man of affairs. Ida married William Engelmann, a farmer of Nameoki township, who died five years after their marriage. Mrs. Engelmann now resides with her mother, to whom she gives kindly ministrations in her years of age.

The late Balthasar Heinemann passed away on the 25th of August, 1894. He had spent most of his life in this county and was a substantial citizen, a kind neighbor and beloved in the home circle. He was laid to rest in St. John's Cemetery of Nameoki. Mrs. Heinemann and her children are members of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, the Rev. Plassman being the pastor. Through many eventful scenes the course of her life has been led, and age has come to her in the midst of a happy and worthy family, surrounded by the material and social comforts which are the best fruits of life. She has been industrious herself and has instilled the same principles in her children, who are honorable, substantial members of the community.

J. H. WINTER. Some of the leading farmers of Madison county are carrying on operations on land that has been brought to a state of cultivation from the wild swamp, prairie and timber by members of their own family, and take a justifiable pride in the fact. These men form the best class of agriculturists, for they have been brought up on the land they now occupy, and are thoroughly conversant with soil and climatic conditions, having been taught from their earliest childhood the needs and necessities of their land. Prominent among this class in Nameoki township may be mentioned J. H. Winter, of section 24, who was born in Nameoki township in 1860, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Ellersiek) Winter, natives of Prussia, Germany.

Mr. Winter's parents immigrated to the United States at an early day, Frederick Winter coming to this country in 1849 and locating in Nameoki township as early as 1857. He married Margaret Ellersiek, and they had a family of children as follows: William, Anna, Amelia, Matilda and J. H., all of whom received good common school

educations in the Sand Prairie schools. When J. H. Winter was eight years of age his mother died, and his father later married Mrs. Mary Bunselmeyer, and they continued to live on the old homestead, a tract of eighty acres located near Horse Shoe Lake, for a number of years, but eventually removed to Collinsville, where both died.

J. H. Winter remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he began working among the farmers of the community, and being bright and industrious found little trouble in securing employment. At the age of twenty-six years, in 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Harmeyer, who was born in Nameoki township, daughter of Henry and Evangeline (Portman) Harmeyer, farming people of that township, and sister of Henry and Emma Harmeyer. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Winter settled on the old Winter homestead, where they have since continued to live. Mr. Winter is an industrious, hard-working agriculturist, and throughout his career has labored hard to make his property one of the finest in the township. That he has succeeded in his endeavor is testified to by the abundant crops raised on this land, and by the general prosperous appearance of the farm. He has brought scientific methods into play in developing his property, thoroughly understands crop rotation and the use of modern machinery, and is known as a good, practical agriculturist. A fine two-story residence, surrounded by shade and fruit trees and wide, well-kept lawns, graces this land, while the barns and out-buildings are of substantial character and testify to the thrift and industry of their owner. A friend of progress in matters agricultural, Mr. Winter has also carried this policy into effect in the other walks of life, and his fellow-citizens have demonstrated their faith and confidence in him by electing him to offices of trust and honor. A Republican in political matters, he has served twenty-one years as school director of Nameoki township and fifteen years as highway commissioner, and during this time has proved his worth and ability as a public official on many occasions, always working for the best interests of his community. He and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church, the Rev. Plassmann, pastor, a structure which is a credit to the community and to its German membership.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winter: Henrietta, Harry, William,

Dorothea and Lawrence. The three eldest attended the Confirmation school at Nameoki; William is a student of the McKinley school, Granite City; Harry took a business course at Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis; Dorothea received her diploma from the eighth grade of the Sand Prairie schools and then graduated with honors from the school at Edwardsville; and Lawrence is now attending the Sand Prairie schools.

An honest and upright citizen, an excellent farmer, an efficient and responsible public official and a friend who is ever ready to assist those who have been less fortunate than he, Mr. Winter is an excellent type of American citizenship, and is honored and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen and very popular with a wide circle of warm, personal friends.

**JOHN W. SEGAR.** Among the prominent farmers of Madison county whose activities have contributed materially towards its up-building is John W. Segar, a man well and favorably known in this section. Mr. Segar was born on Chouteau Island, Madison county, Illinois, on September 20, 1844, the son of Balser and Mary (Emmert) Segar, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Illinois. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Dorothea Segar, both natives of the Fatherland. Jacob Segar was the founder of the family in America, and he came in time to show his loyalty by serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He became a land owner on Chouteau Island and at his death his sons, Balser and John, fell heir to his land. Both became very prosperous and successful farmers, and at his death the former left to his children six hundred acres of land on Chouteau Island. Balser Segar's family consisted of James, William, John, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Julia. They secured their education in the district schools of Chouteau Island. Balser Segar died in 1851, at the time of the cholera plague. In those days the country suffered greatly from floods of the Mississippi river and the more advantageously situated families provided places of refuge for the others less fortunate. At one time Balser Segar moved his family to Alton for safety, but returned to look after a large crib of corn on his farm, which he feared would be swept away, and while there he with several families took refuge in the Ebenezer church located on the ridge. There he contracted cholera, dying suddenly before his family could come to him. The widow returned to the home after the flood

had subsided and her sons continued the operation of the farm.

On December 27, 1865, John W. Segar laid the foundation of his own domestic happiness by marrying Miss Josephine Atkins, an estimable young lady of Venice township, who was born in Nameoki township January 13, 1846, the daughter of Charles and Eleanor (Waddell) Atkins, natives of Massachusetts, who migrated first to Kentucky and thence to Illinois in 1807. Eleanor Waddell was descended from a fine old French soldier, Alexander Waddell, one of the soldiers of Lafayette, who bravely aided the struggling little colonies to freedom. He also fought in the War of 1812. He came to this country in 1786 and he received a tract of land in Venice township, every French soldier being entitled to such at that time. He improved his land in a successful manner and became a prosperous land owner. His death occurred in 1818. His widow, Mary, was married the second time, to Moses Seeds, theirs being the second marriage performed in Madison county. When her granddaughter (the wife of John Segar) was born, she named her Josephine after Napoleon Bonaparte's first wife. John Atkins, who was the grandfather of Josephine, located in Venice township prior to 1812. He was a native of Massachusetts and when but sixteen years of age enlisted as a patriot in the Revolutionary war, in which he served with merit until peace was declared. Subsequently he went to Kentucky, where he married Nancy Stewart, of that state. He and his two sons were soldiers in the War of 1812 and were present at the treaty of Portage des Sioux, a short distance above Alton on the Mississippi river. William lived to be seventy-seven years of age. John Atkins was originally from Kentucky. He and his sons were all abled-bodied men, models among pioneers. In 1817 he kept a tavern at or near Alton. With the exception of Josephine Segar, and her cousin, Sarah Drummonds, and a cousin in California, Tabitha Atkins Lowell, all the other descendants of this interesting and brave family are deceased. In 1853 the death of Charles Atkins occurred, and that of his wife in 1873. They were good and honorable citizens of whom Madison county may be proud to lay claim. The family consisted of Mary Ann, Allen, Alexander, Sarah, Emily, Ruth, Virginia, Miranda, Josephine and Maria.

After the marriage of John Segar and his wife they began life on Chouteau Island, on



**J. W. SEGAR AND JOSEPHINE SEGAR**



the old Segar homestead. Full of hope and youthful energy, they were destined for success, much of this being due to Mrs. Segar, who proved a loyal, industrious helpmeet, possessing all the qualities of the true homemaker. Very abundantly was their industry rewarded, for they became the owners of seven hundred acres of the finest and most fertile land the county affords. In course of time there came into their home as its chiefest blessing thirteen children, of whom six boys died in infancy. The others are Mary Eleanor, Julia Maria, Jennie, Mabel, Lucy, Ferdinand and John. Mr. and Mrs. Segar made it their object to give their children a good education, sending them to the district school of Chouteau Island, subsequent to which they became students in the Alton high school. John finished his education in the Bryan & Stratton Business College, of St. Louis, from which he graduated with the honors of student achievement. In the youthful minds of the boys and girls entrusted to their charge the subject and his wife endeavored to instill the principles of honor and honesty, fitting their minds for true citizenship. Mary E. married William Majors and resides in St. Louis and they are the parents of a daughter, Goldie. Another child died in infancy. Julia married George Schillinger, a farmer living near Alton, and is the mother of six children, namely: George, Ferdinand, Julia, Allen, Archie and Joseph. A little son Charlie is deceased. Jennie married George Johnson, a farmer residing near Alton, and their children are George Jr., Dora, John, Laurence. She also had three children by a former marriage—Louie, Elmer Roberts, and May, deceased. Mabel married William Segar, a resident of Mitchell, who had lived neighboring to her parents. Lucy married Frank Bailey, a resident of Alton, employed as an electrician in the power house at Hartford, and their two sons are Earl and Elmer. John A. took as his wife Margaret Rapp, of Mitchell, and they reside on the old Segar estate, whose affairs he superintends with his brother Ferdinand. They share their home with two daughters, Margaret and Virginia, and a son died in infancy. Ferdinand married Minnie Stein, and they reside on her father's estate on Chouteau Island, their four children being Clarence, Ferdinand, Irvin and John. The sons, John and Ferdinand, take all charge of their father's estate, thus relieving him of responsibility. They effectually lighten his burdens

and make easy and pleasant the evening of life.

Mrs. Segar is a member of the Baptist church, with which her family and the Segar family have always been identified. For thirty years Mr. Segar has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 87, Nameoki Lodge, and for a number of years he has been treasurer of the Levee district, Chouteau Island. He has served as such in an efficient and highly satisfactory manner and, although he did not desire the office, his fellow citizens continued to retain him in the same without bond. He is the only man in the state of Illinois who has handled public moneys in public office without being required to furnish bond—could higher tribute to his honor possibly be given? Naturally his children are very proud of this record.

In his political affiliation Mr. Segar has been first and last a Democrat and has rendered stalwart support to the party. He is liberal rather than partisan, however, and believes in supporting the best man, irrespective of politics. His word is good as gold in the hands and he has ever stood for honesty and justice. He is a strong temperance man. The visitor is ever welcome at the pleasant home in Mitchell, where in 1909 he retired and where in leisure he enjoys the good things of the earth and the good-will of his fellow men. Indeed, well worthy of compilation in this history of Madison county is the life of this good man.

Mr. Segar has in his possession a ten dollar bill issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, for which he has refused one hundred dollars. Mrs. Segar owns an old fashioned copper penny of 1827.

CHRISTIAN BISCHOFF. Madison county is proud of its self-made men, and those who have been forced to fight their own battles in the world, to educate themselves and force an entrance through the gate of success, prize more highly that which they have won than those to whom prosperity has come by inheritance. Christian Bischoff is an admirable example of this class of citizens, for he came to this country as a poor German lad, without a knowledge of the language of the strange land and with little advantages of any kind. Today he is the owner of a well-cultivated tract of land in section 25, Nameoki township, and holds a prominent position among the agriculturists of this part of the county. He was born on the 24th of Au-

gust, 1871, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Fritz and Elizabeth (Blumeier) Bischoff, farming people of the Fatherland.

Christian Bischoff was the youngest of his parents' children, the others being August, Fred, Henry and Louise, and the first named had come to the United States some years before Christian had completed his education. August had become comfortably situated in the new country and wrote glowing letters of praise in regard to the opportunities offered here to earn money, and Christian, at the age of eighteen years, decided to try his fortune in America, subsequently taking passage for New York, where he landed March 17, 1890. Coming on to Madison county, he at once began work for his brother, with whom he remained two years, and later was employed by various farmers in this part of the county. In 1899 he decided to set up a home for himself, in that year marrying Miss Elizabeth Schillinger, an estimable young woman of Choteau township, who was born in 1878, daughter of George and Christina Schillinger, natives of the old country. Mrs. Schillinger, by a former marriage with a Mr. Cook, had two children: John and Anna, while by her marriage with Mr. Schillinger there were four children: Minnie, Gottlieb, Christina and Elizabeth. The children were educated in the Mitchell schools, the Central school and the Confirmation school at Nameoki. Mr. Schillinger met his death while at the ferry going to St. Louis with a load of pears in 1878, Elizabeth being born three months thereafter. His widow struggled bravely to keep her little family together, and succeeded in securing them good educational advantages and in rearing them to worthy man and womanhood, but the years of hard, unrelenting labor told on her health, and she died when Elizabeth was nine years old, being laid to rest in St. John's Cemetery at Nameoki. After her death her children went to find homes among the friends of the family, and Elizabeth went to live with Henry Clover's family in Nameoki, remaining there until she was eighteen years of age, when, with characteristic energy and pluck, she started to provide for herself, continuing to do this until her marriage to Mr. Bischoff. They began their wedded life on a rented farm at Horse Shoe Lake, owned by a Mr. Dederig, but after four years there removed to a farm of their own near by, a tract of eighty acres

whose well-tilled fields denote the presence of excellent management. Mr. Bischoff is progressive in all things, and believes in using the most up-to-date machinery and methods in carrying on his operations. He has spent \$500 in tiling his land, has it well drained and neatly fenced, and the abundant crops raised on this property show that he thoroughly understands his business.

Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff have had five children, two of whom died in infancy, while the survivors are Wilbert, Walter and Adela. In political matters Mr. Bischoff is a Republican, and his fellow citizens have showed their confidence in his ability by electing him to the office of school director. He and his wife are consistent members of the German Evangelical church, of which they are liberal supporters, and they are known as genial, whole-souled, hospitable people, ready to assist all in need, and with hosts of friends in the community which they have helped to develop.

REV. GUSTAVE PLASSMANN. The discoverer and the man of science, as well as the politician, have been important factors in moulding the history of our nation, but no greater and more potent influence is there than that of the minister of the gospel, whose work results in spiritual uplift to a community. A gifted and conscientious representative of his profession is Rev. Gustave Plassmann, pastor of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki township, whose ministrations in the many-sided life of the community have added in no small degree to the intellectual and religious culture of this portion of Madison county, and without mention of whom the history of Madison county is incomplete.

Gustave Plassmann was born July 4, 1861, in Halle, Westphalen, Germany, and is a son of Professor William and Minnie (Lange) Plassmann. The father was engaged as an instructor in German schools for fifty years and came from a long line of educators and teachers. Their family consisted of Theodore, Julius, William, Herman, Clara, Anna, Lena, who died at the age of two, and Gustave, the subject of this review. The Plassmann children received their education in the Fatherland under the excellent tuition of their father, who did not forget to instill into their youthful minds principles calculated to fit them for true usefulness to the world. When about eleven Gustave became a student in the high school at Schildesche, Germany, where he studied three years, there receiving his

confirmation. From that institution he was graduated with honors before the age of fifteen. Desiring to enter a university, he first studied three years in a preparatory school at Bielefeld and then matriculated at the University of Petershagen. He made a specialty of pedagogy, it being then his ambition to become a teacher. He finished at the University of Petershagen after three years and then began upon his career as a school teacher. He also pursued post-graduate studies in preparation for the state board examinations and after passing these received an appointment from the government as rector in the county of Minden, which position he held for ten years. The work was hard and he was zealous and in a few years his health broke down under the strain. Upon the advice of his doctors to take a sea voyage, he came to America in 1893, and located at Alton, Madison county, Illinois.

Shortly after his arrival here Rev. Mr. Plassmann bought a furniture store, but feeling that this was not his calling he sold out in a year. In 1895, having pursued his theological studies, he united with the German Synod and was given a charge at Troy, Illinois. In the following spring he was ordained at the Salem German Evangelical church at Alhambra. He remained in Troy five years and in 1900 was appointed pastor of St. John's German church at Nameoki, where he has ever since continued. He is doing a splendid work and the membership has greatly increased. Six months out of the year he conducts a German school. In 1903 he was elected secretary of the Southern Illinois district of the German Evangelical Synod and in 1906 was elected president of the same, an office he held four years. At the present writing he is president of the Home Missionary board of the Southern Illinois district.

On October 6, 1885, Rev. Mr. Plassmann laid the foundation of a happy home life by his marriage at Lerbeck, Germany, to Lena Bauer, born in Porta, Westphalia, Germany, in 1864, a daughter of Fred and Henrietta (Kuetemeyer) Bauer. Their union has been blessed by the birth of six children, equally divided as to sons and daughters, namely: Elsbeth, Walter, Paul and Helen, all born in Germany, Paul dying in infancy; and Ewald and an infant deceased, born in this country. These children have had the advantage of excellent educational training, their study at Troy and at Walther Lutheran College at St. Louis being supplemented by study at home

with their father. Elsbeth graduated after a scientific course of four years at St. Louis and Walter, following his graduation from the Granite City high school, studied medicine, attending for three years Washington University at St. Louis and for two years the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. He graduated in June, 1911, and at present is located at Richmond, Indiana. Helen became a student at Jones Business College of Kansas City and eventually entered the Walther College of St. Louis, from which she was graduated with honors. Elsbeth, in October, 1905, was united in marriage with Edward Fresen, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Edwardsville, and they are the parents of one son, Edward, a promising little lad. On June 21, 1911, Helen married Louis F. Fresen, a brother of Edward Fresen, employed as bookkeeper for the Granite City Brewery. Ewald, aged thirteen, is at present finishing the eighth grade studies in the McKinley school.

Thus Rev. and Mrs. Plassman have the satisfaction of seeing their children following in the footsteps of their ancestors in their eager pursuit of knowledge and taking their places, in the most useful callings of life. Madison county is indeed proud to include them in its most useful citizenship. In his political convictions the subject is a stalwart Republican and renders unwavering support to his party. The parsonage at Nameoki is a cheery, hospitable and generally delightful spot and has hosts of visitors. It is the scene of useful and helpful lives and the subject and his wife may look back with pardonable pride over the well-spent years. In 1910 they celebrated their silver wedding at their pleasant home at Nameoki and were surprised by five hundred friends. Among the many gifts was a silver shoe, shaped like the wooden shoes, and reminiscent of the Fatherland; a loving cup of solid silver; a wreath of beautifully wrought silver flowers from Germany; and twenty-five silver dollars to remind them of their twenty-five years of wedded life. It was a delightful occasion and eloquent of the regard in which the subject and his wife are held.

LOUIS H. KAHLE. It is the happy lot of Mr. Kahle to carry on a name which his father made honored in Madison county before him and to own and operate the place which was carved out of the wilderness by his parents. Christian Kahle was born in Germany and immigrated to America in 1857. He went



first to St. Louis county, Missouri, and there in 1860 he was married to Henrietta Reife, also a native of Germany. Shortly afterwards they came to Madison county, purchased a farm in Venice township and became one of the successful pioneer families of the county. By wise management and hard work they acquired a fine estate of five hundred acres of finely improved land. They were the parents of four children, of whom Louis is the third. The others are Hermina, August and Anna, deceased. All received the benefit of such educational advantages as the country afforded at the time. Christian Kahle lived until 1909, and at his death the county lost one of its most useful and beloved citizens. His wife still resides in Granite City with her daughter, Mrs. Hermina Theis.

Louis Kahle was born in 1867, in Venice township. Until 1890 he resided in his father's home and helped conduct the home farm. In that year Louis was married to Miss Carrie Bauer, of Venice township, the daughter of Martin and Anna Giese Bauer, both natives of Germany. At the age of two Mrs. Kahle and her brother John were left motherless. The father, Martin Bauer, later married Paulina Neuman, and by his union with her had six children: Clara, Frank, William, Charles, Edward and Martin. The Bauer children went to school in St. Louis and later in Venice township.

It was on the old home place that Mr. and Mrs. Kahle began their wedded life, and there they have continued to reside ever since. Success and prosperity have attended them and they have worthily carried on the work begun by their forebears. A family of four children was born to them, one son and three daughters. The boy died in infancy but the girls, Clara, Henrietta and Tillie have all lived to grow up and Clara has married Albert, the son of Charles and Anna Bauer, and has made her parents grandparents of a son, Wilbert Bauer. The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kahle were all educated in the Gaberet district school and also in the parochial school of Nameoki. They were all confirmed in St. John's Protestant church of Nameoki, of which their parents are members, and in which they are both earnest workers. The parents of Mr. Kahle were charter members of this church and active workers in it. Mrs. Henrietta Kahle is a member of this church and Christian Kahle, her lamented husband, helped to build it and was president of its board of trustees for several years, and was one of its most generous

contributors. His son, Louis Kahle, has also been a trustee of the church for several years.

In politics Mr. Kahle is a Republican, but he is in no sense influenced by mere party considerations in supporting any candidate for office, believing that the prime requisite in a public servant is his character and not his party. Mr. Kahle has been called upon to serve the community in the capacity of school director for fourteen years. He is secretary of that body and also of the American Society of Equity and of the Edwardsville Township Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is recognized as one of the genuinely public spirited men of the county and one who can always be counted upon to do his part in all undertakings for the common good.

A fine new home has just been completed by Mr. Kahle, and this place, one of the most attractive country residences in the county, will be the home of the Kahle family, while the old home place will be kept by Mr. Kahle's daughter Clara and her husband. The success which Mr. Kahle has attained has been due to his thrift and foresight and has been of the sort which benefits the entire district.

JOSEPH A. BARNETT, circuit clerk of Madison county, has for many years been worthily identified with the best citizenship of the county and has contributed additional prominence to a name that has been known and respected in this locality since pioneer times.

The Barnetts were early settlers of Hamel township, where Joseph A. Barnett was born October 31, 1862. In the same township his father, Alfred P. Barnett, was born June 8, 1833. He was one of the most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of the county, and had a fine estate of six hundred acres. In 1891 he moved to Edwardsville, where he lived until his death, on April 7, 1897. For many years he was one of the prominent Republicans of the county. Mary E. Kinder, who became his wife, was born in Edwardsville township, August 5, 1838, and also belonged to an old and prominent Madison county family, her father being William Kinder. Alfred P. Barnett and wife were parents of nine children, all of whom reached maturity and seven are yet living: Mrs. J. F. Blackburn, Joseph A., Mrs. S. M. Sterling, of Bonney, Texas; R. N. Carpenter; A. P., a farmer of this county; O. N., a traveling salesman; George K., of Denver, Colorado.

Joseph A. Barnett was educated in the country schools and the Edwardsville high school,

and in 1891 graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College, after which he engaged in practice at Edwardsville for seventeen years. In 1907 he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of circuit clerk, and in 1908 was elected for the regular term of four years on the Republican ticket.

His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Maccabees and the Mutual Protective League, and he is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association. His home is on Buchanan street in Edwardsville. He was married in 1899 to Miss Elizabeth White, a daughter of John H. White, of Edwardsville.

THOMAS W. SAUER, one of the leading citizens of Collinsville, is as popular as he is influential. His maxim throughout his career has been to do that duty which lies nearest, not worrying as to what the next might be, and it is because of this simplicity of creed that Mr. Sauer has made so unmitigated a success of his life up to the present time. He has by no means reached the limit of his capabilities, and it is safe to predict that inasmuch as he has heretofore made good, he will rise still higher in the business and social sphere.

Born in St. Clair county, Illinois, December 7, 1876, Thomas W. Sauer is the son of John Sauer, of American birth, but German descent. His mother was Anna (Jude) Sauer, a native of Austria. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sauer, of which number Thomas W. was the eighth born. The father was engaged as a farmer in St. Clair county for years and also contracted in carpenter work at the same time. Both the father and mother are still alive. The former is seventy-five years of age and the mother is seventy years old. They were an industrious and diligent family, and their children were early taught the value of work and made to assume certain responsibilities calculated to give them a sense of duty and reliability, which played important parts in their future lives. Thomas was sent to the district school during the winter terms, his father requiring his assistance during the summer months upon the farm. When he was thirteen years old he began to attend the public schools of Collinsville, to which place his parents had removed, and while there he became interested in learning the carpenters' trade, working with his father and giving all his spare time to that work which he could take from his school duties. When he was

seventeen years old he left school and became employed at his trade, in which he was well advanced by that time. But soon after he was married and moved to his father's old farm, it being his idea to carry on that business at the old homestead. One year of discouragement was sufficient to convince the young man that he was better suited to a mechanical trade or business life than for farming, and he gave up the farm and moved back to Collinsville, there engaging in business on his own responsibility as a saloon keeper. Here he again found himself handicapped in carrying on an independent business by his lack of thorough training, and to better that deficiency he took employment with his brother, an experienced carpenter, working as a journeyman carpenter for five years. He was diligent and skillful, and saved as much as he found possible from his wage, and at the end of five years had accumulated a small capital of about \$700. While not a large sum with which to establish a business, Mr. Sauer was endowed with the native pluck and ambition which characterized the family, and his combined assets served to make possible the foundation of the contracting business which has grown from a small affair to its present broad expanse. The first work Mr. Sauer did as an independent contractor and builder was to tear down some old dwelling houses, on the site of which he erected the Slam Laundry, the power house for the electric light company and a livery barn. From that time his success was assured, as he had demonstrated to Collinsville and vicinity in a most satisfactory manner that he was capable and careful as a builder and contractor. Many of the more pretentious and modern buildings in Collinsville today were erected by him, while in O'Fallon, a nearby town, he has been actively connected with some of the biggest building operations carried on there. He built the hardware store of B. Joseph in O'Fallon, at a cost of about \$8,000, and a high school in the same place, costing \$25,000, and is also the builder of the Commercial Hotel of Collinsville, a modern building erected at a cost of about \$12,000.

In 1898, January 19th, Mr. Sauer was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Eschenfelder, a young lady of German descent, like himself, but born in St. Clair county. She was educated in the O'Fallon parochial school. She has been a devoted assistant to her husband in all the years in which she has shared

his fortunes, aiding him by her sympathetic interest in all his undertakings. They have one son, Oliver J. Sauer, born May 21, 1899.

Mr. Sauer is a Democrat in politics, and although very much in sympathy with the party, has no desire for political honors or preferment for himself. He is a member of the Carpenter's and Joiners' Union No. 295, being a great believer in the efficiency of organized labor. He is, however, strongly opposed to the violence which is sometimes accredited to the unions, being in favor of the upholding of law and preserving order and peace in so far as is possible in times of stress. Mr. Sauer is greatly interested in the welfare of his county in general, and of Collinsville in particular, where his presence has ever been recognized as a force that counts for betterment and for progress. He has a beautiful residence at No. 503 East Clay street, which he erected himself in 1904. It is a thoroughly up-to-date and modern home, equipped with every convenience, and a credit to the architectural abilities of its owner and builder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sauer have a host of friends in Collinsville and vicinity, where they have been known for so many years, and they are active and popular in the social life of the community.

**JOSEPH FRANCK.** One of the enterprising young citizens of Peters Station is Joseph Franck, who has been engaged in the saloon business here for two years, his success being the logical outside of those simple, but effective characteristics of industry, thrift and good management. Mr. Franck has been previously engaged in other lines—farming, railroading and the brick industry—and has proved efficient in all three. He was born in Glen Carbon, on June 25, 1881, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Benda) Franck, both natives of Bohemia. The father was a youth of sixteen years when he severed his associations with the Old World and crossed the Atlantic to America. He came direct to Glen Carbon whither friends had preceded him, and was employed in the wagon-making business and in carpentering, which he followed until his death on March 16, 1910. The mother is still living and makes her home at Peters Station. She came to the United States and to Madison county before Glen Carbon came into existence, and her father became one of the farmers of the locality. Mr. Franck was one of six children born to his parents, all of the number being alive at the present time,

namely, Joseph, Anna, wife of Herman Straub, William, Elizabeth (wife of Peter Leffler), Edward and Frank.

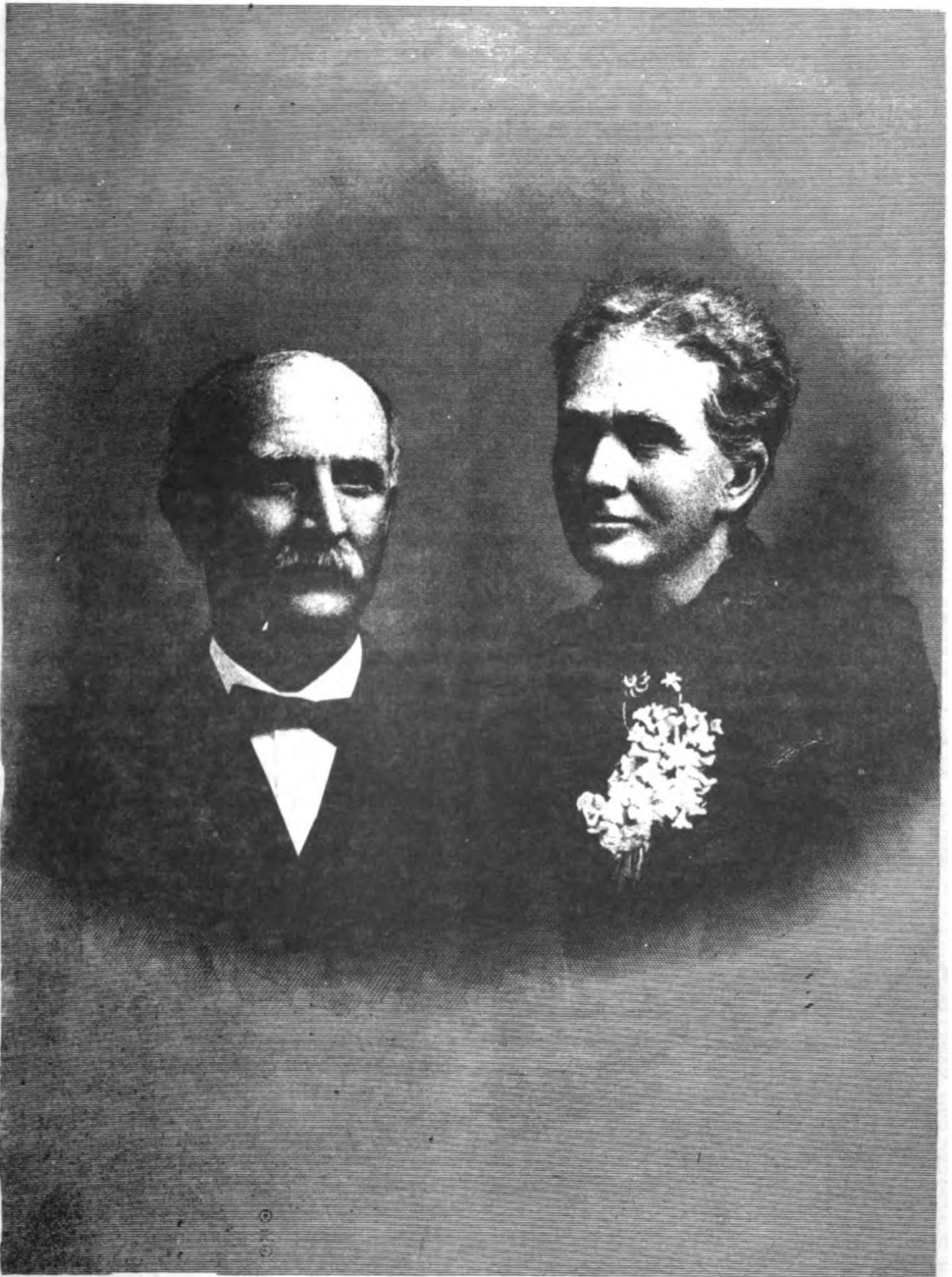
When Joseph was a child but five years of age his parents removed to Peters Station, and there he attended school until the age of fifteen years. He then began his career as a wage-earner by becoming a helper of various farmers in the section and he continued in this wise for about three years. At the end of that period he became an employe of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, now the Illinois Central Railroad, and he continued with this corporation for two years and a half. He then returned to Glen Carbon and for three years was employed in a brick yard. He then took up his residence in Peters Station, and has been here for the past six years, two years in business for himself. He began life without any capital but youth, strength, good principles and a desire to succeed, and he is now to be numbered among the prominent citizens of Peters Station.

Mr. Franck laid the foundation of an independent household by his marriage on September 11, 1904, to Lottie Strong, daughter of James Strong, of Collinsville. Mrs. Franck comes from Missouri, her ancestors having made their homes south of Dent county, that state.

Mr. Franck enjoys pleasant fraternal relations with the Eagles at Collinsville, the Order of Owls at Edwardsville, and carries insurance in the Prudential. In his political convictions he is Democratic, and since his maiden vote has supported the men and measures of that party. He and his wife are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic church at Edwardsville.

**CALEB BALL GONTERMAN.** Agriculture, the principal occupation of mankind, has been dignified by men like the late Caleb Ball Gonterman, of Edwardsville, who devoted their entire lives to its study and development, and pleasant to relate, it usually showers a substantial reward upon its devotees. This was especially true in the case of Mr. Gonterman, who, when his activities were ended, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, was possessed of five hundred acres of fine land in Pin Oak township, together with other land and valuable properties located in Edwardsville and elsewhere.

Caleb Ball Gonterman, familiarly called "Charley," son of Caleb Ball and Elizabeth (Miller) Gonterman, was born Sunday, October 1, 1834, on a farm two miles north of



*B. B. Gontsman Lyelia Gontsman*



Troy, where he grew to manhood and remained until his marriage to Miss Lydia Bartlett, December 22, 1858, with the exception of two years, 1855 and 1856, which he spent in Ohio. He received his early education in the District School, which, at that time, was practically limited to the three R's. He was very fond of mathematics and was a student all his life. Biography, history, and the science and affairs of government, were to him absorbing subjects, and his memory of matters pertaining to these subjects was wonderful. Politically he was a Democrat, staunch, but not radical, and progressive in that he was always willing to learn and anxious for improvement. His first vote was cast in 1856 for James Buchanan for President. In business he was industrious, untiring and always hopeful. When crops failed and others about him became discouraged, he, endowed by nature with unceasing energy, would rise up with renewed effort and greater activity to overcome the loss. He was connected with many of the noted families of early days, being a direct descendant of the Balls and Starks of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Gonterman's great-grandfather, Henry Gonterman, married a Cass, and to their union were born three sons: Jacob, Peter and John. The family originally lived in New Jersey, but later removed to Kentucky.

The grandfather, Jacob Gonterman, was born March 27, 1767. Hannah Gonterman, his wife and the daughter of Jonothan Stark, was born January 6, 1771. Jonothan Stark married a Ball and had six children, namely Jonothan, Jesse, Joseph, Job, Hannah and Polly or Mary. Jacob Gonterman married Hannah and his brother, John Gonterman, married Hannah's cousin, who was also a Stark. The Stark family removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky while Jacob Gonterman was fighting in the Indian wars. Neither family were slave holders. According to tradition, Jacob Gonterman also had cousins by the name of Ball. The Ball family, in America, originated from two brothers who came from England to America in the year 1650, one settled in Virginia and the other in New Jersey. The Virginia Ball, Colonel William, later became the great-grandfather of Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington, and the New Jersey Ball, her great-great-uncle. From these two brothers grew two branches of the Ball family; Caleb Ball, the once great financier of New York, belonged to the New Jersey branch.

The relationship of the Gontermans to Mary Ball has been handed down through the several generations, but to which branch of that great family belong the Balls who married the Gonterman and Stark has never been fully traced.

Jacob Gonterman married Hannah Stark in Kentucky and later removed with his family to Madison county, Illinois, settling on the northwest quarter of section 20 in Pin Oak township, which he tilled until his death in 1840. His wife died the preceding year. To Jacob and Hannah Gonterman were born four sons and six daughters, viz: Caleb Ball, Sarah P., John S., Jacob C., Caty Katurah, Elizabeth M. and Mary M. (twins), Hannah P., Lucinda Ann and William M. The last named died a bachelor, the others were married as follows: Caleb Ball to Elizabeth Miller; Sarah P. to John Lindley; Jacob. C. to Elener McCoy; Caty Katurah to Daniel Luttrell; Elizabeth M. to Josiah K. Gillham; Mary M. to Julius L. Barnsback; Hannah P. to Isham M. Gillham and Lucinda Ann to Ross Houck.

The eldest son, Caleb Ball, born August 20, 1797, was given the name "Ball" for Hannah Stark's mother—"Caleb" being a name much used in the Ball family. The second son, John Stark, was named for Hannah Stark's father, and was born September 14, 1800. The third son, Jacob Cass, born August 20, 1802, was given the name "Cass" for Jacob Gonterman's mother.

The father, Caleb Ball Gonterman Sr., better known as Captain Gonterman, was reared to farm pursuits. He was born in Kentucky, August 20, 1797, and died in Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, September 11, 1861, on the farm, northwest quarter of section 34, where he had lived during all his married life. His wife, Elizabeth Miller, was of German descent, her father being Michael Miller, an Illinois pioneer, who died, at an advanced age, at Waterloo, Illinois. Elizabeth Miller-Gonterman died June 28, 1849. To their union were born nine children, viz: Jacob M., Cecelia, Eliza J., Hannah P., Nancy, John S., William Ross, Caleb Ball and Samuel W., of which number Eliza J., of Fairfield, Illinois, alone survives. These children were married as follows: Jacob M. to Sarah Ann Carver; Cecelia to Oswell Nelville Geers; Eliza J. to Samuel Ray Whiteside; Hannah P. to John Hughes; Nancy to Volney Moore; John S. to Mary Ann Purviance, and Caleb Ball to Lydia Bartlett.

In religion the Gontermans were staunch Baptists. Through the different generations, whether members of any church or not, all were inclined to that faith. On April 18, 1828, a little band of seven, consisting of Rev. Thomas Ray and wife, Jacob Gonterman and wife, Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards and wife and Eliza A. Adams met at the residence of Dr. Edwards and organized the First Baptist Church of Edwardsville.

Caleb Ball Gonterman, of this review, married Miss Lydia Bartlett, a member of another well known pioneer family, their union occurring on December 22, 1858. Mrs. Gonterman was a native of Pin Oak, the same township in which her husband resided, May 16, 1837, being her natal day. Her parents were Jesse and Nancy Ann (Adams) Bartlett, the former of whom was born in Madison county February 5, 1810. He died in Missouri January 11, 1873, to which state he had removed three years previously. He was one of nine children in the family of Joseph and Patience (McCoy) Bartlett, who also came from Kentucky and located on the northwest quarter of section 21, Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, in 1809 and tilled the soil until their deaths at the age of eighty-eight and seventy-seven respectively. Joseph Bartlett was a native of Virginia, born in 1775; leaving that state he lived for a time in Knox county, Kentucky, from whence, in the year 1809, he removed to Madison county, Illinois. During the war of 1812-14 he built a block house near his home, which was in good condition as late as 1834. He was a lover of books and his habits were domestic. He was active politically and affiliated with the Whig party. Mr. Bartlett was the first treasurer of Madison county after its organization, and a justice of the peace for many years. He spent much time with his books and his mind was well filled with general information.

Mrs. Gonterman's mother was a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents, Daniel and Sarah (Ingram) Adams to Illinois in 1830. There were born to Mrs. Gonterman's parents ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son, Joseph, and the five daughters are still living. Both the father and the grandfather of Mrs. Gonterman served as soldiers in the Black Hawk war and won distinction for valorous service.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gonterman located in Marine Prairie and there fol-

lowed farming until the fall of 1866, when he purchased 180 acres of the present home farm, which includes a portion of the old Bartlett homestead, and established the country place known as "Walnut Hill" which is famed far and wide for its hospitality and agrarian perfection. Three children blessed their union, all of whom are now living. They are: Thomas E., of Granite City, Illinois, and Jessie O. and Laura A., who are at home with their mother. The son, Thomas E. Gonterman, is one of the leading merchants of Granite City, where he is the owner and proprietor of a large jewelry establishment. He married Rosette Pitts, daughter of John and Nancy (Brown) Pitts, of Mascoutah, Illinois, and they became the parents of four children, namely Cyrus B., Nigel C. L., Joseph Wilbur Pitts and Courtney John. On December 22, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Gonterman fittingly celebrated their golden wedding at Walnut Hill.

Industry and thrift were admirably paired in Mr. Gonterman's nature. He was a hard worker and saved and invested shrewdly. He never lost interest in the home farm, but dwelt there contentedly until his death, which sad event occurred November 23, 1911. Mr. Gonterman possessed rare business ability and achieved great success as a farmer, in which vocation he was more or less active until his death. He was a citizen of great intrinsic worth. He served his home township in many official capacities but, beyond that, had no political ambition. His life was gentle and he was courteous, kindly and considerate—a man without enemies but possessing a multitude of devoted friends. He was universally esteemed and respected, and, because of his many excellent qualities which shone forth in his everyday life, he will be long remembered in the community where he lived and died.

C. H. SPILMAN. Among those of Edwardsville who have been called away to solve the unending mystery of the ages, but who still live in their work through the latter's excellence, is C. H. Spilman, who was for sixty years a resident of this city. The master of several trades and of several professions, he is remembered most generally for the years of service which he gave to architecture, his favorite calling. During a period of forty years the greater number of buildings erected in Edwardsville, whether of the most pretentious or the most humble, were of his designing. He

entered into rest on Sunday, April 17, 1904, at the age of seventy-one years, one month and twenty-eight days.

Charles Harvey Spilman was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, February 20, 1833, at the home of his maternal grandfather, where his mother was making a visit. The family home was a large plantation in Mississippi, and it was there that he spent his boyhood's days. His father was Doctor James Fisher Spilman, whose father and grandfather came from Culpeper county, Virginia. His mother was before her marriage Margaret Carraway, and her family were from Cumberland county, North Carolina. One of the early members of the family on this continent was Captain John Spilman, who was the "head of a hundred" or commanding officer of the first company of soldiery in Virginia after the landing of the Mayflower. Dr. J. F. Spilman was a veteran of the war of 1812. He moved to Illinois in 1841 and located in Edwardsville in 1844, that place being the family home ever since so far as the descendants were concerned. Dr. J. F. Spilman, after practicing in Edwardsville for many years, moved to Bunker Hill, a nearby community, where he met with a fatal accident at the advanced age of eighty-one.

Charles Harvey Spilman received but little education, except what he acquired for himself. He attended school at what was known as the Edwardsville Academy. He learned wagon and carriage making in the shop of Berry & Craig, mastering both wood and iron working thoroughly. In this shop he helped to build many of the wagons that were equipped for the cross-country trip to California when the gold rush began. After the firm which employed him quit business Mr. Spilman learned the builder's trade, studied draughting and architecture and rapidly developed proficiency in this line. It was his father's wish that he follow his profession as physician and surgeon, and he studied this branch assiduously and was granted a diploma, practicing with his father until he enlisted in the Union army in the Civil war.

On February 15, 1865, C. H. Spilman enlisted, being mustered into service in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Nashville, Tennessee, to which place he had paid his own expenses for the purpose of joining an Illinois regiment. He was at once appointed hospital steward of the regiment, being promoted on August 10th to as-

sistant surgeon, and serving in that capacity until mustered out. He took part in all the movements of the regiment and participated in a number of engagements and skirmishes. According to the official record he "was detailed as medical officer for five companies for the last six months, with headquarters at La Grange, Ga., and was constantly with his command, performing valuable and meritorious service." He was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, January 16, 1866, by reason of the ending of the war.

Returning to Edwardsville at the close of the war, he took up his chosen profession of architecture and followed it continually until the time of his death. Even after he was confined to his bed he directed the work of his assistant up to the last day of his life. His demise was largely attributable to injuries received in a fall when a scaffold gave way while he was inspecting a building.

While he designed many scores of residences and business houses, his particular pleasure was in the construction of public buildings and milling plants. He constructed in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas some of the largest flouring mills in the west, there being nearly a dozen of these. He was one of the most conscientious of men in his calling and it was of such as he that it was said:

"In the elder days of art builders wrought  
with greatest care,  
Each unseen and hidden part, for the gods  
see everywhere."

During his forty years of active designing none of his structures ever met with an accident, never a truss gave way nor a pillar proved too weak. He possessed a wonderful brain for detail and foresaw with the eye of an expert all possible contingencies. He was frequently called as an expert, in court or out, to pass upon structural problems. In addition he treasured as a part of his personal honor the integrity of all structures which were under his supervision and no one ever insisted more steadfastly on the employment of good materials in building.

He was a great student of architecture, a deep and appreciative reader in literary fields, and a lover of music. He possessed an excellent voice and directed the choir of the First Presbyterian church for many years, incidentally planning and aiding in building two churches for that denomination in Edwardsville. He affiliated with only one organiza-



tion, the Grand Army of the Republic. He possessed a kindly nature, which he sometimes delighted to mask under a gruff exterior, which, however, did not deceive his friends. He was unfailingly courteous and hospitable, and one of his prime characteristics was his love for children. He was loyalty itself to his friends and aided many where his aid remained unsuspected. He was open hearted, generous and charitable, and these qualities, coupled with his sterling honesty, made him esteemed by all. In his entire life he never did anyone an intentional injury, and his passing was sincerely mourned.

Mr Spilman was married on August 1, 1876, at Bunker Hill, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Silver, only daughter of the Reverend George Silver, of that city. Rev. Silver was a native of Montreal, province of Quebec, Canada, a son of John Silver and Margaret McMurray, both of Scotland. The former was a descendant of Captain D'Argent, a French nobleman, who as a Huguenot, was driven out of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1688, and who settled at Lawrence Kirk, Scotland. There he fell in love with a Scotch lassie, who, while she reciprocated his affection, would not wed him while he bore the French name, whereupon he translated it to its English meaning, Silver, and thus founded the family of that name. Mrs. Spilman's mother was Nancy Skelley, a native of Beamsville, Ontario. She was a daughter of Robert Skelley and Margaret Weir, who went to Beamsville, Ontario, from New Jersey at the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, and there engaged in farming.

To the union of C. H. Spilman and Ellen Silver there were born three sons—Charles Hadley Spilman, born June 9, 1877; James Franklin Spilman, born November 22, 1880, and died April 20, 1881; and George Silver Spilman, born March 18, 1883, and died March 30, 1883. Mrs. Spilman survives her husband and still resides on the home place in Edwardsville.

The only surviving son, Charles Hadley Spilman, grew to manhood in Edwardsville and after graduating from the high school, learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, then became reporter and city editor, and has ever since continued with the publication in an editorial capacity, a period of almost a score of years. He was married on August 21, 1909, to Elizabeth Barnsback, of Edwardsville, daughter of

William W. and Anna (Willoughby) Barnsback. Her forebears were, a century ago, numbered among the earliest pioneers in Southern Illinois. Elizabeth B. Spilman, after graduating from the Edwardsville high school, completed her studies at Chicago University, the University of Illinois at Urbana and the Illinois Normal. Their home has been blessed with two sons—Charles Harvey Spilman, born July 4, 1910, and Robert Barnsback Spilman, born February 23, 1912.

The affiliation of Charles Hadley Spilman with the Masonic order and his progress in its various grades were a source of pleasure to his parents. Made a Master Mason on July 26, 1902, he was appointed junior steward the same night, and in eighteen months was master of the lodge. At the age of thirty-two he has held all the offices and conferred the degrees in all bodies of the York and Scottish Rite at that time established in this part of Illinois. He is past master of Edwardsville Lodge No. 99, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest of Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of Alton Council, No. 3, R. & S. M., at Alton, Illinois; past commander of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of Alton, Illinois; past thrice potent master of St. Clair Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., at East St. Louis, Illinois, and after the establishment of Council, Chapter and Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and a Temple of the Shrine at East St. Louis, was equally active in these, besides being president of the Masonic Temple Association. On September 21, 1911, at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Saratoga, New York, he was elected to receive the thirty-third and last degree in Masonry, which degree was conferred at Boston, Massachusetts, on October 1, 1912, incident to the world's convention of thirty-thirds. His only other affiliation is with the Sons of Veterans, being past commander of the local camp and at one time junior vice commander of Illinois. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the various civic and commercial organizations of the city of Edwardsville.

J. F. DICKMAN. The well-known and popular agent of the Clover Leaf Railway at Peters was forty-one years old on March 12, 1911. His father was George Dickman, who came over from Germany at the age of twenty-one in a sailing packet. The voyage lasted six months, and so it was with more than common joy that her passengers disembarked at

New Orleans. George Dickman was a cabinet maker by trade, and came to St. Louis, where he worked at that and at carpentering. He was married to Mary Anne Harmann, and five children were born to them. Three are now living: Mrs. Joseph Schlueter, John and William.

George Dickman died when the subject of this sketch was only two years old. The mother then returned to her parents' home and the three children were brought up by Mr. and Mrs. William Harmann, their grandparents, residents of Edwardsville township. At ten years of age John was sent to the parochial school in Edwardsville, and was a student there until his fourteenth year. Until he was seventeen he worked for his grandfather on the farm, and then set out to make his own way in life in the manner of his own choice. His grandfather had given him the melon crop and with the money he had saved from this he began to learn telegraphy and the work of a railroad agent.

Mitchell, Illinois, was the place where Mr. Dickman took his training in railroading, and he spent nine months there. His first independent work was at Comstock, and from there he went to what is now Granite City. Here he did night work for the Big Four for a time. A year followed during which Mr. Dickman worked on a farm instead of at railroad work, and at the end of which he attended a commercial school in St. Louis for three months. He then followed the pursuit of farming until 1897.

On October 1, 1896, Mr. Wickman was married to Miss Emily Urban, daughter of Mary Urban of Laplace, Macon county, Illinois. Emily Dickman lived only until April, 1897, and it was in October of the same year that John Dickman resumed the business of railroad work.

Mr. Dickman became agent for the Clover Leaf and operator at Peters and Glen Carbon, continuing to have charge of the two stations until 1904, when the two were separated and he was put in charge of the work at Peters.

On May 28, 1809, was solemnized the marriage of John Dickman and Anna Mateka, daughter of William and Barbara Mateka, living near Glen Carbon. This union has been blessed with six children: John O., Stella M., Hilbert W., Leonard, Margeurite and Leona.

Since 1897 Mr. Dickman has been agent at Peters for the Clover Leaf, and he has identified himself with the life of the vicinity in

all its best aspects. He and his family are devout communicants of the Catholic church of Edwardsville. In the same place he is affiliated with the Knights of St. Boniface and at Mitchell he is a member of the Catholic Knights of Illinos. The Modern Woodmen's lodge of Glen Carbon also numbers him among its prominent members.

In the realm of educational matters Mrs. Dickman has been long recognized as one who was sincerely and practically devoted to the cause of improving the schools of the county. He has been a school director for a score of years and fills the same place on the board of the Collinsville township high school. In politics, too, he is a potent factor in the affairs of the Democratic organization of the county, being a member of the central committee at Peters. Like most men who follow railroading as a profession, he is always in the front ranks of the progressive thinkers of the time, and a man of affairs in the best sense of the term. He owns several elevators at Peters, thus facilitating the advantageous disposal of the abundant crops of the region. It would be quite impossible even in a much more extended sketch, to adequately convey a conception of the esteem and regard with which he is so deservedly looked upon by all who know him.

**THEODORE BECK.** Madison county may boast of her big-hearted jolly men, for the kindly prosperous life of the county has bred many genial sons. Of these none has a more hearty, contagious laugh, a more whole-souled willingness to do another a favor, a more jolly presence than Theodore Beck. But it is not alone as one of the most even-tempered neighbors and wholesome and loyal friends that Mr. Beck is known. He has also made the name of Beck stand for progress and industry, for he is one of the most prominent farmers and stock-growers in the county. He was born near Marine, in 1853; a son of Anton and Theresa (Schneiper) Beck. His parents were native born citizens of the Republic of the Alps, who immigrated from Switzerland and came to the United States in 1843; with their one child they settled near Highland. In Europe the father had been a goldsmith, but after coming to Highland he found that there was more field for a tinner, and he followed this trade instead, and buying forty acres of prairie land on which there was a little cabin, he set out to farm. With characteristic Swiss industry and unconcern for ob-

stacles, he set to work to improve his property and built a house. He finally sold and moved to Leef township, and, doubling his former holdings, purchased eighty acres of land in that vicinity. To the union of Anton and Theresa Beck were born the following children: Fred, Robert, Sophia, Theresa, Minnie and Theodore, the latter the subject of this brief personal review. The Beck children received their early educations at the Marine and Saline schools, and have now for the most part settled in homes of their own in Illinois. Their father and mother were members of the German Lutheran church, and, living all the rest of their lives in Saline township, passed away mourned by a large circle of friends that had learned to love them well and respect their sterling qualities.

In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Theodore Beck to Miss Christina Reinemer, who was born in Bond county in 1859. She was the daughter of Peter and Wilhelmina (Schrump) Reinemer, natives of Germany, who had immigrated to this country. Besides Christina they were the parents of Henry, Sophia, George and Lizzie Reinemer. The Reinemer children attended the Harned school, and were all subsequently married and settled in the neighboring country. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Beck commenced their wedded life on a rent-farm near Saline, which was the property of Mr. Beck's mother. The home-making talent and industry of Mrs. Beck coupled with Mr. Beck's excellent management, made success inevitable. After two years the young couple rented another farm, eighty acres, three miles north of Pierron, where for several years they worked hard and saved their earnings. At the end of that time they purchased the land they had rented and began making more improvements, planting shade and fruit trees, building a substantial barn and well equipped out buildings, and erecting an attractive house. Today they have one of the finest country houses in the township. It is set on an elevation and besides an excellent view of the surrounding country, with its soft greens and pleasant fields, it commands a view of the four towns, Pocahontas, Highland, Pierron and Old Ripley. Its genial owners have made it the scene of some of the most pleasant hospitalities in the country.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Beck were born nine children, one of whom was taken away in infancy. Besides their own children, Theresa, Dora, Minnie, Bertha, George, Er-

win, Theodore and Sophia (deceased) Mr. and Mrs. Beck have opened their hearts and home to little Alvin Ziegler, now a boy of seven. The parents sent their children to the Fairview school and the girls also attended the German Lutheran school at Saline, thus enabling them to speak both German and English. Theresa has become the wife of Louis Newman, a prosperous farmer of Bond county, and is the mother of three children, Laurine, Olive and Mabel Newman. Dora was united in marriage to Edwin Bleisch, like her sister's husband, a farmer in Bond county, and their union has been blessed with two children, Floyd and Delma Bleisch. Minnie is now Mrs. Benjamin Augustina, and lives with her husband on his farm in Leef township. Bertha passed successfully the teacher's examination and received her diploma, but still remains at home assisting in the family duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the German Evangelical church at Saline and their children were confirmed in that faith. They are interested members of the congregation, and always willing to lend a hand in every good work that is put forward.

Politically Mr. Beck is a Republican from the ground up, and does all in his power to help the men and measures of the "Grand Old Party." He and his wife have had interesting ideas about keeping their children at home, and they have always made the Beck home a center for music, fun and festivity.

VICTOR S. SETCHANOFF. Not only do many immigrants yearly enrich the brawn and blood of American life, but now and again, though more rarely perhaps, does the tide of newcomers contain elements that also add brain and character of exceptional quality. A high degree of talent and moral force is represented by such a personality as that of Victor S. Setchanoff, a worthy American of foreign blood and a brilliant young lawyer of Granite City.

Mr. Setchanoff was born in Lamokov, Bulgaria, on January 24, 1884. His parents were Helen and Sotir J. Setchanoff, the latter a merchant of the town. He is still living, though his wife has not survived to watch the full development of the son's career. Victor Setchanoff's education was begun in the schools of his native country. He was eighteen years of age when, in 1902, the family came to this country. The young man entered Boston University in 1903. Three years later he was graduated from the law school of the

institution and was ready for the practice of his profession.

In August of 1906 he became a member of the Massachusetts bar and began his legal work in the city of Boston. In 1907 he changed his location to New York City, where for a while he desisted from his professional practice, giving two years to the vocation of journalism for which his training made him particularly adaptable and which was invaluable in broadening his insight into American affairs. After two years he prepared to again take up the profession for which he had been educated, and for which he was now more practically prepared. In the autumn of 1909 he came to Granite City and in December of that year was admitted to the Illinois bar. He opened a law office in Granite City and has gradually and surely won his way into the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the place. Mr. Setchanoff is still unmarried.

**HENRY ATKINS.** In the earlier history of this country there are many accounts of the trials and brave sacrifices of those who are numbered among the pioneers of certain districts. The tide of civilization then was moving ever westward, and as soon as a section was fairly well developed there would be some venturesome souls eager to press still further towards the frontier, making new boundary lines for the outposts of civilization. Without these the United States would not lie from ocean to ocean, but would still be confined to a cluster of settlements along the Atlantic coast. If pioneers from the eastern states had not braved the unknown dangers from wild beasts and the equally wild Indians and conquered Illinois, this great commonwealth would still be a waste of prairie land and dense timber, and where is now heard the cheerful bustle of urban existence, and the hum of hard-working farming machinery, the prairie chicken and wild turkey would wing their low flight. One of the families responsible for the Madison county of today is that bearing the name of Atkins, members of which are to be found in Granite City, among them being Henry Atkins, with whose parents and their children this article has to deal.

The Atkins family was founded in the American Bottoms at an early day, the grandfather of Henry Atkins taking up extensive tracts of land in Chouteau township, on Choteau Island, and here Amos Atkins, the father of Henry, was born and reared. He established a fine home, spent his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1887, being laid

to rest in the I. O. O. F. Cemetery near Nameoki. He was a charter member of the Nameoki Lodge of that order, took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and was one of the most highly esteemed men of his day. He married Ariana Job, also a native of Madison county, who proved a faithful and capable helpmeet, and they reared a family of children who have been a credit to them and their community. She died in 1890, a kindly, Christian woman, who was beloved by all who knew her. The children's names follow: Lucy, Duett, Amos, Ada, Albert, Rosa, Ariana, William E. and Henry, and all were educated on Choteau Island. Lucy married John Eichelberger, a resident of St. Louis, and they have five children: Myrtle, Eugene, John, DeWitt and Clarence. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Eichelberger returned to Choteau Island, and now makes her home with her brothers, Henry and Amos. Her daughter, Myrtle, married Harry Barber, who is engaged in the newspaper business at Sullivan, Illinois. Duett Atkins married Mrs. Mary Adams, and is a successful farmer at Oldenburg. Ada married W. N. George, who is in the employ of the Terminal Company, at St. Louis, and they have had four children: Ethel, Hazel, William and Henry. Albert Atkins married Nona Monger, resides in St. Louis, and has three sons: Joseph, Elmer and Whitfield. Rosa married David Enslow, a merchant at Sullivan, Illinois, and had one child, who died at the age of one year. Ariana married Henry Hoehn, of East Alton, Illinois, and they have had four children: Blanche, Ariana, Melburn and an infant still unnamed. William E. married Claudia Enslow, and is a United States deputy clerk in St. Louis. Henry and Amos are still residing on the old homestead with their sister Lucy, and have developed one of the fine farming properties of this section. In political matters the family has always been connected with the Democratic party, and Henry Atkins has served twenty-seven years as a member of the school board and also as road commissioner and commissioner of the levee district.

The Atkins family has been one that has done much in every way to further the interests of Madison county, in a manner that has left its imprint on the county's history. Its members have always adhered to the lines of honesty, integrity and fair dealing in all things, and the name has ever been associated with the best type of American citizenship.

**HENRY AUGUST SIMON.** There was a period in the history of Madison county, Illinois, when its agricultural interests were of small importance, when the farmer garnered from his fields only a mere subsistence, and when his few head of common, scrubby stock scarcely paid for their maintenance; but, through the intelligent efforts of a body of thoughtful, earnest men, such conditions have become a thing of the past. In this connection may be mentioned the scientific efforts of Henry August Simon, a good, practical agriculturist of Nameoki township, and the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Simon was born in this township, September 12, 1865, and is a son of John and Anna (Brean) Simon, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America at an early day, and were wedded in this township. Here Mr. Simon first engaged in working for wages until he could accumulate enough money to make the first payment on a farming property in this section, going into debt for most of the land. He soon purchased a pair of mules to do his plowing, and gradually, as year followed year, his primitive tools were discarded and replaced by new and more modern ones. Faithful and hard-working throughout life, he and his estimable wife founded a home for their family and developed an excellent farm from the raw prairie land, a tract of one hundred and eighty acres of some of the most productive property to be found in the county. Three children were born to this union: John, who died at the age of twelve years; Minnie, who was nine years old when she died; and Henry August.

Henry August Simon secured his education in the Deterding school, now known as the East Granite school, later attending the German school at Nameoki, where he received his confirmation. He remained at home until his marriage, March 13, 1890, to Miss Minnie Allers, who was born December 6, 1865, in Nameoki township, daughter of William and Minnie (Urland) Allers, of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Allers immigrated to the United States as young people, and were married in Madison county, Mr. Allers later becoming a prosperous farmer of Nameoki township, where he died in 1883. He and his wife had two children. Louise and Minnie, both of whom received their education in the Marysville school. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Simon began wedded life on the Allers homestead, which Mr. Simon superintended

until 1892, and from that year until 1895 he had charge of the Simon homestead. In 1895 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Nameoki township, paying \$20,000 therefor, and here continues to reside to the present time. Mr. Simon has made all of the improvements on this place, erecting a handsome residence, a large substantial barn, and necessary outbuildings for the shelter of his grain, live stock and implements, while the property is ornamented with large, graded lawns and beautiful flowers and shade trees, making it one of the finest places in this part of the county. He appreciates the benefits to be derived from the use of scientific methods in his operations, and makes use of his knowledge of crop rotation, modern treatment of soil and the latest farming machinery. As a citizen he ranks high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, and his influence is always found on the side of right in movements that affect his community.

In his political beliefs Mr. Simon is a stalwart Republican, and always adheres to that party's principles. He and his wife take an active interest in the work of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, of which they are well known and highly esteemed members. Their neighborly kindness and courteous, sociable manner have won them friends throughout the township, and they are very popular in social circles.

**W. W. JARVIS.** In every community there are a few individuals who are pre-eminently entitled to that pleasant designation—"leading citizen." Their personal attainments, their services to their country or their city, their standing among their fellow men acquire for them that distinction. There is no more strict or impartial jury than one's own neighbors, and when they award the palm of praise the lucky recipient may feel assured that it is acclaim that is actually merited.

The city of Troy possesses a resident who has been so thoroughly and consistently loyal to its interests at all times that when the general good of the community is mentioned the name of W. W. Jarvis is instantly coupled with it in the thoughts of those who reside in or near the place. Mr. Jarvis is the president of the Troy Exchange Bank, which he founded in 1885, and which is known among the bankers of Group Nine of Illinois and among the public as well as one of the soundest financial institutions in the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Jarvis is a native of Madison county, March 11, 1842, being his birth date. He was a son of Wesley and Mary (Kinder) Jarvis, and was the fourth in their family of five, the other children being: George W., who is deceased; Sarah I., wife of George W. Hasinger; John F., who married Nancy J. Montgomery; and James N., who died in 1911. The latter's wife was Elizabeth Donoho. The senior Mr. Jarvis was a son of John Jarvis by his second wife, Sarah Gillham. Wesley Jarvis followed farming, and was of the honest, upright and rugged stock which characterized the early settlers in the county. His wife lived to be eighty-nine years old and died in 1902.

John Jarvis came from the east, his home having been near Grafton, West Virginia. He came to Illinois in 1803 and settled near Turkey Hill, in the adjoining county of St. Clair. In 1813 he came to Madison county and commenced farming on the present site of the city of Troy. The greater part of what is now a thriving city was entered by him in 1814, being at that time virgin soil. The township which contains it—Jarvis township—was named for John Jarvis. The town when first started was known as Columbia and for some time its principal industry was the Jarvis grist mill, which supplied the wants of the farmers for miles around. In 1819 more territory was added to the town and its name changed to Troy. Mr. Jarvis died here on October 29, 1823, and his wife survived until December 24, 1858.

William W. Jarvis was given a good business education in the schools of Troy, and was still a boy in his 'teens when the Civil war broke out. At the first clash in April, 1861, he was fired with a patriotic desire to defend the cause of the North, and was one of the first to enlist, being among the early call for ninety days' service. He was enrolled in Company I, of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and when the three months were up he promptly re-enlisted for three years. The engagements of the Ninth numbered one hundred and ten and Mr. Jarvis was in practically all of them. He was twice wounded and twice was taken prisoner by the enemy. The last experience of this kind landed him in the famous Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. He was a prisoner there when General Joe Hooker fought the battle of Chancellorsville, and well remembers the consternation that was produced when some of the Union cavalymen succeeded in reaching

the very walls of the prison before being driven back.

Returning from the war, Mr. Jarvis took up farming and for a while studied law, but finally selected mercantile pursuits, and in partnership with the late J. A. Barnsback opened the first lumber yard in Troy. In 1869 he purchased his associate's interest and conducted the business alone until 1876, when he disposed of it to enter the live stock commission line at the National Stock Yards, just outside East St. Louis. He followed this with much success for ten years, and in 1885 opened the Troy Exchange Bank, H. H. Padon being his partner in the enterprise.

Banking offered the field for which Mr. Jarvis had been searching and he at once took the greatest interest in it. The following year he disposed of his commission business in order to give his whole time to the bank, and in 1887 purchased his partner's share, thus becoming the sole owner. The bank is managed conservatively and has never felt any embarrassment in the occasional panics that reach the west. Its loans are secured by the richest of farming land and approved city property, and its resources are gilt-edged in every particular. The surviving members of Mr. Jarvis' family are all daughters, but one of them has inherited her father's aptitude for finance, and in Miss D. Genevieve Jarvis the Troy Exchange Bank possesses a feminine cashier, one who is not so in name alone, but who fills the duties of the office daily and knows every detail of the banking business. At the meetings of the Bankers' Associations in Illinois Miss Jarvis, like her distinguished father, is ever accorded a place of honor.

Mr. Jarvis was married on December 24, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Barnsback, daughter of Thomas J. and Nancy (Montgomery) Barnsback, whose parents were among the Illinois pioneers who came from Kentucky. Mr. Barnsback operated an extensive farm in Pin Oak until his death on March 9, 1880. To Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis nine children were born, of whom four survive. They are: D. Genevieve Jarvis, cashier of the Troy Exchange Bank; Sarah, wife of F. W. Seele, of St. Louis; Mabel, wife of W. C. Seele, of St. Louis; and Bessie B. Jarvis.

Political office never held any charms for Mr. Jarvis, but he has always taken a keen although impersonal interest in the workings of the parties and the trend of civic affairs. He was one of the first commissioners of

Madison county before the township system was inaugurated. He is a public-spirited citizen whose life has been an open book to those about him and who holds the friendship, admiration and esteem of all.

DR. J. MORGAN SIMS. No class of our public men is more deserving of grateful respect than those earnest, studious, often self-sacrificing men who give their lives to the amelioration of bodily and mental ills. A prominent and highly esteemed member of this profession is Doctor J. Morgan Sims of Collinsville, whose interesting career calls for as careful review as the data provided will permit. Dr. Sims' parents were both of southern birth, William Sims, his father, being a native of North Carolina and his mother, Sallie E. Jones Sims, one of the daughters of Georgia. William Sims was a farmer in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and it was amid the fair rural surroundings of his home here that Morgan Sims was born on April 20, 1868.

The education provided by the public schools of Lincoln county was rapidly and thoroughly assimilated by Morgan Sims in his boyhood days, and his eagerness for knowledge led him to supplement this early training by a course in the Louisville high school. Having creditably completed this stage of his intellectual development, he entered the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1890.

Dr. Sims' first professional location after having attained his degree was in Covington, Kentucky, where he practiced until he was appointed by Governor John Young Brown as surgeon and physician for the Central Asylum for the Insane at Lakeland, Kentucky. After spending four years in the arduous and responsible duties of his position in this institution, he received another state hospital appointment at Little Rock, Arkansas—making him official surgeon and physician at the Little Rock Asylum for the Insane.

In 1897 Dr. Sims once more changed his location, this time making his home and his field of activity the enterprising town of Collinsville. Here he has since remained, his talent and experience, as well as his distinctly personal characteristics, professional and unprofessional, making him a valuable acquisition to the town. His importance in the community is indicated by his recent nomination at the Democratic party primaries for the office of coroner in Madison county.

The family relations of Dr. Sims are closely

connected with Collinsville. In 1909 he was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Clayton, a daughter of Phineas Clayton, who was a native of England and who has been a resident for twenty-five years of Collinsville, where he has been identified with the mining interests of this place. Doctor Sims and Mrs. Sims have one daughter, Sarah Evelyn.

In politics Doctor Sims is a staunch and ever loyal Democrat, with clear-cut principles founded on logical basis. He is a leader in this community, as he has been in others, for in matters social, public and professional, his individuality adds elements of strong character. Not only is he an active member of the county, state and national medical associations, but his fraternal affiliations also include the Masonic lodge, the Eagles, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN MCAULEY PALMER.\* Pioneer of Madison county. Louis D. Palmer, the father of John M. Palmer, was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, and was the son of Isaac and Ann McAuley Palmer, both natives of Northumberland county, Virginia, and both born in the year 1747. As the name indicates, Charles McAuley, great-grandfather of John McAuley Palmer, was of Scotch descent, and came to Virginia from the north of Ireland. The great-grandfather, Thomas Palmer, immigrated to Virginia from England early in the eighteenth century; his son Isaac married Ann McAuley, and their son, Louis D. Palmer, married Ann Hansford Tutt, born on the 27th day of October, 1786, in Culpeper county, Virginia, where her father, Lewis Tutt, and her mother, Isabella Yancey, were born in 1780.

The Tutts were from England, the Yanceys from Wales, both families being wealthy and belonged to the Established church, while the Palmers were not so well off and were Baptists.

The father of John M. Palmer was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until he was of age, in 1802. In March, 1814, he was married, soon after his return from taking part in the war with the "British and Indians," in the rifle regiment of Colonel John Allen, and but for the fact that he was upon detached duty that day would have been in the massacre which followed the surrender to General Winchester at Raisin river.

John M. Palmer, subject of this sketch, was

\* Compiled by Mrs. J. M. Palmer.

born in Scott county, Kentucky, on September 13, 1817. In the fall of 1819 the family removed to Christian county, then known as the "Green River Country." I quote now from the "Personal Recollections of General Palmer," pages 3-4: "Our removal was after the manner of the times; we traveled the distance on horseback, my brother, then four years old, rode on the horse behind my father, and my mother, on another horse, carried me in her lap; their worldly goods consisted of two hundred silver dollars and two horses, as I have often heard—" the silver was carried in saddle-bags. "I have listened to many talks about their removal, but only recollect that my father often said that during the journey, if I had a full allowance of food and sleep, I gave no trouble. I think I have maintained the character then earned ever since."

In April, 1831, Louis D. Palmer came to Illinois—moved to do so from the fact that it was a new and free state—for even at that early day he was an advocate of freedom and temperance, thereby causing his slave-owning neighbors to regard him with somewhat of disfavor; and the fertile lands of the new state offered great inducements to the father of a large family of boys. John M. was left with his grandparents until the next fall, when with an aunt and uncle he joined the family in Illinois. The route followed was "from Hopkingsville, by way of Princeton, Caldwell county, to Ford's ferry on the Ohio river, thence after crossing the river by Equality, Mt. Vernon and Carlyle to Edwardsville," and the road was crowded by "movers" to central Illinois and Missouri.

The family had settled in Madison county, north of Edwardsville, on Paddock's prairie, about ten miles east of Alton, where two hundred and forty acres of land had been entered. In writing of this period General Palmer seems to have been impressed by his first view of the prairie, their beauty and fertility, and near the close of his long and eventful life says "they linger in my memory like a grand, restful dream."

Life on the farm was similar to others of that period; early hours and hard work, shared by younger brothers, were factors in forming the rugged, sturdy, honest character of John McAuley Palmer. But the ambitious spirit of the youth—who in ~~Kentucky~~ had attended for a short time a school taught by Isaiah Boone, relative of Daniel, and Hezekiah Woodward, competent instructors, was not

satisfied with the routine of the farm; he craved a wider field and larger scope of action, yet realized that to be fitted for such work, education beyond the limits of a country school would be required. But with steadfastness of purpose and the hopefulness of youth he kept the goal in view.

In 1832 the faithful wife and mother died, leaving five boys and one small girl to be cared for; this large family and its demands, simple as they were, gave small promise that the ambitious youth could soon realize his hopes; but again we quote from the "Recollections" and give the story in his own words: "I remember that one winter with a younger brother (Scott) I cut saw-logs on government land, and by that means earned forty-eight dollars; my father added the balance needed, two dollars, and the amount of expenses at the land office, and I entered forty acres of land in my own name, which, after attaining my majority, I conveyed to my father.

"The next spring and early summer I drove a prairie team, four yoke of oxen attached to a twenty-four inch plow, at eight dollars per month. I worked at home when needed, and finally, in the summer of 1834, my father 'gave me my time.' This expression may have an amusing sound to the boys of this day, who will hardly consent to give their fathers their time. One evening while my father and self and younger brothers were discussing the subject of education and matters of that kind, my father said to me in reply to some expression of a wish to obtain an education: 'Very well, sir, you owe me four years' service yet, I will give you that; go and get an education.' I looked at him with an expression of surprise, no doubt, and asked in an excited, trembling voice, 'When may I go, sir?' He seemed amused and said, 'Tomorrow morning, if you like.' I remember that I left the room to conceal my excitement; after recovering my composure, I returned to the room where my father was seated, and sat for some time in silence, when he said, with signs of emotion, 'I have no money to expend for your education, but a healthy boy as you are needs no help; you may go tomorrow morning; I give you your time. Don't disgrace me; may God bless you!' I accepted his offer, and as he had said it, I knew he would not mention it again. That evening I talked to Roy and Frank, my brothers, who seemed as elated with the prospect before me as I was. Next morning, after an early breakfast, I left home



on foot without money or clothes; both seemed unnecessary, for was I not going out into the world a free man, where clothes and money were abundant, and to be had by anyone who would earn them? . . . My destination was Upper Alton, where there was a school recently established. It was understood to be a 'manual labor school,' and it was my purpose to enter that institution and pay my expenses by my labor. I reached Upper Alton about one o'clock in the afternoon, and had made up my mind before arriving there that it would be necessary at once to find work. I had no difficulty in doing so.

"I needed no dinner—my dreams were more than food—but as I passed along the principal street soon after entering the town, I saw a man named Haney plastering a new frame house for Mr. George Haskell, and turned off to where he was superintending, or making a bed of mortar. I asked him if he 'wished to hire someone to make and carry mortar?' He said he did. I had never made mortar for a plasterer; he put a shovel into my hand and told me how to manage the sand, the lime, and other ingredients, watched me work awhile, offered me seventy-five cents a day, told me where I could get good board at one dollar and a quarter per week, agreed to be responsible for me, and I worked that afternoon and continued to work until the job was done. I do not remember the exact number of days this required, but I do remember that when I was paid and had settled my board, bought a shirt and a pair of socks, I had all of five dollars left, which was, as I thought, clothes and money enough for anybody. I then entered the college, and for awhile paid my board by my earnings on Saturdays. I also, with my brother Elihu (afterwards a minister of the baptist church) took a contract to remove the trees from a street leading from Upper Alton to Middletown. The trees were large white oaks. We grubbed them up and were well paid for doing so. . . . In September, 1836, I returned to Upper Alton, where I spent most of the winter in school, working in payment of my board, in the family of the Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, a Baptist preacher who had lately come into the state from Missouri."

In 1837 Mr. Palmer engaged in the business of peddling clocks as a means of acquiring further means for the prosecution of his education and continued in this until December, 1838, when he taught school for three months in Fulton county. While engaged in the sale

of clocks he visited the counties of Fulton, Pike, Greene, and Hancock, in all of which valuable friendships were formed; in the last-named, Hancock, his acquaintance began with Stephen A. Douglas, then a candidate for congress in opposition to John T. Stuart; it was during these years that the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and to abolish slavery in the states was agitated; and on the seventh of November, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy was killed at Alton. After leaving Fulton county, Mr. Palmer decided to visit his father in Madison county, and his eldest brother, Elihu, who was married and lived in Carlinville, as pastor of the Baptist church, and had his first experience on a steamboat. Again we quote: "I took passage at Utica on Illinois river for St. Louis, on the famous steamboat then well known as the 'Ark.' . . . We spent two nights and the whole of one and part of another day, and reached St. Louis on the third day. I went to the 'Green Tree Tavern,' as it was then described; I spent the night and next morning there, started on foot, and reached Edwardsville after a walk of some twenty miles, spent the night there and next morning went to my father's house on Paddock's prairie, arriving there after a further walk of eight miles, carrying my belongings with me. On March 26th, 1839, I arrived at Carlinville, Macoupin county, where I afterwards spent so many years of my life, and formed many valuable and enduring friendships, and entered into relations of the most interesting and affecting character.

"It was then a place of about four hundred inhabitants, and was a rough specimen of an Illinois town. I reached Carlinville on a Saturday about noon; my brother, Rev. Elihu J. Palmer (whom I have mentioned), had married a year or two before, Miss Eliza Gordon, of Edwardsville. He lived in Carlinville, was poor and so was his congregation, but his and their wants were few and simple. My own capital was entirely satisfactory to me. I had twelve dollars in money, a few extra clothes, a rifle gun, which I had left in Fulton county, and a silver watch, which was of uncertain value. . . . My brother was not at home when I reached Carlinville, having gone to attend a religious meeting at a distance. He returned, however, on Monday afternoon, and persuaded me that Carlinville had advantages for me that I could find at no other place. He proposed that I should make my home with him, assist in the necessary work, which in-

cluded the chopping of firewood where it grew, assist in hauling it to the house, which we did generally, with a borrowed team, and cutting it into lengths for the fire-place. . . . After my brother moved away, I got excellent board at one dollar and twenty-five cents per week, washing included. The washing involved no great labor, for two extra shirts, made of what we call 'domestic,' with collars of the same material as a part of the garment, left laundry labor very light."

Mr. Palmer entered the office of Mr. John S. Greathouse, who was one of the leading lawyers of the village, where he pursued the study of law until December, 1839, when he went to Springfield to obtain a license to practice law. Here he met and renewed his acquaintance with Stephen A. Douglas and informed the latter of his desire; Mr. Douglas, with that "cheerful kindness which always characterized him, and made him so popular with young men particularly," made his application for admission, and had himself and Hon. J. Y. Scammon appointed a committee to examine the young man touching his qualifications to practice law. They proved satisfactory and the license was granted; it was signed by two judges of the supreme court, Thomas C. Browne and Theophilus W. Smith. At this time many prominent men were assembled in Springfield, among them Alexander P. Field, John Calhoun, O. H. Browning, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, Isaac P. Walker, Edward D. Baker and others. During the heated campaign between Harrison and Van Buren in 1840 Mr. Palmer was a devoted adherent of Van Buren, believing that he was a "great statesman, devoted to sound principles and eminently patriotic."

On December 20, 1842, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Malinda Ann Neely, of Carlinville, daughter of Mr. James Neely. She was born in Kentucky, and died in Springfield on the 9th of May, 1885.

In 1843 Mr. Palmer became a candidate for the office of probate judge, and was elected by a large majority; this office was abolished by the constitution of 1848, which created county courts with more extended jurisdiction. . . . In 1847 Mr. Palmer was elected a delegate to a convention called on pursuance to an "Act to provide for the call of a convention to revise the constitution of the state of Illinois."

In May, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by congress, thereby a breach was

created in the Democratic party, and in the state legislature that convened in January, 1855, five anti-Nebraska Democrats voted for Lyman Trumbull for United States senator; the Democrats thus voting were Burton C. Cook, Norman B. Judd and John M. Palmer of the senate, and Allen and Baker of the house. On the 29th day of May, 1856, a convention was held at Bloomington, called the "Anti-Slavery Extension Convention," of which Mr. Palmer was made the presiding officer; this meeting was really the birth of the Republican party in Illinois. In 1859 Mr. Palmer was nominated for congress by the Republican convention, but was defeated. In 1861 John M. Palmer was one of the five delegates appointed by Governor Yates to attend the peace convention held in Baltimore; on May 25, 1861, Mr. Palmer took command of the Fourteenth Illinois regiment of Illinois infantry, having been elected colonel at its organization in Jacksonville, Illinois. After some months of service in the west with General John Pope, during which time he took part in the capture of Island No. 10, one of the strategic points of the Mississippi river, and while advancing to Corinth, Mississippi, Colonel Palmer was assigned to the command of a brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Mississippi. In May, 1862, he was very ill with pneumonia and was sent home for recovery, where he remained from June until the following August, when he joined the army and relieved General E. A. Paine, former brigadier commander. The fall and winter of 1862 was spent in camp at Nashville, Tennessee; a diary, kept during these months, records much of interest.

At the battle of Stone river, Brigadier General Palmer was advanced to the rank of major general of volunteers. . . . In January, 1863, he took part in the battle of Cripple Creek, and during the fearful days at Chickamauga fought gallantly; it was after Chickamauga that General Palmer forwarded to the war department at Washington his resignation as major general of volunteers in the army of the United States. His reason for doing so is given in his own words, as published in his "Personal Recollections," chapter 16, page 192:

"I tender my resignation because the late order of the war department, which abolishes the Twenty-first army corps and orders its late commander, Major General Crittenden, before a court of inquiry, implies, and will be

understood by the country as implying, the severest censure upon the conduct of the officers and men lately composing the corps. The order is, in its circumstances, without example in the military history of the country. No corps before this has been deprived of its commander, and stricken out of existence within a few days after a great battle, in the midst of important military operations, and in the face of the enemy. By this sudden, decisive, sweeping order, the government has given to the misrepresentations of the fugitives from the battlefield the weight of its own apparent indorsement, slander is dignified into history, and henceforth refutation is impossible."

"It is due to General Rosecrans to say that he was no party to the injustice which I resented, and he, in his indorsement on my letter of resignation, attempted to secure for us justice."

The resignation of General Palmer was not accepted by order of Mr. Lincoln, and later he was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps in the place of General George H. Thomas, promoted to command of the Army of the Cumberland, from which he was relieved, "at his own request," in August, 1864, and proceeded to Carlinville, from which place he was to report by letter to the adjutant general U. S. A. at Washington. The following February he visited the city of Washington by the direction of Governor Oglesby, and while there was, by order of President Lincoln, placed in command of the "Military Department of Kentucky," with headquarters at Louisville. In 1866 his resignation as major general of volunteers was tendered and in April of the same year he asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of Kentucky, and in July he was ordered by Mr. Stanton to preside over a court martial at Raleigh, North Carolina. On January 11, 1869, General Palmer was inaugurated governor of the state of Illinois, and remained in office until 1873; during his term as governor occurred the Chicago fire and the memorable clash between the governor and the federal government. In 1876 Governor Palmer was, with other northern Democrats, chosen by Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the national Democratic committee to go to New Orleans and witness the count of the electoral votes for president of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden being the candidates.

On April 4, 1888, John M. Palmer was married a second time, to Mrs. Hannah L. Kim-

ball, daughter of Mr. James L. Lamb, an old resident of Springfield; in May of the same year Mr. Palmer became a candidate for governor, allowing his name to be used by the Democracy, well knowing that there was small prospect of his election; during the canvass, however, he visited over sixty counties and was defeated by only 12,547 votes. In 1890 Mr. Palmer was nominated by the Democrats of the state for the senate of the United States, and in January, 1891, the legislature assembled and cast one hundred and fifty-three ballots for senator, and on the one hundred and fifty-fourth ballot he was elected, March 11, 1891. In 1896 Senator Palmer was nominated by the national Democratic convention, assembled at Indianapolis, for president of the United States, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for vice president. In October, 1896, Senator Palmer was invited to deliver an address at Galesburg, Illinois, commemorative of the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas, which occurred on the same platform and same day in 1858.

At the expiration of his term in the senate Mr. Palmer resumed his quiet home-life in Springfield, engaged in the preparation of the story of his life. On the twenty-fifth day of September, 1900, his long and useful life ended, just in the manner he had most desired, with every "faculty bright from use," and "with the harness on"; God granted his desire. He rests in the small cemetery at his old home in Carlinville, Illinois.

AUGUST JOHANNIGMEIR. The German-Americans of this country are regarded as among the most reliable and esteemed citizens of the land, and where they live, there is sure to be found a number of substantial homes. They usually take great interest in the development of the resources of a community and make for good government, and among this class may be mentioned August Johannigmeir, the founder of East Granite City, Illinois, and one of Madison county's old and honored pioneers. Mr. Johannigmeir was born in 1846, in Germany, and is a son of Casper and Elizabeth (Iustall) Johannigmeir., Their children, Henry, Kate, Mary, Elizabeth, Louisa, Lena and August, were all educated in the schools of Germany.

August Johannigmeir, like many others of his countrymen, saw only a life of hard toil and little remuneration as his prospect of life in the Fatherland, and when he was twenty years of age decided to change his

residence to the new world, of which he had heard such wonderful tales as to the opportunities offered young men of industry and enterprise. With his brothers, he came to the United States, landing at New York, and making his way thence to Iowa, where the youths obtained work on a farm until 1866, and then removed to St. Louis. In 1868, Mr. Johannigmeir was married in that city, to Miss Kate Barmeyer, who was born in Germany in 1842, daughter of Gottlieb and Isabine Barmeyer, who had immigrated to St. Louis at an early day from Germany, sending for their daughters three years later. They had five children, Charlie, Frederick, Mary, Ricka and Kate, all of whom received confirmation in the German Evangelical church, of which the parents were both members.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Johannigmeir began their wedded life in St. Louis, where they resided for about five years, then coming to Nameoki township and settling on a tract of one hundred and ten acres of farming land, part of which she had inherited and part purchased by Mr. Johannigmeir. Here has been engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1904, in which year, seeing the necessity for an addition to Granite City, he platted out his farm into city lots and became the founder of East Granite City, a village that has grown rapidly and justified his belief in its future. It already has a population of from 400 to 500, its streets are well laid out and nicely paved, a good street car service has been installed, and in 1912 a high school was erected. Mr. Johannigmeir's successful career proves what may be accomplished by the man who has force of character, business integrity and honesty, no matter how humble his start. The position he has gained in the financial world is only the just reward that comes after many years of hard labor, well-directed, while the esteem and respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens testifies to his honorable dealings in all matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Johannigmeir have been the parents of seven children, of whom two are deceased, the survivors being: Henry, Charlie, August, Ida and Bertha. They have given their children excellent educational advantages, sending them to the public and German schools, and fitting them for whatever positions they are called upon to fill in life. Henry married Caroline Schrader,

is a bricklayer by occupation, residing in East Granite, near the home of his parents, and has three children, Otto, Alma and George. August, who is employed in a rolling mill in East Granite, married Mary Peipper, and has two children, Ella and Howard. Ida married August Ruwisch, a farmer of East Granite, and they have five children, Olinda, Alma, Edward, Alfred and Walter. Bertha is the wife of Emil Ramer, a farmer of Nameoki township.

In the thirty-eight years that Mr. and Mrs. Johannigmeir have resided in this township they have lived to see the country develop from a raw prairie land to a smiling, prosperous farming section and flourishing commercial community, and they have done their share in bringing this marvelous development about. They have assisted in the work of the German Evangelical church, and helped to build the present home of that denomination, a handsome granite structure that does credit to German industry and taste. Politically Mr. Johannigmeir is a Republican, but he is apt to cast aside party ties when his judgment tells him that another party's candidate is best fitted to look after the public's interests. All in all, he is a citizen of whom his community is justly proud, and one in whom they have the utmost confidence, justified by his past record for giving his influence to the cause of right in every walk of life.

FRED G. LUEDERS. To the man of industry and enterprise a life of retirement, after many years spent in hard and faithful toil, seems repellant, and not until he feels absolutely convinced that he has done his share in developing the community will the average Illinois farmer relinquish his hold upon active operations. Then, when he finally does settle down in his home in a nearby city or village, he invariably proves a valuable asset to his community, and as such is welcomed by his fellow townsmen. Fred G. Lueders, who is now living a retired life at Granite City, Illinois, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Nameoki township, and during a long and successful career built up a reputation for business integrity and honesty of character. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1859, a son of Henry and Mary (Stockhaus) Lueders, natives of Germany.

Henry Lueders came to the United States alone in about 1849, and two years later his

first wife followed him to this country, bringing with her a daughter, Sophia, who is now Mrs. Zimmermann of St. Louis. With her also came Henry Lueders' parents and others of the family, making fourteen persons in all, and this little colony settled on a rented farm in Nameoki township, near the present site of Granite City, on which there was a small log cabin, with one room and a little attic. The finances of the family totaled about \$1,000 at that time, and with that capital they started out to make a home for themselves on the raw prairie. One year later, the grandparents of Fred G. Lueders died here, within an hour of each other, and the year following Mrs. Lueders passed away. Shortly after the latter event Henry Lueders was married (second) to Mary Stockhaus, a native of Germany, and to that union there were four children born: Julia, Anna, Fred G. and a child that died in infancy. Mr. Lueders continued to operate the rented farm until 1864, when he was able to purchase a tract of sixty-five acres situated about four miles from East St. Louis, on the Belleville road, opposite the old toll gate. About this time his second wife died, and six weeks later he met an accidental death, when a neighbor's wagon, which had become stuck in the ice and snow, suddenly overturned on him when he was assisting the neighbor to extricate it from its position.

Mr. Lueders had not been dead for any great length of time when his daughters, Julia and Anna, also passed away, and thus left alone, Fred G. went to live with his uncle, Conrad Lueders, who had been reared by his brother Henry, and saw this way of repaying the service. Fred G. Lueders remained with his uncle until he was twenty years of age, at which time he commenced working for sixteen dollars per month as a farm hand in Nameoki township, but being desirous of bettering his condition in life, he rented a farm, and with a companion of about his own age operated it for two years. They then rented the farm of Mr. Fehling, on the present site of Granite City, and continued thereon for eight years. On October 8, 1885, Mr. Lueders was married to Miss Lydia Fehling, daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Hildebrandt) Fehling, prosperous farming people of Nameoki township, and whose children were Minnie, Tillie, Louise, Anna, Sophia, Ida,

Freda, Eddie, William and Lydia. William, Minnie, Freda and Lydia now survive. Mrs. Lueders was born in Madison county in 1866, and received her education in the district school No. 13, Nameoki township.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lueders began life on the Fehling farm, but in 1889 he purchased a Nameoki township farm, a tract of ninety acres with but few improvements and only a small house. Here, with the progressiveness and industry that he had inherited from his German parents, he started to carry on farming, adding to his stock and equipment year by year, and gradually erecting buildings, planting shade trees and laying out lawns. A handsome residence was put up, and the years of steady, unremitting toil were rewarded by the development of one of the finest properties in the township, which for years will stand as a monument to this estimable couple's thrift and industry. In 1904, feeling that he had done his share in developing the country and advancing its interests, he retired, and he and Mrs. Lueders are now residents of Granite City, where they are esteemed and respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Mr. and Mrs. Lueders have had seven children, namely: Charlie, Alfred, William, Louis, Henry, Wesley and Conrad, of whom the first four are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lueders have given their children excellent educational advantages. Henry first attended the public and high schools of Granite City, and completed his education in Draughon's Business College, St. Louis, and is now employed as a stenographer in the office of the Wabash Railroad, at St. Louis. Wesley, who is aged fifteen years, is a student in the Granite City high school, and Conrad attends the East Granite public schools.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Lueders is not bigoted in his views, and reserves the right to vote independently when he feels that another party's candidate can better fill the position at stake. He and Mrs. Lueders are consistent members of the German Evangelical church, and have been active in its work. Mr. Lueders' record as an agriculturist was excellent, and his record as a private citizen, striving to maintain the high standard of his community, is no less meritorious. The example set by his actions may well be used as a pattern for the generation now growing up.

**HENRY RATH.** A useful and respected farmer-citizen of Nameoki township, Madison county, is Henry Rath, who is one of the county's native sons who has paid it the compliment of remaining within its borders. He was born in 1860, and is the son of Joseph and Anna Rath, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to this country previous to their marriage. The father was a farmer by occupation and came early enough to be numbered among the pioneers, and it was his pleasant portion to assist in founding the splendid prosperity of this section. The family consisted of Conrad Rath and Fritz Harbing; half-brothers of the subject; William, Alvina, Minnie and Henry. The young people acquired their education in Braden school.

When Henry Rath was five years of age he was deprived of his father by death, and as he grew to manhood much of the care and responsibility of the family fell upon his young shoulders. In 1886 he left the home roof to found a home of his own, being united in marriage to Louisa Allers, born in Madison county in 1863, the daughter of William and Minnie (Urland) Allers, natives of Germany. Mrs. Rath's parents crossed the Atlantic in youth and were married in this country. The family consisted of but two daughters,—Louisa, the elder; and Minnie, who is now Mrs. August Simons, of Nameoki township.

Mr. and Mrs. Rath began their happy married life in Madison county, at the bend south of Horseshoe Lake, on a rented farm and there resided for about eight years. The estimable, mutually helpful young couple began upon their task of home-making with characteristic German industry, and their reward has been successful prosperity. They rented land for about eight years and then removed to a farm of five hundred acres in Nameoki township which Mr. Rath and his mother purchased. Upon this fine estate they erected a fine house and improved and beautified it in every way, among other things putting out many choice varieties of fruit and shade trees and building substantial barns and out-buildings. Today they own one of the handsomest and most comfortable country residences in this part of Madison county.

The union of Mr. Rath and his wife has been blessed by the birth of five children: The eldest died in infancy; Fritzie is deceased and Henry passed away at the age

of nine years. Amelia and August survive, and are the chief treasures of the household.

Mr. Rath has ever manifested principles of such honesty and stanchness that the community asked him to act as school director, an office he has filled in satisfactory manner. In politics he is independent, supporting whoever and whatever he believes to be the best man and the best measure, irrespective of politics. He and his wife are zealous members of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, and are interested in every good work advanced by the same.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rath are receiving their education in the Granite City school. Amelia, aged sixteen, is a Sophomore student in high school (McKinley) and is an interesting and amiable girl; August, aged twelve, a typical American boy, is an eighth grade student. The Rath family is to be numbered among the honored and representative families of Madison county, an opinion shared by an approving community, and no history of the county would be complete without incorporation of the record of their lives and achievements.

**MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE MOORE.** In the true histories of many of the old families of many communities may be found facts that are more thrilling than romances, and when these connect the past with the present, they must command attention and may give both instruction and pleasure to those who read, and undoubtedly should be preserved for future generations. Madison county, Illinois, has many such families, and the present record is interested in two of the most prominent. Marquis De Lafayette Moore, who now fills the office of postmaster at Stallings, Madison county, was named in honor of the distinguished French soldier and diplomat whose services were so generously given the American colonies when they were in their struggle for freedom. From France came also the early ancestors of Mr. Moore's mother. He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1834, and is a son of Walker and Jane (Davis) Moore.

Walker Moore was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky. Later he acquired a plantation in Louisiana near New Orleans, where the winter home of the family was maintained, and also 750 acres in Morgan county, Missouri, sixteen miles south of Versailles, to which the family retired during the summers. He owned

160 slaves and with these operated both plantations. He was united in marriage to Jane Davis, who was born in what was then Maury county, but is now Marshall county, Tennessee, a daughter of James Davis, who was general wagonmaster under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. To Walker and Jane Moore the following children were born: James W., Jonathan N., Berry J., Lucretia Victoria and Marquis De Lafayette. The father was concerned in the welfare of his children and afforded them educational advantages in both Louisiana and Missouri. During the Civil war he lost heavily, especially in Missouri, where, in 1862, 13,000 Confederate troops located on his farm, making his residence headquarters, and after subsisting on his bounty for one week passed on, taking with them stock to the value of \$7,000.

In 1849, when Marquis Moore was sixteen years old, came the great excitement pertaining to the discovery of gold in California, and going in search of it was an adventure just suited to his age and the spirit of the times. Accompanied by his brother, James W., he went to an eastern seaport and there embarked on one of the old and often unseaworthy vessels that sailed for the western coast around Cape Horn, and finally was safely landed in California. He joined many hundred others in the voyage up the American river to Sutter's mill, where the early discovery of gold was made, and in this region he engaged in mining until 1852, when with his earnings of \$15,000 he returned to Louisiana by way of the Isthmus of Panama, little dreaming of the great engineering feats that are being carried on there at the present day. Like others who has tasted of the adventurous life of the west, within a few months Mr. Moore resolved to return to California and wrest further wealth from the golden waters and mines of that rich land. In 1853 he started on his second visit with two ponies, and made the trip across the plains from Independence, Missouri, to California, in sixty days. He remained in the mining regions until 1859 and was again successful, returning with the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Moore's vivid recollections of those days of such vital importance to this country are interesting in the extreme.

He remained in his home at New Orleans until 1860, when arose the great contest between the North and South. By birth and rearing he was a Southerner, but he held an open mind and during the next year he trav-

eled through the North, listening to debates on the agitating public questions and attending meetings where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas discussed politics. In 1861 he returned to New Orleans and shortly afterward entered the Confederate army, becoming captain of a company of the Third Regiment, Louisiana Infantry, which was sent to Virginia under command of General Longstreet. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, the seven days of fighting around Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Knoxville, Gettysburg (where he witnessed the charge of General Pickett who went out with 5,000 men and the next morning there remained only 2,400) and the Wilderness, and was severely wounded at Chickamauga. After serving four years and eighteen days he was one of the brave 16,000 men who surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was paroled by General Grant, who returned him his side arms and gave him transportation to any point he desired, the same courtesy being extended to all officers. He returned to St. Louis, Missouri, poorer by \$30,000 worth of slave property than when the war began. From St. Louis he later came to Madison county, Illinois, as a land agent beginning his business life here in 1866.

In the above year Mr. Moore was married to Mrs. Barbara Segar, who was a native of Madison county, widow of John Segar, and for seventeen years afterward he engaged in farming eight miles north of where Granite City now stands. Four children were born to this marriage, one of whom died in infancy and three survive: Warren W., who is engaged with a railroad company at Denver, Colorado, and who married there; Alice, who married William Brown, a moulder in the steel foundry at Granite City, and they have had the following children: Roy, Charles, Viola, William Marquis, Mattie, Nona, Jessie and Bessie, twins, and Marquerite; and Charles W., who is an electrician in business at St. Louis, who married Cora Morrison. In 1870 death entered the home of Mr. Moore and his wife passed away. She was an estimable woman and had a large circle of friends. On October 24, 1882, Mr. Moore contracted a second marriage, being united with Miss Rosannah Stallings. She was born December 7, 1838, in Nameoki township, Madison county, a daughter of Henry and Rosannah (Emert) Stallings, the former of whom was born at Falling Springs, Illinois, and the latter







*J. L. Rafflenet*

in Virginia. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Moore were: John, Andrew, Harrison, Elizabeth Ann, Mary Catherine, William, Allan, Henry, Thomas, Jacob, Sarah and Lucy, Mrs. Moore being the youngest.

Abram Stallings, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Moore was one of a company of pioneers that came from Virginia in 1796 to Illinois, down the Ohio river, and during the War of 1812 he was captain of a company. His wife was a daughter of Captain Samuel Judy, a noted Indian fighter in early days and who is said to have built the first brick residence in Madison county. Henry Stallings acquired extensive tracts of land in Madison county and was one of the largest stock growers in that section, sometimes sending a drove of 2,000 hogs to the St. Louis market at one time. He built a large dwelling on his farm in Nameoki township and for years kept a road-house, where cattlemen in particular stopped and his hostelry had a reputation for good cheer from New York to St. Louis. He was a man of acknowledged public spirit and one way in which he showed interest was to provide for the educating of his own and his neighbors' children. He gave an acre of land in Nameoki township for school purposes, on which a log structure was erected, and there the neighborhood children with his own were given school advantages. Mrs. Moore was one of the pupils, but her education was completed at Alton, Illinois. In spite of the many achievements of his busy life he died at a comparatively early age, passing away August 6, 1856. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring January 11, 1889. They were people of such solid worth that in their deaths Madison county lost heavily and their memory has been preserved not only by their descendants but by those who can still recall their many virtues. Their declining years were made comfortable by the tender ministrations of Mrs. Moore, who remained with them to the close of their lives. Mr. Stallings, who settled here in 1833, left a large estate, including 1,500 acres of land and town property and securities, all of which had been accumulated by a life of industry and reasonable frugality, as he started wedded life with one horse and one yoke of oxen. In his earlier days he was a great hunter and frequently filled the larder the winter through with wild game. His daughter has in her possession her father's old deer horn-bowie knives, with which he used to skin the deer which his trusty musket

brought down. Another of the historic family relics in her possession is the rifle that was owned by her grandfather, Abram Stallings, which was used by him in the War of 1812.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore lived at Mitchell, Illinois, for one year, and then settled on the old Stallings homestead, where they yet live. In their early days the country roundabout was but sparsely settled and Mrs. Moore relates how she managed about many necessary household matters and an unusual story is the following. The family experienced many thrilling experiences when the Mississippi overflowed its banks and on one occasion the lives of the family were saved by a pet deer. She had fed the wild creature and made it tame, but it still roamed at will and frequently would bring wild deer to the farm when it came back. On the occasion of high water alluded to the family had to embark in a skiff and she took the pet deer, who swam across the angry waters and landed the family safely on the opposite bluffs.

For almost forty-four years Mr. Moore has been a justice of the peace, elected to this office in November, 1868. He has filled many other positions of responsibility and has been the promoter of many of the public measures which have been beneficial to his township and county. He was one of the first members of the school board that organized the Pettin-gill school district; was one of the directors that built the schoolhouse at Mitchell and he was school trustee for eight years of Chouteau township; served two terms as collector of that township and was elected a third time, but resigned in order to become one of the commission that built the levee there in 1883, and for four years was commissioner and collector of the levee district. He has been administrator of several of the largest estates in Madison county and in their settlement has satisfied all concerned. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Stallings by President James A. Garfield, and has held this position ever since, after which he helped to organize the Stallings school district. He is of the Universalist faith, while Mrs. Moore was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Nameoki Lodge No. 87, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A cherished member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Moore is Mrs. Moore's brother, Thomas Stallings.

JOHN G. KALBFLEISCH. If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of

success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of the opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environment encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the "Now" and not the "To Be" is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in John G. Kalbfleisch that makes him a leader in agricultural interests in Collinsville township, where he has long resided and where he has won an enviable name in connection with many substantial improvements projected for the good of the community. In addition to considerable real estate in Collinsville, he is farming three hundred acres of finely improved land in Collinsville township.

John George Kalbfleisch was born at Collinsville, Illinois, on the 15th of March, 1863, and he is a son of John C. and Anna Mary (Schoettle) Kalbfleisch, the father born in this country and the mother in Germany, both of German extraction. Conrad Kalbfleisch, grandfather of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born in the great Empire of Germany, whence he immigrated to the United States about the year 1835. After landing in New York City he remained in the Empire state for a short time and thence he proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1843, where he engaged in the work of his trade—that of tailor. After sojourning in St. Louis for eight years he came to Collinsville, where he passed the remainder of his life. In this village he opened a general store and a tailoring establishment, and with the passage of time gained recognition as a decidedly prosperous business man and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. In due time his son John C. was admitted to partnership in the business enterprise initiated by Conrad, and for many years after the latter's retirement John C. Kalbfleisch conducted the store and tailor business on his own account. Subsequently John George, of this notice, became associated in business with his father, and after the latter's death, in the year 1894, he conducted the store individually for a year. The business was eventually closed out, however, and then the mother removed with her family to St. Louis, where she is living at present, in 1911. Mr.

and Mrs. John C. Kalbfleisch became the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living at the present time, their names being here entered in respective order of birth: John George, Mary, Sophia, Henry C., William C., Emma and Arthur.

John George Kalbfleisch was reared to maturity in Collinsville, where his early schooling consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the German Lutheran parochial schools. When fourteen years of age he began to attend public school in this town and three years later he entered his father's store, continuing to be employed therein until 1894, as previously noted. After his father's death he became interested in farming operations and he is now the renter of a fine estate of three hundred acres of fine land eligibly located about a mile distant from Collinsville, the same being in Collinsville township. On this well equipped farm Mr. Kalbfleisch is engaged in diversified agriculture, his principal crops being cereals, potatoes and cabbages. He has two hundred and twenty-five acres of land under cultivation. In addition to his farming interests he is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in Collinsville.

In his political convictions Mr. Kalbfleisch accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies promulgated by the Democratic party, and during his active career he has been the able and popular incumbent of a number of important public offices. In 1907 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of township supervisor, and in 1896 he was appointed road overseer, of which latter office he has continued in tenure during the long intervening years to the present time. As road overseer he supervised the building of the Bluff Hill highway, a work he and other influential citizens had been urging for a number of years. The work is highly commendable and is a monument to Collinsville township. He is also drainage commissioner of the Canteen drainage district and his work in this connection has also been of marked value to the township. The excellent drainage system which has been marvelously developed under his direction means the redemption of some eighteen hundred acres of otherwise unusable swamp land. He is now filling his third term as township supervisor. In fraternal and social circles Mr. Kalbfleisch is affiliated with a number of representative organizations and his religious faith is in harmony with the

teachings of the Lutheran church, to whose charities and benevolences he is a liberal contributor. In the various relations of life he has so conducted himself as to command the unqualified regard of his fellow men and no one is more popular as a business man and citizen than is he.

At Collinsville, in April, 1887, Mr. Kalbfleisch was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Bridges, who was reared and educated in Madison county, Illinois, a daughter of Horace Bridges, who was a prominent citizen of Girard, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Kalbfleisch have four children—Albert, whose birth occurred in 1889; Ruth Adele, born in 1892; George Louis, born in 1898; and Chester, born in 1900.

**HENRY BRUENE.** It is a noticeable fact that the agriculturists of any section who have the best farms are those who take the most pride in the prosperity of their community and the most active part in the up-building and development of the section in which they reside, and this is true of the farmers of Madison county, one of whom, Henry Bruene, of Nameoki township, is deserving of more than ordinary mention in that he has the distinction of being a self-made man. Mr. Bruene was born in this township in 1857, and is a son of Louis and Johanna Bruene, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America at an early day, settling in Nameoki township, where the father died when Henry was seven years of age, the mother passing away soon after.

Left alone in the world, the orphan lad seemed to have little chance to become a successful citizen, or to even gain an education, but he was eventually adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snell, who reared him as their own child, sending him to the public schools and training him to become a man of honesty and integrity, and after Mr. Snell's death young Bruene hired out on the Snell farm, where he continued until he had attained his majority. At that time he went back to the old homestead of his father, of which he became superintendent, and soon thereafter was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Brockman, daughter of Christian and Christina Brockman, and they began their wedded life on the Bruene estate. This tract of seventy-five acres, located near Stallings, was in very poor shape at that time, having but few improvements and boasting of but several small frame buildings in a bad state of repair, but with

the industry and thrift which he had inherited from his sturdy German parents, Mr. Bruene settled down to cultivate the land and put the buildings in repair, and with the assistance of his young wife soon had matters in much better shape. Two daughters were born to this union, Amelia and Carrie, but when the latter was four years of age, the loving wife and helpmeet died, having been sick but two weeks with pneumonia. Later Mr. Bruene married Miss Caroline Brockman, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Henry Brockman, and four children were born to this marriage: Henry; Emma; Walter, who is deceased; and Arthur. Mr. Bruene took pains in giving his children good educational advantages, and he has lived to see them grow into honorable men and women, well fitted for whatever position they may desire to take in life. Amelia and Emma still reside with their father, for whom they keep house; Henry is assisting his father in working the home property; and Carrie is employed in the office of the *Granite City Press and Herald*, and is an exceptionally bright business and literary woman. On November 9, 1910, the death angel again visited the happy home, Mrs. Bruene being called to her final rest. She was interred in St. John's cemetery, and the Rev. Plassman, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical church of Nameoki, preached a touching sermon, dwelling on the womanliness and lovely character of this kindly, Christian woman.

Mr. Bruene has demonstrated that he is an energetic, enterprising agriculturist, and a friend of progress in all things. He has one of the finest homes in this township, the large residence being surrounded by well-kept lawns and luxuriant shade trees, with fruit trees of all kinds scattered about. The buildings are in the best of repair, the property well drained, tiled, graded and fenced, and everything about the place suggesting the presence of excellent management. Modern machinery and methods have been brought into the operation of this farm, and as an adherent of intensive, scientific farming Mr. Bruene's advice is often sought on matters of agricultural importance. His fellow-citizens have shown that they hold him in the highest esteem by electing him to the office of district overseer, and know that their interests will be well looked after. He ranks as a representative type of the

good farmer-citizen, and personally is popular, having many warm, personal friends in the community.

**GOTTLIEB BRATVOGEL.** Germany, that hardy, vigorous country that has given this land so many noble men, has placed us under heavy obligations, and those of our citizens who are natives of the Fatherland are proud of the fact, although when they have become citizens of the United States they give their loyalty freely to their adopted country and proceed to make a place for themselves in their chosen line of endeavor. Madison county, Illinois, has its full quota of German-American citizens, and among these may be mentioned Gottlieb Bratvogel, a prosperous agriculturist of section 3, Nameoki township, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1879, a son of William and Caroline (Bineford) Bratvogel. Mr. Bratvogel has three sisters, Ricka, Minnie and Mary.

Gottlieb Bratvogel received his education in the schools of his native land, and as a youth heard of the splendid opportunities offered for success in the new world, but could not manage to arrange to come to this country until he had reached his twenty-fifth year. At that time he took passage to New York, from whence he made his way to St. Louis, and then came to Nameoki township, where he secured employment with his uncle, at wages of fifty cents per day. Being of an industrious and thrifty nature, he saved his earnings, and went to Quincy, Illinois, for one year, in the meantime studying the English language and familiarizing himself with American methods of carrying on business. On his return from Quincy he again began to work with his uncle, and in 1885 laid the foundation for a home of his own by his marriage with Miss Amelia Meier, who was born in 1867, in Nameoki township, the estimable daughter of Louis and Rika Meier, farming people of this locality. The Meier children were Fritz, Louie, Henry, Herman, Ernst, Charlie, Alvin, Hannah, Emma and Amelia, and were educated in the Central school. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bratvogel began their wedded life on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on Long Lake, a tract which had been left Mr. Bratvogel by his uncle, who had no other heirs, in consideration of the many years of faithful labor which he had spent in his uncle's employ. The young couple experienced all

of the troubles incidental to those trying to establish a home, but their persistent endeavor, industrious habits and economy earned a substantial reward, and the Bratvogel farm is now one of the best to be found in Nameoki township. Energy, good business management and expert knowledge of soil and crop conditions have placed Mr. Bratvogel among the leading agriculturists of this section, while his reputation among his neighbors is that of a man whose word is as good as his bond. He is a Republican in his political views, supporting the principles of his party on all occasions and taking a good citizen's interest in all matters that pertain to the welfare of his community, but he has never found time from his farming activities to engage actively in public affairs. Mrs. Bratvogel has been an able and willing helpmeet, her early training having been of excellent aid to her, and both she and her husband are looked upon as kind neighbors, always willing to help those who have been less fortunate in their undertakings. They belong to St. John's Evangelical church, which they support liberally, and from their comfortable home have come many charities that the world outside has never heard of.

Fourteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bratvogel, of whom one, Louie, is deceased, while the others are: Anna, Caroline, Clara, William, Amelia, Dora, Henry, Tillie, Harold, Arthur, Helena, Ewalt and the baby, Irene. The children have received good educational advantages, all attending the Central schools.

**MICHAEL F. NOONAN.** Perhaps there is no family in Madison county, Illinois, that is better known or more generally esteemed for its general sterling character than that of Noonan. They are progressive, successful and honorable business men, kind, hospitable and helpful neighbors and liberal supporters of schools and church. Of this family Michael F. Noonan is a worthy representative. He was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1842, a son of Michael and Bridget (Fleming) Noonan.

It is probable that the ancestors of the Noonans came to America from Ireland. The parents of Michael F. Noonan, however, are traced to Ohio, from which state, in 1855, they moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and the father engaged in farming for two years in St. Louis county. The family then moved to Gasconade county, Missouri, where the elder Michael Noonan purchased two hundred acres of land

and that remained the family home during the lives of the parents of these following children: Barney, Thomas, Louis, David, Maria, Henrietta and Michael, Jr.

Before the family left Ohio, Michael F. Noonan had attended school for a short time and had further school opportunities after his father settled in Missouri, none to be compared with the advantages pressed upon children and youths of the present day, but enough to lay a fair foundation. He remained with his father, helping in the various farm activities, until he was about nineteen years of age, when he decided to take an active part in the stirring events of the times which had resulted in the precipitation of civil war. He enlisted in the Union army, in Gasconade county, Missouri, in what was known as the Second Brigade, which, three months later, was organized for militia service and became the Thirty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. Company C, to which Mr. Noonan was assigned, was one of the bravest and most reliable bodies of the regiment. It was sent to various points in Missouri, Steelville, Cuba and Salem, to guard railroads and bridges, and it was while his command was at Salem that Mr. Noonan, by an honest act while performing his full duty, made a lasting friend of a Confederate soldier. He was ordered by his captain to accompany a number of his comrades into the surrounding country and to confiscate horses to be used by the Federal soldiers, according to the rules of war, and Mr. Noonan secured his from a very reluctant Confederate sympathizer, who represented that he needed it on his farm. Mr. Noonan, however, was obeying orders and rode his captured animal away and made use of it for several months, when he managed to return the horse to its owner. On his father's farm he had known and loved horses from boyhood and had cared well for his borrowed mount. That reflected credit on Mr. Noonan, but is not quite the end of the story. Many years afterward, when Leon C. Noonan, a son of Michael F. Noonan, was at Salem, Missouri, on a business trip, he happened to meet a Mr. Bauman, who, in his conversation said to the young man: "Your father took my horse from me in 1861, but he returned it in better shape than he got it, and he was all right." This is one of the events to pleasantly recall but Mr. Noonan passed through many experiences that he yet shrinks from telling. He took part in numerous engagements fought by the Federal sol-

diers against two of the noted guerilla leaders of the Confederate army—Quantrell and Miskel Johnson, and was in the sharp battles of Third Creek and Wilson's Creek, in the former of which he was wounded in the eye, which made it necessary for him to return home for a time, but as soon as somewhat recovered, he rejoined his regiment and was with his comrades at Pacific City when so many soldiers died in an epidemic of measles. In 1863, being disabled on account of the loss of his eye, from which he had suffered untold anguish, he was mustered out of the service at Cuba, Missouri. He had worn his country's uniform with faithfulness and honor and only laid it off because he was no longer able to help fight her battles.

Mr. Noonan returned to St. Louis county, where he engaged in farming until 1868, when he married and with his wife began house-keeping in Lafayette county, Missouri, where they continued to live for seven years, both husband and wife exerting strength and energy and practicing strict frugality, and thus they acquired independence. In 1875 they moved to American Bottom, Illinois, where for a quarter of a century he continued to be an active farmer, his home having been in Chouteau township all these years. With interest he has watched the development of this section and has always done his full share in the way of public responsibility. He can remember when Ninth street, in the city of St. Louis, was a plank road and all west of it was covered with a dense forest of blackjack trees.

In 1868 Mr. Noonan was wedded at St. Ann's church, Normandy, Missouri, to Miss Margaret Mayher, who was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1850. She is a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Slattery) Mayher. The Slatterys were important people at St. Louis and the name is perpetuated there by Slattery avenue. Mrs. Noonan was the youngest born in her parents' family, the others being: Michael, Gerald, Mary and Elizabeth, all of whom were educated in Catholic schools at St. Louis, Mrs. Noonan being a member of the Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Noonan five children were born, three sons and two daughters: George, Charles, Leon, Anna and Ida. All were given excellent school advantages. George is deceased. Charles was accidentally drowned while bathing, in 1887. He was a favorite with every one, a bright, loveable youth of sixteen years. While out on a

hunting trip he stood his gun on the bank of the stream, where it was found after his death. Leon spent three years at college in St. Louis and also took a business course and then went into the roofing business for a time and is now in business for himself in San Francisco, California. He is a Master Mason. He married Miss Rosa Hoerth, and they have two children: Charles and Alvin. Both daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Noonan fitted themselves for the profession of teaching. Anna completed her education at Barnes' College, St. Louis, in the bookkeeping and stenographic department and for four years was employed by the Merchants' Exchange. She married George Hoehn, a happy union which was terminated nine years later by her sudden and deplored death, from heart disease.

The second daughter, Ida, after taking the teacher's course at Bushnell, took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college, St. Louis. She taught school for six years, two years in her home neighborhood and four years at the Franklin school. She then married Henry Krauskopf, who was born on Chouteau Island, in 1879, a son of Theodore and Theresa (Stinsmeyer) Krauskopf. They were natives of Germany, who came to America in 1866 and settled in the American bottom and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Krauskopf had the following children: Theodore, who died in infancy; Theresa, who died when aged twenty-two years; Dorothy, who married William R. Marsh, who is manager of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Helen; and Henry. The father of the above family died in 1897. His widow continues to live on the home place with her son Henry and his wife. The latter have two children: Hazel Irene and Dorothy. In politics Mr. Krauskopf is a Republican. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and is a member of the German Evangelical church. His wife was reared in the Catholic faith.

Mr. Noonan has always been a Republican and zealously supports the candidates of his party. He has never been willing to serve in any public capacity except that of school director, and in that office he was very acceptable for some ten years and still takes an interest in school matters.

JOHN AMBUEHL. Born in Switzerland, the little mountain peaked home of republican liberty, John Ambuehl is the son of John Lucius and Menga (Grapp) Ambuehl, and the date of his nativity was November 3, 1836.

When he was only a baby of three years his parents chose to immigrate to America and essay a hazard of new fortunes. In the land of their adoption Mr. and Mrs. Ambuehl settled first at Deck's prairie, later removing to Saline township, where they continued to make their home.

In those days life in Saline township and elsewhere in the middle west was one that tried the courage and strength of the most hardy, for comforts and easy opportunities are not the attendant features of pioneer life. The nearest market in those days was Saint Louis, and, of course, there were no iron rails to shorten the journey. But John and Menga Ambuehl were of the stuff that meets hardship with a smile, and with true Swiss spirit they made their home on the frontier. Their children were as follows: Anna, John, Lucius, Katarina, Benedict, Andrew, Christian, Joseph and Peter. For the most part the children enjoyed the advantages of the Kaufman school. John also attended this school and remained at the old home until he established a household of his own by his marriage, November 7, 1863, to Miss Fredericka Roniger.

Fredericka Roniger was born in Baden, Germany, February 19, 1843. She was the daughter of Karl and Magdalena (Bernbach) Roniger, who immigrated to America in 1854, when Fredericka was eleven years old. The family settled in Illinois, and after a number of years the mother died, leaving four children, namely: Fredericka, Frederick, Felix and Wilhelmina. Later Mr. Roniger made a second marriage, and of his union to Miss Barbara Ambuehl one child was born, Margaret. He later moved to Saline township, and after that to the state of Kansas, to the home of his son Frederick, and in that state he died.

When John and Fredericka Ambuehl made their first home they started with an eighty acre farm in Saline township, the nucleus of the fine estate that they have now accumulated, and which has been the location of their permanent residence ever since their marriage. The land was raw prairie, with no improvements to make its tillage in any way easier, but youth has enthusiasm even for hardships, and the young couple gladly worked early and late at the improvement of their farm, always with high hopes for the future. The first building on the place was a one-room log cabin, but this was ample for the home making talents of Mrs. Ambuehl, and soon their hopes proved not unfounded. Additions were made to the

original property, and now Mr. Ambuehl is the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of as fertile and well improved land as the township can boast. The trees they planted then have grown into beautiful shade trees, and the little fruit trees that were set out then have matured into orchards that stand today a profitable and enduring monument to the cheerful perseverance and industry of those early days.

In the course of time ten children came to share the lot and gladden the home of the Ambuehls, namely: Carl, Anna, Mary, Joseph, Menga, Louis, Samuel, Bruno, Clara and Sophia. The parents, believing in the lasting benefits of education, made every effort to start their children with that equipment for the various conditions of life that they might meet, and sent them first to the Fairview district school and later to the German school at Highland, thus fitting them to speak two languages.

But in time some of the children left the parental roof. Carl, Anna and Menga died, Carl at the age of eleven months, Anna at the age of twenty-four, and Menga at the age of eight months. Mary married George Schwarz, a carpenter by trade, and makes her residence at Highland, where she is the mother of three children, John, Edwin and Louis. Joseph Ambuehl married Elizabeth Schrupf, and follows the occupation of agriculture in Saline township. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely, Frieda, Elizabeth and Harold. Samuel married Ella Reineimer and makes his home adjoining his father's farm. He is the father of one child, Ethel. Louis and Bruno, and Clara and Sophia as well, all favorites in the social life of the vicinity, remain at the parental farm, assisting in the superintending of the place and the maintenance of the home.

That Mr. Ambuehl is high in the esteem of his fellow citizens is amply evidenced by his election to the office of school director. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the German church of Grantfork, and have taken pains to have all their children confirmed in the faith of their fathers. Not only are they church members, but they have ever been the faithful supporters of every good work advanced in the county.

Mr. Ambuehl places his political allegiance with the party of Lincoln and McKinley, and he is an able addition to his party. Both he and his wife are now finding great pleasure

in the rewards of lives spent in honorable undertakings, and the accumulation of worthy memories, and their pleasant home, the unqualified esteem of the neighbors among whom they have lived for so many years, and the nearness of their many children only adds to their satisfactory lot.

AUGUST W. HENZE. About two miles north of Marine, in Marine township, is the fine homestead of August W. Henze, with its handsome new residence containing all those modern improvements which add so much to the comfort of all and so lighten the labors of the housewife and the "man of the house." Contentment and happiness abide therein, for the good things of this world have been fairly earned by the industry, self-sacrifice and careful management of the father and mother, and is shared by a bright, ambitious and affectionate daughter, who is engaged in the honorable calling of a teacher. Mr. Henze has ever manifested a deep interest in the cause of education as it effected his township and county, and his fellows have taken advantage of such interest and his sound business qualifications by electing him a school director for a continuous period of twelve years. Further, all the members of the family have the consolation of their religion to bring them into a contented and serene frame of mind, being active and constant in their efforts to further the cause of Christ and of their church, the German Evangelical.

Mr. Henze is a native of Marine township, born in 1864 to Fred and Augusta (Kohl) Henze, natives of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day and located on a farm in Madison county. Their children were William, Albert, Fred, Caroline, Theresia and August (subject of this sketch), and they obtained their education at the Seibert school in Alhambra township not far from the family homestead. August remained on the old home farm even after his marriage, in 1890, and, with his wife and daughter, assisted to lighten the lives of his parents. His good mother passed away in 1890, and ten years later was followed to rest and peace by her faithful husband and dear father of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henze differed in their religious beliefs, but the fact cast no shadow on their mutual love; they were laid to eternal rest side by side, the wife and mother firm in the faith of the Evan-



gelical church, and the husband and father equally unshaken to the last in his belief in Catholicism. Their relatives and closest friends are equally positive that the verdict of the Universal Father will be for each—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter into the joy of thy Lord."

The marriage of August Henze, in 1890, was to Miss Lena Schmidt, who was born in Marine township in 1871, and is a daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Wittmer) Schmidt, natives of Germany. The children of the Schmidt family were Amelia, Henry, Lena, Sophia, Andrew, Jacob, Anna, Ella and Bertha. They obtained their education at the Qui Vive school. By her marriage to Mr. Henze, Lena has become the mother of a daughter, Ella, born February 19, 1892. The girl developed from a bright, active and energetic girl into an earnest, educated and able young lady, devoted to the profession which generously imparts to others the knowledge personally absorbed. Miss Ella obtained the foundation of her education at the Seibert district school, and finished her literary studies at the Marine high school. In addition, she has found time to become quite a proficient student in music. At the age of seventeen County Superintendent John Uzzell granted her a first teacher's certificate, and in 1912 she was engaged to teach the Loos school, a real honor for one of her age. As stated, she is also active in the work of the German Evangelical church of Marine, of which her parents are also earnest and liberal supporters.

In 1907, Mr. Henze thoroughly improved the family homestead, erecting a fine modern residence, whose accommodations included acetylene lights, large furnace and a complete system providing hot and cold water. The result is a typical country home of the prosperous farmer containing all the conveniences of a city residence, with the added attractions and healthful conditions of a rural life.

In looking back over his life, Mr. Henze cannot give too much credit to his good and sturdy father for his prosperity and happiness, as he owes many strong traits of character to his worthy sire, and is also indebted to him for establishing his residence in this fine section of Illinois. Fred Henze settled in St. Louis in the early forties, and was a cabinet maker and a mechanic of rare ability. As a master cabinet

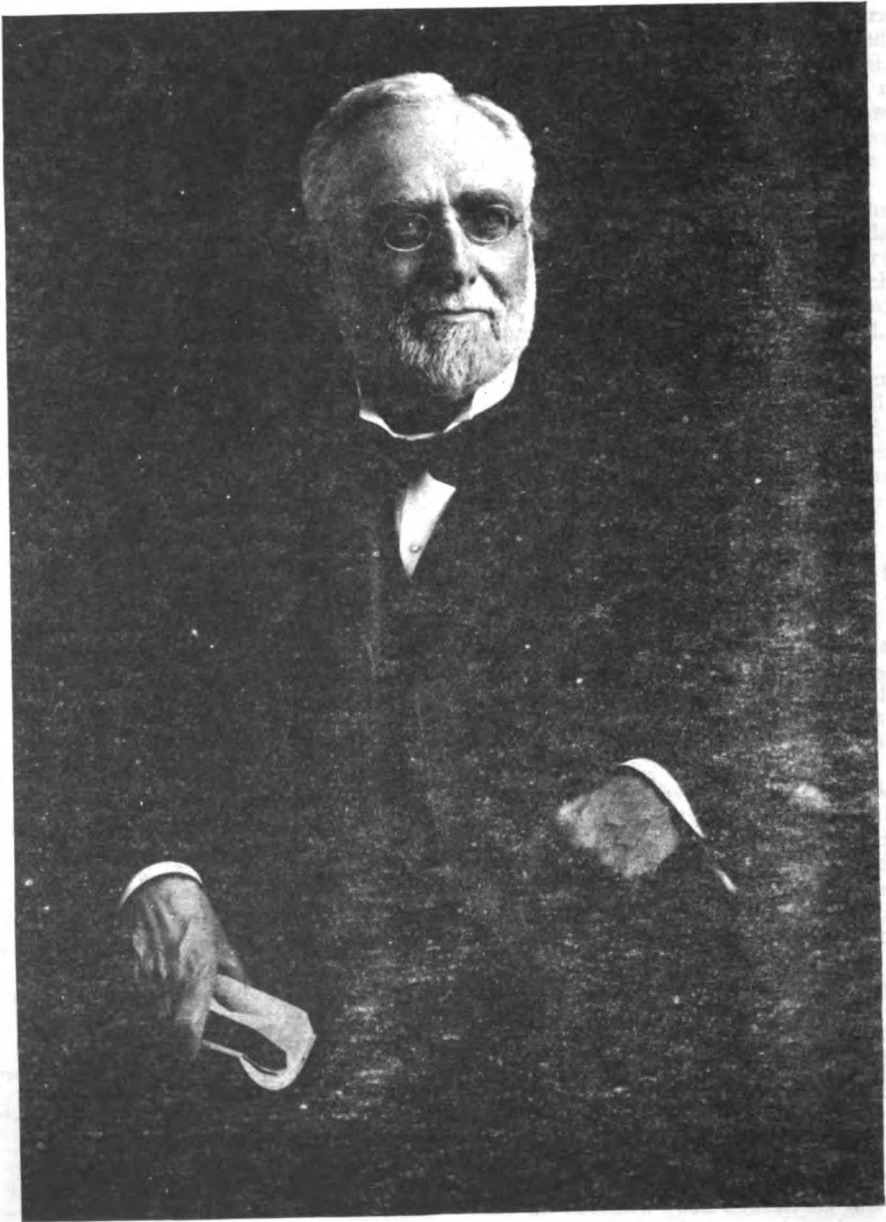
maker his services were in awful demand during the terrible days of the cholera epidemic in that city, and he once related that he assisted during one day in laying sixteen persons in the coffins which he had made. From dawn to dark, during that season of distress, fear, death and panic, he worked without ceasing, often for seventy-five cents per day. During his residence in St. Louis he helped build one of the first of the city churches in what was then "the edge of the timber"—now the corner of Fourteenth and Carr streets. The building, which was recently destroyed by fire, stood not far from what was called Shoto's pond, now the site of the Union station.

Not long after their dreadful cholera experience in St. Louis, the Henze family settled on a farm of eighty acres in Marine township, and the change to that peaceful haven on the prairie was so restful that the mother often said that it seemed like what she thought would be the passing from earth to heaven.

**CHARLES M. ELLISON.** The Ellison family of Marine township inherits the good scholarly blood of the east, as well as its thrift and ability to forge ahead in the practical battle of life. These two strong traits combined account for its substantial and high standing in the material, intellectual and moral progress of its home community and county.

Charles M. Ellison, the widely known farmer and stockman, as well as extensive land holder, is a stanch representative of his family traditions and of this section of the state in every way which means substantial advancement. He is a native of Marine township, born in 1853 to Jacob and Mary (Walker) Ellison, the father a native of Long Island, and the mother of Vermont. They both migrated to this section of the county when quite young, were married therein and have held a continuous and advantageous residence in the locality since joining their fortunes as man and wife. The six children born to their union were Jacob, Homer and Horace (twins), Theodore, Hattie, Edward and Charles (of this biography). They all obtained good educations in the district schools of Marine township; in addition, Theodore enjoyed courses at the State University and the State Normal School, at Normal, while Charles was a student for several years at Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois.





*J. L. R. Wadsworth*

In 1883 Charles M. Ellison laid the foundation for a home and a contented spirit when he entered into the wedded state by taking to wife Miss Inez McKee, who was born near Edwardsville, this county, in the year 1857, as a daughter of James and Helen (Ottwell) McKee. Her parents were both of the honest, well-educated yeoman stock of Illinois, and therefore placed better advantages before their children than they had enjoyed themselves; and the children's good blood and fair breeding made them fully appreciate their parents' wisdom and affection. The offspring of this worthy couple were Flavius, Emory, Wilbur, Marian, Lillian and Inez, the latter of whom married Mr. Ellison. They all obtained a good working education through the district school; Flavius also pursued an advanced course at Lincoln College, Illinois; Marian and Inez attended McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, for several years, and Wilbur and Emory were students at Alton and one of the St. Louis high schools.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ellison resided on the old homestead for three years, and then moved to Iowa, where they remained for eight years as industrious and respected members of its agricultural populace. But the beautiful place where he was born and spent his developing years drew Mr. Ellison back to its peaceful charms and solid comforts, and he and his family have since been almost constant residents on its broad and fertile acres. The only material exception to their continuous residence there was the period of five years in Alton while their children were being educated. Through the combined industry, economy and good management of himself and wife the acreage of the original estate has so increased as to be represented by the figures 300; and every acre of the estate is either productive of fine crops, improved with convenient and attractive buildings, or beautified with shade trees and shrubbery altogether throwing around the old homestead an air of comfort, thrift and peace. It is a place for the care and growth of children and they were there to complete the charm—Courtney, Olin, Wilbur and Mary.

As children they were educated in the Conn district school at Ellison, in Alhambra township, and at the Alton high school. Courtney became a student at the Illinois State University, from which he graduated

in both literature, art and law, and is now a member of the legal profession, seeking a location in the west. Olin is now a member of the staff of the Homeopathic hospital of Chicago, having graduated from the Hering Medical College of that city. In 1911 Mary graduated with honors from the Perry School of Oratory, St. Louis, and Wilbur at the same time graduated from the Alton high school.

The father of this family, members of which are making for themselves names abroad, has made his reputation at home, and the general honor carried by his name is illustrated in many ways.

Deeply impressed with the widespread evils of intemperance, Mr. Ellison has long been an uncompromising Prohibitionist; and this phase of his politics is so deep-seated that it is almost part of his religion. His wife, his son Wilbur and daughter Mary are members of the Presbyterian church of Alton, known as the Twelfth Street church, and all the members of the family resident in Madison county are in the front ranks of those who work without "shadow of turning" for the advancement of every movement which is truly beneficial.

**DR. JAMES LA RUE WADSWORTH.** The branch of the Wadsworth family to which our subject belongs represents a descendant of Christopher Wadsworth, who felt "The Call" back in old England and came to this country in 1632, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, and locating at Duxbury, near there, facing all the difficulties that came to the immigrant in a new and wild country. He had sacrificed all the comforts that the centuries gone before had brought to his old home in England, putting them all aside that he might engage in this new country in the building of new institutions not limited by customs or precedents. His mind was filled with the desire for broader ideals that would include greater personal individuality, better educational opportunities and greater religious freedom.

The Wadsworth family, both in England and this country, have developed many distinguished literary characters. Among the most prominent was William Wordsworth, one of England's greatest poets, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of this country's most noted writers of poetry.

James F. Wadsworth the father of our subject, was the seventh descendant of the

family and was born in North Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1808. He was brought up on his father's farm, but early in life became one of the first of a class of commercial men, now known as drummers. After a few years he gave up this work, and he married Ruth Jerome in 1837, whom he had long known in Cornwall. They removed to Ohio in 1840 and to Kansas in 1857, and then, in 1863, joined his son at Collinsville, Illinois, and spent the remainder of his active days there in the drug business. At the age of seventy-five years he was prevailed upon to retire from all business and make his home with his son. He had always found great satisfaction in the reading of good books and now came his greatest comfort. He gathered around him a good library. He reveled in ancient and modern history especially, and used to talk much of its bearings on our present conditions. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a deacon until his death. He was a practical giver. The last time he was out he was seeking a needy family and sent them a load of coal, came home in a chill and laid himself down never to recover, having lived ninety years. Dishonesty was his abhorrence and he lived a life of quiet benevolence and perfect honesty in every dealing.

Ruth Jerome Wadsworth, the mother of Dr. Wadsworth, was born at Bristol, Connecticut, in 1808. She became an orphan in a few days after her birth and was, until she was married, cared for by her sister, the wife of a minister, and one of the "Mothers in Israel," a talented and lovable woman. This environment probably stamped and brought out many of the beautiful lines of her character. Her life from beginning to end was almost single to the thought of helping others. Her sympathies were always manifest to everyone in sorrow. The sick and needy always brought out her sympathy and help, and she was always on the alert to help others. She also spent her last days with her only son, and died aged seventy-eight.

Dr. James La Rue Wadsworth, the eighth descendant, was born in North Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1838. He spent his youth in Ohio and completed his literary education at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1857. He removed with the family to Kansas, and here taught the first school ever opened south of Lawrence. At this place he entered into that memorable struggle against the extension of slavery in Kansas, which shook the whole nation and finally resulted in the great Civil war. Here

he received an education valuable to him all of his life, being in constant touch and association with those great workers in the cause of liberty and the abolition of slavery in this country. Later he went south and engaged as a tutor in Judge Peter E. Blow's family in South Western Missouri, and also took up the study of medicine. A year later the war of the rebellion came. On the day of General Sigel's "Battle of Carthage," he and a Dr. Wilcox, leaving everything behind them, fled just before dark by way of Indian Territory. That night some thirty northern people were called out of their homes and shot. After reaching Chicago, he was so fortunate as to become a student of Dr. N. S. Davis, one of the noblest of men in the profession of that day, and who was the founder of the "American Medical Association" and a leader in the effort to secure higher education for medical students. In 1863 he graduated from the medical department of the Northwestern University. Failing to secure a position as assistant surgeon in the army on account of his eyes, he was invited by Dr. Henry Wing, of Collinsville, Illinois (who had just been appointed as one of the three members of the state board of examiners for army surgeons) to take his practice in Collinsville, where he had been in practice for several years. One of the conditions made by Dr. Wing was that he was to go to Collinsville as a married man. To a young man with very little money and with a debt for his education yet to be paid, this condition seemed insuperable, but he was assured that he need have no fear he would find a good practice at once, and it was without any regrets he left for Wausau, Wisconsin, to find a lady who already had pledged her troth to him a year previous, Miss Carrie P. Halsey, daughter of Rev. Charles F. Halsey, a Presbyterian minister. They were married at once and left for Collinsville, Illinois, to commence his life's work, which he is still continuing after nearly fifty years of active and strenuous life. He has always been found working with those who desire the best for Collinsville. His first public work was on the school board, which built the first good school building on modern lines, and placed in it first class educators, as good as could be found. A little later the trustees of the old cemetery called on him to organize, lay out and develop a new cemetery in connection with the old, which had grown to brush and weeds. It is now known as Glenwood Cemetery, and is located on the top of

a ridge including a valley on each side of it. It was sometime before he felt that he could possibly spare the time for such a great work, but with the assurance of the trustees that they would assist all they could and with the plea of his father that he wanted a place to be laid away, and that he also would do all he possibly could, he took up the work in 1884 and completed it four years later. It is a picturesque spot, very much broken by hills and valleys. Winding avenues pass up and down the slopes, beautiful trees and shrubs have been planted. It is the Doctor's greatest work for Collinsville, and now after thirty-eight years, the trustees still retain him as manager. It has always been a work of love without compensation.

He worked in the city council for several terms. Later he was called to be mayor (not because he was a politician, for such he never has been) on a platform calling for a development of the city on modern lines. His administration, after almost insurmountable difficulties, succeeded in constructing the first brick street paving, covering all the more central portions of the city, about forty-two blocks; also in constructing the first sewerage system in the city and extending and connecting the water mains so as to form a complete system, covering several miles. The work was very strenuous and nearly cost him his life, for he was then seventy years of age. For nearly fifty years he has been an active worker in the First Presbyterian church. Most of this time he has been a trustee or secretary and treasurer. His work in laying out beautiful Park Place with its winding streets and beautiful grounds, and Central Addition are both worthy of mention. They cover nearly one hundred and fifty acres, on which are now many beautiful homes. This work was a great pleasure to him, for while building up his own interests he sought out many young men worthy and desirous to possess a home. He supplied the means and had homes built for them, allowing them to meet the cost as their different circumstances would allow. They now own these homes, many of them beautiful designs, adding much to the beauty of the city. No misunderstanding with these young men ever occurred and the comment has often been made to him, "You truly have been a father to me." This expressed appreciation the Doctor has valued more than anything that ever occurred to him in his business life. It was a business proposition

which carried with it a practical altruistic condition.

With all these activities covering his public and private affairs he has always made his professional duties his first care and has never allowed these or any other interest to interfere with the care of the sick. Night or day, he has always stood ready to visit the sick in every condition of life. The poor widow and the helpless, he has ever been ready to serve, even supplying them with the medicine they needed, without cost. He has always been a large giver.

The practice of medicine calls for a close association with medical institutions of the day. He has been a member of the American Medical Association for forty-two years, a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the Madison County Medical Society, and was president of the latter for two terms. He has been local surgeon of the Vandalia Railroad for forty-five years.

Scientific matters have always interested him. He has been a corresponding member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis for the last thirty-two years. He was also a volunteer observer for the United States signal office for many years. The Doctor was a member of the "State Board of Charities of Illinois" for several years, part of the time its president. He was one of the first members of the Masonic lodge of this city.

He is a great lover of trees, shrubs and flowers, and in building his home has gathered around him many beautiful specimens. They are a world of delight to him and his only dissipation, and here among these beauties of leaf and flower he hopes to spend his last days.

Mrs. Carrie P. Wadsworth has been a helpmeet in the fullest sense of the term, and active in her home and society. They have had three daughters, now with families of their own: Mrs. Ruth W. Rogers, wife of Louis H. Rogers, attorney in New York City; Mrs. Catherine W. Upton, wife of Walter B. Upton, auditor of a large manufacturing institution in St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. Belle W. Henson, wife of Mark Henson, president of the First National Bank of Granite City, Illinois, having a beautiful home in this city. They were all graduates of Lindenwood College, Missouri, during the time Dr. Irwin (a very much loved and respected friend of the family) was president of that institution. Two sons, Jimmie and Charlie, died in infancy.

**LEONARD HOEHN.** Occupying a position of sterling worth in the community and figuring as one of the prosperous farmers of the township is found Leonard Hoehn, whose identity with Madison county dates from his birth, March 28, 1856.

Mr. Hoehn's parents, Henry and Catharine (Kintzler) Hoehn, were born in Germany, the former being a Saxon of northern Germany, the latter a Schwabe of middle Germany. Henry Hoehn was just twenty-one years of age when he accompanied his parents and other members of the family to America, their landing being at New Orleans, from whence they came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. He and his father and brothers had been wood-choppers in the old country, and on their arrival in Illinois, they found like employment in Madison county. Later the family moved to a farm in Wood River township, where they occupied a tenant house and where father and sons were engaged as wage workers. Here the parents lived for nine years, at the end of which time the father, having saved his earnings, bought a small farm in Chouteau township, which continued the family home until he retired from farming, about twenty-one years ago. Since that time he has lived at Alton, his present residence, aged eighty-six years. The mother died forty-three years ago. To them were born five children, four of whom are now living, the record being as follows: John; Leonard; Mary, deceased; Frances, wife of John Staddler; and Elizabeth, wife of John Wecker.

In his boyhood days Leonard Hoehn had the advantage of the usual common school training, attending the district schools up to the time he was sixteen. After that he engaged in farm work, and remained a member of the home circle until he was twenty-six years of age. Farming has been his life occupation, and he now owns one hundred and eighteen acres of choice land in Chouteau township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising.

On May 12, 1885, Mr. Hoehn was married to Henrietta Huebner, daughter of George Huebner, of Chouteau township; and to them have been given three children, Catherine, Louis and Emma. He and his family are identified as members with the Evangelical church of Nameoki, in which he has long been a prominent and active worker, recognized as a Christian man of

high standard and standing, and both in the church and outside of church circles appreciated for his many excellent qualities. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party, not, however, being classed as a politician.

**CHRISTIAN HACKETHAL.** Madison county is admirably located for the successful prosecution of farming, for the soil is exceedingly fertile, the climatic conditions almost ideal, and transportation facilities unsurpassed. However, although the agriculturist here has these advantages, he cannot compete successfully with others unless he carries on his operations according to modern ideas and takes advantage of the use of improved machinery in his work. That the majority of the farmers are progressive here is proven by the number of finely developed farms to be found all over the county, a fact that has very materially raised the standard of excellence and placed Madison county among the leaders in agriculture in Illinois. One of the men who has assisted in bringing about this desirable condition of affairs is Christian Hackethal, of East Alton, a practical farmer and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Hackethal was born in Germany, in 1858, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Raub) Hackethal, and brother of Antone, Charlie, Henry, Joseph, Peter, Elizabeth and Katherine Hackethal.

When Christian was about five years of age the family immigrated to the United States, the father preceding the rest and purchasing a farm in Chouteau township, sending for his family when he had established a home. Working industriously, he became one of the leading farmers of his day and developed a handsome property. Christian Hackethal remained at home until he was about eighteen years of age, when he lost his mother by death, and at that time went to live with a widowed sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Treockler, assisting her in rearing her two children, Elizabeth and Theresa, and working on her farm. In 1890 he laid the foundations for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Anna Zeller mann, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Sawgensnider) Zeller mann, natives of Germany. The Zeller mann family came to the United States from the Fatherland in 1848, and here Mr. Zeller mann became a wealthy and highly respected agriculturist. He had these children: August; Frances, who married Frank Vorwald, of Granite City, Illinois; Mary, Elizabeth and Anna. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hackethal began married life on the old Zel-

lermann homestead, where she had been born and was reared, her father being dead. With characteristic German energy and industry they began to improve the old place, and this has become one of the finest farms in the county. A handsome two-story residence, costing \$3,500, was erected, and \$6,000 worth of improvements have been made thereto, and it is very conveniently situated, both the steam and electric lines passing near to it. Other buildings of a substantial nature have been put up, the finest picket and woven fencing surrounds the property, tiling has been resorted to in several parts of the land, and it is well graded and drained. The finest and most modern farming machinery is used in the development of this magnificent property, and Mr. Hackethal, who is a natural agriculturist, keeps himself well abreast of the times by his attendance at various meetings where farming methods are discussed, and by subscribing to a number of the leading farm periodicals. He and his wife are both well known and highly esteemed in Chouteau township, where they have the reputation of being excellent neighbors and the parents of a fine family of sturdy, steady children. In political matters Mr. Hackethal is a Democrat, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen has been evidenced on various occasions when he has been elected to fill the positions of school trustee and road commissioner. In these capacities he showed a conscientious effort to discharge the duties of office, and his incumbency was satisfactory to all parties concerned. He and his wife have been active in the work of the Catholic church at Mitchell, and have identified themselves with movements of a religious and charitable nature.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hackethal, of whom one died in infancy, while the survivors are: Anna, Joseph, Mary, George, Francis, Helen and the baby, Frank. The children are being well educated, having been sent to the Franklin school, while Anna has attended Ursuline Academy, at Alton, where she studied instrumental music and voice culture, and has succeeded in attaining much efficiency as a pianist and vocalist.

FRANKLIN WALTER OLIN. The genealogical and biographical history of F. W. Olin is an interesting one, not only in the facts of his individual life, but in those of his ancestral line, which he is able to trace back to generations that are considerably remote in point of time. John Olin, the founder of the family in

America, was born in Wales and immigrated to America, where, in 1678, he settled in East Greenwich, Connecticut. He was the father of four sons, one of whom, John Olin, second, married Susanna Spencer and moved to South Shaftsbury, Vermont. A son of this pair, Giles Olin, settled in Bennington, Vermont, where his son, Truman Olin, was born, where he lived with his family and there the subject of our sketch was born.

F. W. Olin has been a resident of Illinois since 1892. He graduated at Cornell University in civil engineering in 1886, and began the building of powder mills in 1888. He is the president of the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Company, with mills in different parts of the country; president of the Western Powder Company, and also of the Western Cartridge Company. All these companies are of his creation and due to his efforts.

Mr. Olin's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He married Mary M. Moulton, May 28, 1889, at Toledo, Ohio, and has three sons; F. W. Olin, Jr., John Merrill Olin and Spencer Olin.

OSCAR JAMES ROSEBERY was born November 30, 1860, the son of William J. and Sarah J. (Lamb) Rosebery. Oscar's grandfather was Robert Rosebery, who migrated from the southern states and was of Scotch and English descent. William J. Rosebery and his wife had ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom four of the boys and one of the girls are now living, as follows: Robert, born November 5, 1854; Samuel, born June 5, 1859; Oscar J., born November 30, 1860; Mark, born January 19, 1862, and Fannie, born September 20, 1864, now the wife of Joseph Staup.

William J. Rosebery had received a good education in his youth, being a graduate of Lebanon College, in the theological department. He became a Baptist preacher at Worden and in 1864 he moved to Edwardsville, where until 1868 he filled the positions of minister and county superintendent of schools. In 1868 he moved to Ft. Russell township, where he held the position of county superintendent of public schools and at the same time managed his farm.

Oscar J. went to school in Wanda until 1873, when he went to work on the farm, and has continued in life as a farmer.

On December 14, 1887, Mr. Rosebery married Lela A. Fahnestock, the daughter of William M. Fahnestock, now dead. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Rosebery have had four children,



Mabel, who died in infancy; Nettie and Ruby, who are graduates of the Alton high school; and Arnold, who is a student in that same school.

Mr. Rosebery is a member of the Court of Honor at Wanda, in which he carries insurance. Politically he is a Republican and has served one term as school director. He takes a great interest in education, having realized the importance of acquiring knowledge, if possible, while one is young and at school, and is giving his children the very best he can give them.

SAMUEL CLAYTON, chief clerk for Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company, Collinsville, Illinois, is one of the enterprising and up-to-date young men of Madison county.

Mr. Clayton was born and reared in Collinsville, the date of his birth being May 15, 1886. Here his boyhood was spent in attending public school up to the time he was fourteen years of age, when he left school to become office boy for Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company, in their branch office at Collinsville, and since that time has remained with this firm, having worked his way up to the responsible position he now fills, that of chief clerk. Promptness, accuracy and faithfulness were his chief assets when he started out a poor boy, and his promotion has followed as a natural consequence.

February 1, 1909, Mr. Clayton was married to Miss Margaret Jones, a member of one of the respected families of Madison county, and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of Collinsville, in which she has membership. To them have been given one child, Caroline, born August 23, 1910.

Politically Mr. Clayton is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with East St. Louis lodge, No. 664, B. P. O. E. He owns the attractive little home in which he lives, and is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen as well as by the members of the company with which he is connected.

ALBERT HRUBETZ, mayor of Maryville, Illinois, is a native of Bohemia, Austria, but is thoroughly Americanized and is keenly alive to the work of advancing the best interests of his town, being duly appreciative of the honor that has been bestowed upon him.

Mr. Hrubetz was born September 10, 1871, son of Frank and Anna Hrubetz, with whom he came to America in 1882. His father settled on a farm in Edwardsville township, Madison county, Illinois, and here Albert was reared from a boy of eleven years. His ad-

vantages for obtaining an education were limited, but he kept his eyes and his ears open, and in the broad school of experience he acquired a fund of useful information which he has had the good judgment to utilize for his own advantage and also for the general good of those with whom he is associated. He worked on the farm until he was sixteen, from that time until he was twenty-six was employed in the mines, eight years of that time being spent as a laborer, and then he engaged in business, opening a general store at Glen Carbon. After two years spent at Glen Carbon he came to Maryville. That was in 1900. Here he has since been prosperously engaged in business. He owns the building occupied by his store, has residence and other property here, and in Texas has a hundred-acre farm.

November 23, 1899, he was married to Miss Anna Matyas, like himself, a native of Bohemia, Austria. She was born July 26, 1877, and has been a resident of the United States since her sixteenth year. They are the parents of three children, Rudolph, Albert and Frederick.

Politically Mr. Hrubetz is a Republican, and ever since he has been a resident of Maryville he has been actively identified with local affairs. Previous to his election to the office of mayor, which was April 18, 1911, he served as trustee and village treasurer of Maryville. He is at the head of every movement which he believes to be for the welfare of the town, and naturally is held in high favor by his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is identified with the C. S. P. S. and the I. O. R. M., having membership in Prasa Tribe, No. 124, at Glen Carbon.

JOHN WEDIG. Madison county is more than ordinarily fortunate in the number of her citizens of German ancestry who have worked so faithfully to develop the resources of this favored region and to make it the thriving locality it has become, and among that number Mr. Wedig fills a place by no means unimportant. His parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, John and Elizabeth (nee Henke) Wedig, and his home circle included a brother, James, and a sister, Josephine. Several other children died in infancy. John Wedig was born in Hanover, on the 7th of January, 1825, and lived in that place until he was twenty-one years old. He then heard of the opportunities of America and decided to come to the new country and try his fortunes here.

On January 10, 1845, John Wedig arrived



John Weedy



in St. Louis and set about looking for work. He secured a position at the salary of six dollars a month, which was scarcely a wage to encourage extravagance, even sixty years ago when money was not so cheap as it is at present. Two years later came the Mexican war trouble, and the young man promptly enlisted under the flag he had so recently adopted, and became a member of the First Dragoons, Company B. He went to Santa Fe and was for two years in the service, being in the famous battle of Santa Cruz and in a number of other engagements, during one of which he was severely wounded in the shoulder. In August, 1848, he received his honorable discharge at Chewahuo, Mexico. In May of the following year he went to Oregon and sailed from Portland to California with the other "forty-niners," and for three years was engaged in gold-mining and met with considerable success.

In 1852 Mr. Wedig returned to St. Louis and the following year was married to Miss Libertha Beck. She was born in Baden, Germany, in 1835, and was one of the five children of John and Mary (Wiedman) Beck, who came to the United States in 1847. The other children were John, Louis, Hugo and Rosa Beck. Libertha Beck received her education in France, where she made her home with an uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Wedig went to housekeeping on a farm of forty-six acres in Madison county, leaving St. Louis, where they had both previously lived. Half of their place was cleared and under cultivation and the remainder was heavily timbered. With the persistent industry and thrift which characterize their race, they bent their efforts to the improvement of their farm, and have now as the result of that toil a farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county. They have watched the country's transformation from a sparsely settled, raw expanse of wild land to a prosperous agricultural district, thickly dotted with modern homes and supplied with the best of modern appliances and equipments, among which their own home is one of the most attractive.

Although it has never been given to Mr. and Mrs. Wedig to be the parents of any children of their own, yet they have made a home for ten orphans and given them all the love and care which the truest fathers and mothers bestow on their little ones. Five of these were children of Mrs. Wedig's sister, who was taken from them by the stern angel of death. Another was the child of a niece and the four remaining were the children of

strangers. The sister's children were Libertha, Tillie, Tenie, Amelia and Augusta. The dead niece's daughter was Rosa, and the names of the children out of the family were John, Lena, Alma and Amanda. All these were sent to the Braden school, and Rosa was also a student at St. Vincent's Academy at St. Louis. They grew up to useful citizenship and have since settled in homes of their own. The service which the large-hearted man and woman who brought them up rendered to the state cannot be measured. They might have used their means to procure luxuries for themselves, but they preferred to invest in humanity.

Mr. Wedig has served the county in the office of constable and for a long time was a member of the board of levy commissioners of Madison county, in which organization he held the office of secretary and collector for sixteen years. He has also been school director and supervisor over an extended period of years. Politically Mr. Wedig holds to the principles of the Republican party, by whom he was elected to the legislature in 1886. His fraternal affiliations include the lodges of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which he is the treasurer, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 87, of Nameoki.

While Mr. and Mrs. Wedig are not members of any church, their lives are religious in the highest sense and they show forth in their everyday conduct the loveliness of the Christian spirit. In their advancing years they are enlivened and comforted by their grandniece, to whom they have been father and mother, and by their niece, Augusta, now Mrs. Walter Roman, of whose husband a brief sketch follows, for no history of the strong and progressive men of Madison county could be written and omit the name of Walter Roman.

WALTER ROMAN was born in the little Swiss republic which has sent so many fine and sturdy men to build up the glorious fortunes of the new world, on the 22nd of January, 1854. He was the son of John and Saline (Keller) Roman, both of whom had spent their lives in their native Switzerland beneath the shadow of the Alps. In 1854 they left their European home and immigrated to the United States, finally settling in this county in Nain township, and the husband took up his occupation of farming. Walter was a member of a large family and his brothers and sisters were Mary, Otto, Salina, Arnold, Edwin and Louie Roman. Walter Roman ob-

tained his early education, which was to serve him as a ground work for all that actual experience and reading could teach him later, at the public school of the township. Of that once happy group of boys and girls all the sisters have passed away and only the boys remain.

Mr. Roman for twenty-six years has rented the Wedig estate, and worked it in a most successful manner. His well-tilled fields show an application of the most advanced and progressive methods of agriculture, and are the result of well managed industry, all the talents in fact that go to make up the really successful farmer of today. He rents his own farm lands. Of his union with the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Wedig, five children have been born—Arthur, Elmer, Mata, Walter and Oscar. Elmer died at the age of eighteen, the victim of an untoward tragedy, for he was drowned after breaking through the ice while skating with a number of young companions. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roman have all had the advantages of solid educations and have graduated from the Granite City high school. Mata also attended the state normal school at Normal, Illinois, and graduated with honors. Arthur became a student at the Jones Business College at St. Louis, and is now employed as one of the partners in a firm doing a pig iron and coke business in the city of St. Louis. Walter and Oscar are now students at the University of Illinois at Champaign, Illinois.

Mr. Roman has always been known to have the most reliable and absolutely honorable business principles and as the result he has been chosen to many offices of public trust. He was the township commissioner of highways of Nain township for a period of twenty years. He has never varied in his political allegiance to the Republican party, believing the measures of that party to indicate the greatest good to the community.

Mr. Roman is a member of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki, and he is known as one of its most liberal supporters in whatever good works it has undertaken. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 87, of Nameoki, and is a member of Blue Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and holds the Knight Templar degree. As a Shriner he is a member of Moolah Temple of St. Louis, Missouri. He is also connected with the Woodmen's lodge at Mitchell.

Mr. Roman has been one of the directors of the Granite City National bank since the

date of its organization. His daughter Mata has since her graduation from the state normal university held the responsible position of principal of the school at Cerro Gordo, Illinois.

The young Swiss immigrant has indeed become one of the prosperous and honored citizens of the country with which he chose to cast his lot. Mr. Roman is not unlike Mr. Wedig. Together they stand as two excellent examples of worthy American citizenship. They enjoy a success that is the fruit of their own labor and character and their names hold prominent places on the list of names of those whom Madison county is proud to have honor her and proud to honor.

JOHN G. WEBER. The present efficient incumbent of the offices of justice of the peace and notary public at Marine, Illinois, is John G. Weber, who also conducts a barber shop in this place. Mr. Weber was born at Marine, on the 17th of March, 1858, and he is a son of George and Catherine (Weber) Weber, of the same name but no kin. The father was born in Bavaria and the mother in Switzerland, and, coming to America, their marriage was solemnized in Madison county, Illinois. George Weber's demise occurred in the year 1861, and Mrs. Weber is now living at Highland, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Weber became the parents of two children—George G. is the immediate subject of this review; and Emma, the widow of Henry Hagermann and resides in the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

John G. Weber was a child of but three years of age at the time of his father's death and immediately after that event he accompanied his mother to Highland, where he was reared and educated. As a young man he learned the barber's trade, under the able preceptorship of his uncle, and later he owned and ran a barber shop at Highland for a period of three years. On the 6th of February, 1882, he purchased a shop at Marine, where he has since resided and where he controls an excellent business. He was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of justice of the peace of Marine and he is acquitting himself with all of honor and distinction in discharging the duties connected therewith. He has also been notary public for years.

On the 15th of February, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weber to Miss Louisa Delbert. Mr. and Mrs. Weber became the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Victor J. is a clerk in the general delivery de-

partment of the St. Louis post office; Verona is the wife of J. C. Brown, of Springfield, Illinois; Meta is the wife of O. Rindner; Aaron D. is unmarried and is a barber by occupation; Jennings V. attends school at St. Louis, Missouri; and Adolph and John G., Jr., are at home.

In politics Mr. Weber is a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Marine lodge, No. 1355, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Marine Turnverein. In the latter organization he was gymnastic instructor for a period of twenty years. He is a man of pleasant address and generous impulses and all his business dealings have been characterized by fair and honorable methods. He is unusually popular as a citizen and is everywhere esteemed for his sterling integrity and high moral worth.

GEORGE WENDLER. Among Madison county's influential farmer-citizens George Wendler is prominent. His eighty-one acre farm in Collinsville township is a valuable and advantageously situated estate and one of a good deal of historic interest, several well-known landmarks making it noted in the section. Mr. Wendler belongs by descent to the German element which is so numerous in the township, and he shares those excellent traits which are characteristic of the German-American citizen. He is a self-made man and credit for his success and standing belongs to no one but himself.

Mr. Wendler is a native son of Collinsville township, Madison county, Illinois, his eyes having first opened to the light of day on April 27, 1866, on his father's farm located three miles east of Collinsville. He is the youngest son of John and Rosa (Kalbfleisch) Wendler, the father a native of the German kingdom of Bavaria and the mother born in New York. The subject's grandfather, Jacob Wendler, immigrated from his native land to the United States in 1848. He landed in New Orleans and then went to St. Louis, coming thence to Collinsville, where he located with a family of several children. He engaged in farming, but was not to enjoy long residence in his adopted country, his death occurring about five years after his arrival. Young John assumed the management of the farm after his father's demise and he followed this vocation until his retirement in 1891. He then lived with his son, the subject, for eleven

years, and after that removed to Collinsville, where he took care of his mother-in-law, an aged lady. He still resides in Collinsville and has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He is a respected and widely known man. His wife died on the 21st of October, 1900.

George Wendler spent the usual number of years at school, gaining his educational discipline behind a desk in the district school-room. When he became fifteen years of age he began farming in earnest, and under the direction of his father became versed in the many departments of agriculture. At an early age he found it necessary to enter the battle of life upon an independent footing and with fine courage and perseverance he overcame many difficulties, his present good fortunes being the logical outcome of well-directed labor, sound judgment and untiring effort. He owns eighty-one acres of land in the American bottom, all under a high state of cultivation. He started out with absolutely nothing and has made everything himself. His reputation for honesty and fair dealing has been a valuable factor in his success and he now finds himself honored by his colleagues and influential in the affairs of the township. Mr. Wendler owns the old sawmill, picturesque and more than a century old, for it was built as early as 1800. Upon his land is also the first corn mill, run by water power, dating from the same early period, the pioneer settlers having come for a radius of forty and fifty miles to grind their corn there. The remains of some old buildings attest to the fact that the farm was one of the earliest habitations in the locality. Cohoke creek bears unmistakable evidence that it was used at a very remote day as a water power, and Indian relics are abundant.

On November 8, 1891, Mr. Wendler was happily married to Louise Gerfen, then living in Troy, a daughter of Henry Gerfen, who was a soldier in the Franco-German war. He came here shortly thereafter, at first alone, and then returning for his family, of whom Louise was a member, her birth having occurred in the Fatherland (in Westphalia). Mr. and Mrs. Wendler are the parents of six children, as follows: George, Erwin, Walter, Otto, Kenneth and Rosa (deceased). The two older sons have acquired an excellent business training in the Commercial college at Collinsville.

Mr. Wendler gives heart and hand to the

men and measures of the Republican party and is a member of the German Evangelical church.

**LOUIS GERBIG.** Upon the agricultural roster of Collinsville township, Madison county, appears the name of Louis Gerbig, an honored and respected citizen, and one of the most prominent of local Republicans, who at the present time is a member of the Republican central committee. Mr. Gerbig was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, on March 29, 1868, and is the son of August and Louise (Niemann) Gerbig. As is indicated in his name, he is of German descent, the percentage of German-American citizens in this section being large and no doubt accounting in large measure for its prosperity. The father, August Gerbig, immigrated to the United States from Germany at the age of twenty-one years, and upon landing on our shores came first to St. Louis. He farmed in the vicinity of that city and devoted his energies principally to dairying. He married in the year 1866 and after that event he and his wife remained in St. Louis county for eleven years. They then removed to Illinois, and located near Poag's Station, but that did not prove their permanent home, since they eventually removed to the old Poag place. Here the father still resides, but the mother has passed to her eternal rest. The five children born to the union of these worthy people were as follows: Louis, Mary (deceased), August, Annie (wife of William Hockriver), and William.

When a youth Louis Gerbig decided to follow in his father's footsteps in the matter of a life work and he has never regretted this early settling of his career, for he is now a successful and representative farmer. He was bereft of his mother when about fourteen years of age and at about that time he forsook childish things and began to be a farmer in earnest, affording assistance to his father and becoming familiar with all the departments of agriculture. He is at present living on the well-known old Judy farm and occupies the old homestead.

Mr. Gerbig was happily married January 9, 1895, to Hannah Fink, daughter of Louis Fink, of St. Louis county. The five children born to this union are all living and are as follows: Arthur, Huldah, Louisa, Herbert and Clara.

Mr. Gerbig is a valued member of the Brockmier Evangelical church and was at one time a director in the same. As before men-

tioned, he is a Republican in politics but is admirably liberal in his views on all questions. He has given great efficiency in the important office of road overseer, which he has held for the past four years. As a member of the Republican central committee, he represents District No. 6, Collinsville township, and he is prominently identified with all public affairs.

**THEODORE W. LANGE.** In the year 1842 there came to this country from Germany Frederick Lange and his family, consisting of Christina Blake Lange and three children. These latter were Hannah, now the widow of Reverend Fink; Louise, whose husband was E. F. W. Meiland, and C. W. F. Lange, the father of Theodore and whose life is briefly outlined in this sketch. One can but reflect somewhat regretfully upon the changed character of immigration in the last quarter of a century. It is charged that we, who have ourselves been benefited by the opportunities of America, wish to deny the same chance to others, but this is only a partial view of the case. The people who came to our land in the middle of the nineteenth century brought with them standards of living and ideals of education as lofty as those first pilgrims, who founded schools almost before they built themselves houses and who never lost sight of the ultimate purpose of life—that of building up character. The thousands who came to America from northern Europe in the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century were of the same stamp. They came to become a part of this civilization and the strength and power of their physical and moral makeup has added untold force to American life and character. There is still opportunity in America, but as of old, it is only for those who can compete with the flower of our present civilization. Such were the ancestors of Theodore Lange, and the achievements of these citizens prove their value to the land of their adoption.

Frederick Lange went first to St. Louis after arriving in America, but he remained there only a short time before moving to a farm in Jarvis township, Madison county. About three years later he bought the old Lange homestead, which he farmed until his son, C. W. F. Lange, was married. When the young man began life for himself and married Mary Krome, his father and mother gave the farm into his charge and returned to St. Louis, where they spent the rest of their lives. The family of this couple consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. Alwine is the wife of the Reverend

Ernst Totzki, of Philadelphia; Hannah became Mrs. William Schoettle; Martha, Mrs. Louis Meier; Tabia married Carl Voge, and Christina, Otto Seibers. The sons are Fred, Alfred, Carl and Theodore. The mother of this family died at Edwardsville in 1910. Her husband, now seventy years of age, still resides in that city, and is alderman of the Fourth ward. He is a man respected by all who know him, who has given to the state not only his own loyal citizenship, but has trained his children to worthily carry on the advancement of the American ideal.

Until fourteen years of age, Theodore Lange attended the German school at Pleasant Ridge. After this he spent one year in the township school at Elm Grove and the same period in the Webster school in Collinsville. At Walther college in St. Louis he took a year's course in high school subjects, and then returned to the farm and worked there until he was twenty-seven.

On April 9, 1893, Mr. Lange set up his own home on the farm where he still resides. He took with him to that home the young woman who has been his companion and helpmate for nineteen years, as well as the mother of his five children, Anna Meier Lange. All the children are living and have received the advantages of education. Their names are Fred, Theodore, Jr., Rudolph, Clara and Bertha.

Mr. and Mrs. Lange are active members of the Trinity Lutheran church of Edwardsville and they have brought up their children in the same faith. Mr. Lange's interest in the public schools has made him president of the board of education at Maryville for the last two years. Politically his views are those of the Democratic party. Most of his attention is given to farming his hundred and ten acres in Collinsville township, but nevertheless he is deservedly regarded as one whose interest in the public welfare is in no whit lacking and who contributes his full share to the progress and prosperity of his section.

**WILLIAM J. ROBERTS.** One of the most interesting and at the same time most essential chapters in the history of Madison county is concerned with the Mississippi river, which forms the county's western boundary and which, especially in early years, was the county's principal transportation highway and the scene of many picturesque incidents and activities. Though the waters of the river still roll in flood and low stage along the banks, very much as they have through all the years of civilization, yet the Mississippi's importance to

the commerce and daily interests of Madison county's people has been decreasing. The summer excursions are now about the only remnant of the great traffic once borne on these waters, and most of the old activities and the men concerned in them have passed away.

One of the last to retire from this stage of action was Captain William J. Roberts, who for half a century piloted the ferry boat between Venice and St. Louis. In 1911, after the completion of the McKinley bridge, the operation of the ferry ceased to be longer profitable, and the boat was drawn to its final moorings and its faithful pilot came ashore to spend the rest of his years in the quiet activities of a retired citizen.

William J. Roberts is a native of Wales, where he was born in 1839, a son of William and Emma (Geps) Roberts. The other children of the family were John, Ephraim and Joseph. All the family came to America in 1849, locating in St. Louis, where the father was connected with the gas light company for a number of years. All the children were educated in the schools of St. Louis, and William, after school days, remained at home assisting his father until 1863. In that year he was married to Miss Charlotte Buell, and from the beginning of their wedded life they were residents of Venice. Mrs. Roberts was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1843; a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Woods) Buell, her parents being substantial farming people. But before moving to Illinois her father had been a printer in the city of Philadelphia, and one of the prized possessions in the Roberts' home at Venice is a Bible printed at Philadelphia in 1834 by Samuel Buell. Mrs. Roberts had two brothers, John and David Albert.

Mr. Roberts became pilot of the ferry at Venice in 1862, and his regular occupation for forty-nine years was in the pilot house of this boat. Thousands of people who were his passengers came to know him, and these as well as all the citizens of Venice acquired a confidence in his skill and judgment which never an accident or failure on his part impaired. Through storm and sunshine, low water and historic floods, winds and treacherous currents, he piloted his boat from one haven to another with never a loss of life through the entire period. To the people of Venice he acted often as guardian against the imminent ravages of the river. They relied on his judgment implicitly, resting in peace as long as he assured them of safety, but when he



gave the word to move they never delayed but sought safety in the higher levels of the town or the upper floors of their own homes.

Mr. Roberts was deprived of the companionship of his good wife on the 3d of May, 1877, and she was laid to rest in the Bellefontaine cemetery of St. Louis. She had lived to help educate and give a mother's care and counsel to her children, of whom there were six, four sons and two daughters, named as follows: Mary, William (deceased), Emma, Joseph, Henry and Edward. Of these, Joseph married Miss Ursula English. Mary is the wife of Thomas Callahan, a farmer near Lodi, Illinois. Emma became the wife of Louis Gerdes, who was a shipping clerk in the May Stern Furniture Company of St. Louis. His death occurred June 21, 1892, and since that time his widow has been housekeeper for her father at their home in Venice. She has one son, Louis, who was born December 25, 1890. The two unmarried sons also live with their father, so that his declining years have all the kindly attention and care which make old age among the pleasantest periods of life.

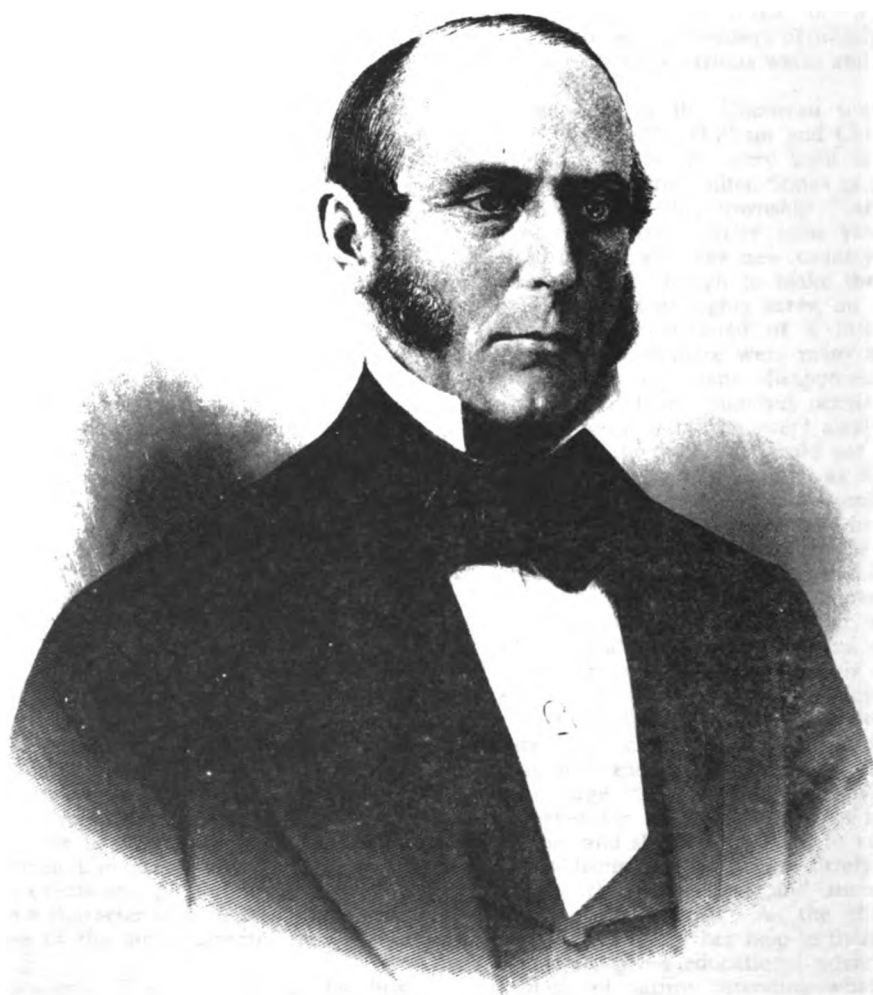
As a citizen he has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and by them he was elected a member of the first town board. Since his retirement from the river service he has served as truant officer. He and his family have long been members and faithful supporters of the Methodist church in Venice. His political support has always been given to Democratic principles. During the existence of the Knights of Honor organization in Venice he was a member, but has had no other fraternal association. Through a long career he has witnessed many changes in the life around him, and his service has given him many interesting reminiscences of events and people of the past. He has borne a character of honesty and industry, and is one of the most respected men of his community.

**HAUTELMANN FAMILY.** When the first settlers of Madison county came to this locality they found none of the present day developments which now seem so essential. All of the land was wild, some in prairie, other parts covered with dense timber and a portion under water, and it was a mighty task to turn the virgin sod, fell the mighty forest trees and drain the pestilent swamps which were not only useless, but bred various diseases, and yet these old-time pioneers proved equal to their work. While all did not live to see their hopes materialized, all laid a sound

foundation, upon which the remarkable structure of civilization has arisen, and to them is due the initial credit. One of the families to whom belongs the distinction of having commenced this good work is that bearing the name of Hautelmann, members of which have been prominent in the various walks and occupations of life.

The founders of the Chouteau township branch of the family, William and Christina (Wegener) Hautelmann, were born in Germany, and came to the United States as young people, locating in this township March 3, 1878, on rented land. After some years of hard, faithful work in the new country they were able to save enough to make the first payment on a tract of eighty acres, on which the improvements consisted of a little log cabin. At the start there were many things to discourage them, many disappointments and set-backs, and on numerous occasions a whole year's work would be swept away by a rise in the river, or the crops would not prove up to expectations, and it seemed as though success were very far away. Hard, untiring, uncomplaining work, however, finally brought its reward, and soon the young couple were able to see that they had accomplished something and were ready to build and move into a more comfortable home. Each year, as the finances would allow, Mr. Hautelmann would add to his farming machinery and his stock, and he constantly made additions and improvements to his buildings, eventually, with the assistance of his capable wife, making one of the finest homesteads in this part of the county. He raised large crops, found a lucrative and ready market for his dairy products in the nearby cities and shipped his stock to various points, establishing himself more firmly each year among the progressive and successful agriculturists of his day. As the children came each added his or her help to their parents, and were given educational advantages of an advanced nature, attending what was known as the Atkins school, on Chouteau Island, and the German Evangelical school at Nameoki, of which the parents were members for many years. Mr. Hautelmann was claimed by death in 1909, and was buried in St. John's cemetery, Nameoki, the Rev. Plassmann, pastor, speaking comforting words to his bereaved ones. He was an excellent agriculturist, a true type of the sturdy German-American pioneer, an honest and upright business man, kind neighbor and loving husband and father, and his death removed from the





*James Semple*

community one more link that had bound it to the past.

Mrs. Hautelmann, who survives her husband and is one of the best known and well beloved ladies of the Island, still remains on the old homestead, tenderly cared for by her sons, William and Henry, and her daughter, Sophia, whose training has eminently fitted her for the duties of the position which she now holds. The sons have inherited their father's progressive spirit and have superintended the operation of the farm since his death. They have been well known members of the Republican party in this section, and Henry is connected with Mitchell lodge, Modern Woodmen of America. They have lived up to their training as honest, industrious citizens, and are worthy representatives of a family than which no other in Madison county is more highly esteemed.

**GENERAL JAMES SEMPLE.** When, nearly a century ago, Madison county was a civil jurisdiction comprising at first nearly all the country north to Canada and later still a large portion of the present state of Illinois, Edwardsville, its county seat, was the home or the gathering place of many distinguished men who at that early day or later in the history of the country and state took a prominent part in public affairs. Among these, on the pages of history, stands no more distinguished nor honorable name than that of General James Semple.

Like many Illinois pioneers, he was by birth a Kentuckian. He was born in Green county of the Blue Grass state on January 5, 1798. Probably no family that has been associated with the history of Madison county has a longer and more substantial line of ancestry than the Semples. A Norman soldier, Guillaume de Sempill, followed William the Conqueror on his victorious invasion of England in 1066. The tradition is that this invader left the court of the Conqueror and accepted from the King of Scotland a splendid estate in Renfrewshire, Scotland, which thenceforward for many generations was the family seat, and where the Semples had their castles and domains and were members of the Scotch peerage. The illustrious annals of the family in Europe can be only mentioned in this sketch. Most of the Semples were active in the profession of arms and public leadership, but the father of the first American settler was a minister of the church—Rev. James Semple of Long Dreghorn, Ayrshire. His son, John Semple, the grandfather of General Semple,

immigrated in 1752 to Virginia, where he acquired a large fortune and founded in King and Queen county an estate which he named Rosemount.

John Walker Semple, the oldest son of this Virginia planter, during his early life in Virginia attained such prominence as to be elected several times to the legislature. He was a pioneer in spirit, however, and fascinated by the romantic wonders of the western country which Boone and his followers had opened up, he joined a party of friends and relatives, passed over the mountains, journeyed down the Ohio on flat boats, and finally settled in Green county, Kentucky, where two years before the close of the century the oldest son, James, was born. Afterwards the family moved to Clinton county, Kentucky, where John Walker Semple had his permanent home, a place which he named in honor of the struggle for national independence, "76."

The mother of General Semple was Lucy (Robertson) Semple, also of Scotch ancestry. A woman of remarkable force of character and practical ability, possessed of keen intellect and great vitality, she was one of the finest types of the pioneer mothers of the west. It is related that she even argued her own law cases in the courts when no lawyers could be found. From her, General Semple inherited probably as much of the qualities which made his own career notable, as from his father.

The lack of facilities for education was perhaps the chief disability under which the early settlers of Kentucky and other parts of the middle west labored. But young James Semple, though the oldest of nine children, was more fortunate than many other children, both on account of his own eagerness to acquire knowledge from every possible source and because he was able to be under the tutelage of his uncle, Isaac Robertson, a graduate of Princeton College, who supplemented the meager advantages which the lad was offered in the schools of Greensburg, Kentucky.

During his youth he mastered the trade of tanner, but had no taste for the work and never seriously followed it. When he was sixteen, near the close of the second war with England, he joined the army under General Jackson, and two years later was elected an ensign in a Kentucky militia regiment.

His early life was laid in a fortunate period, that "era of good feeling" after the close of the War of 1812 and before political thought had become embittered in the issues of slavery. Patriotism and high standards of public and

private life were then intimate and insistent ideals before every young man, and in this atmosphere, and with the training of the old Jeffersonian school of Democracy, young Semple became easily and naturally identified with public affairs.

He located at Edwardsville in 1818, the year Illinois was admitted to the Union, but nine months later returned to Kentucky, where he married Ellen Duff Green, a niece of the distinguished politician of that name. A year later he and his young wife located at Chariton, near the western border of settlement in Missouri, where he engaged in business. Here, soon after his settlement, he was elected a commissioner of the loan office, to which was attached a good salary, and very fine prospects had opened up before him. Just then his young wife died and this loss, for the time, shattered all his plans. Previously he had designed to devote himself to the profession of law, and this aim alone remained to guide him through his days of gloom, so that he threw himself with ardor into the study. Through these years, and through all the years up to the time of her death, he maintained his beautiful devotion to his mother, and from Chariton he wrote to her that he had one hundred and fifty-eight law books in his room, a good collection for an impecunious young man of that period, and that he was devoting every spare moment to their perusal. From Chariton he soon moved to Louisville, to continue his studies and also to practice the law. He had been admitted to practice in Missouri in 1824. In 1822 he had been elected a colonel in a Missouri regiment.

In 1828, after several years' experience at Louisville, being now well advanced in his profession, General Semple again located at Edwardsville, which was henceforth his home until his removal to Alton in 1837. He rose rapidly to prominence in the law and in the momentous public affairs of the period. He was a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, both of whom valued his acquaintance and were proud to call him a friend. His knowledge of law was profound and his insight into the most abstruse and complicated problems was notable. Before trial court or jury he was a brilliant speaker, and in the preparation of brief or argument so thorough that his exposition of points was considered unequalled for lucidity.

Through Mr. Semple ran a strong vein of patriotism, an underlying basis of courage and

romance that found its happiest expression in military service. Upon the breaking out of the Blackhawk war, though Governor Edwards had commissioned him adjutant, he enlisted as private, but was subsequently commissioned adjutant in the mounted volunteers, and afterwards made aide-de-camp to General Whiteside, and became a colonel and later a brigadier general in the state troops. The war had broken in considerably upon his career, and when he returned home he found open to him an avenue that was at once alluring and satisfying—in political activities.

In 1832 he was elected to the house of representatives from Madison county, which he ably represented for three terms, during two of which he was speaker of the house. His service in the legislature was broken by one term as attorney general of the state. General Semple's ability and influence as a public leader made him one of the foremost of the Illinois Democrats of that period. Honors and large fields of useful activity lay before him. Coming when it did, therefore, the selection of Mr. Semple by President Van Buren in 1837 for the vacant post of charge d'affaires in New Grenada seems to have been a distinction of less degree than others which were plainly in his path had he continued his residence in Illinois. He accepted the post, however, and spent about four years in the heart of the South American tropical wilderness, where he made many friends and discharged his duties faithfully and well. In connection with his appointment an interesting anecdote is told. While Semple was an ardent Democrat and Lincoln a loyal Whig, they were personally the warmest of friends. Shortly after the receipt of the appointment, the two having met, Semple informed the other of his promotion to the foreign diplomatic service.

"You have my congratulations, I am sure," said the man who was afterwards to be president of the nation at its greatest crisis; "but where is the scene of your activities?"

"I was in hopes you could tell me," replied Semple, "for I haven't the slightest idea."

"My acquaintance with geography will not avail, I fear," said Lincoln. "I think we had better look it up." So the two visited a book store and after some search located the mission to which Van Buren had destined Semple.

It is only briefly that the larger facts of General Semple's public career can be referred to. A studious record of his career would be to a large degree a political history of Illinois during the decades of the thirties and forties.

His name was associated with those of practically all the noted "Illini" of the period. His ability was impressed on diplomacy, state and national legislation, and the reports of the highest court of the state. This sketch will only present a concise summary of the main facts of his biography, leaving many interesting details to other pages of Madison county and Illinois history.

Soon after his return from South America in 1842, and on the election of Judge Sidney Breese, one of his warm friends, to the United States senate, Mr. Semple was appointed to the vacancy in the supreme court, of which he became chief justice. But a few months later, when the other seat in the federal senate was left vacant by the death of Senator McRoberts, Governor Ford at once promoted his friend Semple to this important place on August 16, 1843, and he was elected to fill out the term by the legislature on December 11, 1843. Until the expiration of his term in 1847 he was one of the powers in the upper chamber of the national legislature. The tariff, the Texas question, the financial problems were matters to which he gave full measure of his ability, but with singular patriotism and far-sighted judgment he espoused the cause of national expansion in the troublesome Oregon question. In this connection he advocated, before the California gold discoveries made the matter a necessity, the advantage of closer communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Panama Canal, now about realized after years of negotiation and work, was foreseen by General Semple seventy years ago. But when in the senate he proposed the elimination of the long and dangerous voyage around the Horn by a short cut through or over the isthmus, his speech was received with a chorus of satire and sarcasm. He was merely ahead of his time in thought and action. His associates and the general public did not often jest at General Semple, however, for his opinions had an incisive logic and pertinence to the public welfare which could not be overlooked. His speeches at Alton and at Springfield in 1842 and 1843, on the Oregon question, were regarded as classics, and in collaboration with Stephen A. Douglas and Judge Lyman Trumbull he framed a set of resolutions expressive of western sentiment, and these, published extensively, had great weight with congress. The president and the senate were at that time agreeable to the proposition from the outside to divide the disputed Oregon country, and the victory of General

Semple and his associates was therefore the more noteworthy.

At the close of his senatorial term in 1847 General Semple practically retired from public life. Though loyal to his party and the political principles which had been his guide throughout his career, he was becoming more and more dissatisfied with the methods of politics, and his conviction that partisanship and selfish aims were taking the place of statesmanship increased his disinclination to continue in public life.

General Semple was connected with many of the local enterprises which are subjects for the consideration of the Madison county historian. He was associated in the founding of the town of Highland in 1837, and the panic of that year caused him severe losses in this and other undertakings. Alton was his home from 1837, though he was absent from the county during a considerable part of the next ten years. He laid out an addition in the upper part of the present city, which was called Sempletown. His ventures in real estate were not uniformly successful, and his advanced thought in other lines sometimes cost him money. Just as he wanted the nation to establish the short route to the Pacific long before others would give the matter serious consideration, so he foresaw the automobile in a time when the ox wagon was deemed entirely satisfactory. He devised the self-propelling vehicle for the prairie roads of Illinois known as "Semple's Folly," but could not popularize it and lost money in the venture.

Four miles below the mouth of the Illinois river on the bluffs of the Mississippi, and extending far back into Jersey county, General Semple bought a large estate. Here, in the heart of the forest, he built a comfortable home, where he brought his family to reside in 1853. Again he laid out a town, which he named Elsay, in memory of the Isle of Ailsa in the Firth of Clyde, near which his forefathers had lived in Scotland; and like them he also created a sort of patriarchal domain, of which he became the central figure. For in spite of the fact that General Semple had throughout his life sincerely held and advocated the most democratic sentiments, he had at heart some of the ineradicable instincts of the aristocrat. In this little retreat of his own he felt that he was sufficiently removed from the corruption of public life and the ingratitude of men, and here he passed the remainder of his years in a tranquil and peaceful atmosphere. In the seclusion of this ~~retreat~~ he

devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and at his death left a manuscript history of Mexico and South America. The little family circle gradually decreased by the marriages of his sons and daughters, but the old homestead remained always the headquarters for the gathering of his own and his children's children. Here at Trevue, his beautiful country place, he passed away on December 20, 1866, in his sixty-eighth year. In his youth he had participated briefly in the second war with Great Britain, somewhat later had taken part in one of the most noted of the Indian wars of the middle west, only his pressing public responsibilities withheld him from entering the service in the war with Mexico, and during his final years, from his quiet homestead overlooking the Father of Waters, he witnessed from afar as it were the terrific struggles which forever united the republic.

The personality of General Semple made him notable even in that day when there were many striking types of individuality. Six feet and three inches in height, and admirably proportioned, he had the erect bearing and distinguished presence of those born to command. His every action was dictated by honesty and honor. To him evasions and diplomatic dealings of the underhand type were things to be frowned upon and not tolerated by men of character. He set a rigid standard of morals for himself and earnestly sought to have others adopt the same high ideals. He was public spirited, but not for petty purposes, a statesman as contradistinguished from the politician of the present day. His escutcheon he bore without stain through a long and honored career in both public and private callings. His thoughts were pure, his purposes high and the sunset slope of life found him filled with contentment and sustained and supported by the realization of the esteem in which friends held him.

On June 5, 1833, General Semple was married to Mrs. Mary Stevenson Mizner, a daughter of Dr. Caldwell Cairns of Monroe county, who was a member of the first constitutional convention of Illinois and who bitterly opposed the introduction of slavery into this state. Mrs. Mizner was possessed of great beauty, accompanied by sterling qualities of mind and heart. Their wedded life was blessed with four children: Ada, now deceased, who married Napoleon Mulliken of St. Louis; Lucy Virginia, now Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames, widow of Edgar Ames of St. Louis; Eugene Semple, who moved to Oregon. be-

came governor of Washington territory, and died in 1908; and Julia Ellen, now Mrs. Julia E. Scott, widow of Ashley D. Scott of St. Louis. His step-children, Lansing B. Mizner, of California, and Isabel Mizner, who married Charles Floyd-Jones, are both now dead.

FRED J. NEUBAUER is one of the prominent merchants in Madison county. He has succeeded to a very large extent and he has gained the respect and esteem of the people in his community. Although he is so young, he has already become very well known in the business and political world. He has shown the mettle there is in him and his readiness to undertake any duties that may devolve on him.

He was born September 4, 1876, in Germany, the son of Jacob Neubauer. Jacob, the father, was a native of Germany, where he received his education. He learned the cobbler's trade and was a very good shoemaker and mender. He was not, however, one of those who believes in the old saying that a cobbler must stick to his last. On the other hand, he spent a good deal of time in practicing on various kinds of musical instruments. He was a natural musician and if he had had the advantage of training would undoubtedly have made his mark in the musical world. As it was he simply regarded music as a pastime. He married Mary Rapp, a young German girl, and after the birth of their first child he had the desire to give his child more advantages than he had had or she had been able to enjoy. He felt that America was the place to make it possible for him to get ahead. He accordingly came over alone, with the intention of sending for his wife and child after he got a footing. He came directly to Belleville and engaged in the shoe repairing business. It was not until five years had passed that he felt himself justified in sending for his family. They came to Belleville and joined him. He prospered and became well known in Belleville. He played with the Bavarian band in the town and thereby gave and experienced a good deal of pleasure. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Neubauer, but F. J. is the only one living.

Fred J. Neubauer came with his mother to Belleville when he was six years old. He attended the public schools in Belleville and was graduated from the grammar school when he was fifteen years old. He then worked in a glass factory for a year, after which he entered the mines at Maryville, Illinois. He

remained in the mines until 1901, when he entered into business for himself and he has been here ever since.

On April 28, 1896, he was married to Anna Rebeck, a native of Collinsville. She is the daughter of Martin Rebeck, and old Collinsville resident, of Bohemian descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Neubauer were born three children. The eldest is Fred R. and he is an unusually bright boy, generally standing at the head of his class. Although he is only fourteen, he is a junior in the high school and expects to graduate when he is fifteen years old. If he continues as he has begun he will make his mark in the world. Hilda, the second child, also shows a remarkable aptitude for study. Earl Raymond is only a baby of one year, the pet of the family.

Mr. Neubauer is a member of the Red Men and Owls, at Collinsville, and of the Good Samaritans at Belleville. He was christened in the Evangelical faith and still holds to it. He is a staunch Republican and never loses an opportunity to support his party. He has been a Republican central committeeman since 1903. He was mayor of Maryville for one term and has been treasurer for six years. He has not reached the limit of his abilities by any means and it is whispered that his party has further honors in store for him. Every position he has held has been filled admirably, from which it is safe to infer that he could fill still higher offices to the satisfaction of everyone.

**WILLIAM BLACK.** The fair Emerald Isle has contributed its due quota to the citizenship of the United States, and it may be stated here that some of the most prominent business men and agriculturists in Madison county, Illinois, were born in Ireland. An Irishman by birth, William Black was a child of but seven years of age at the time of his arrival in the United States. At the present time he is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres of some of the best land in St. Jacob township, and on the same is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of stock. He was born on the 29th of March, 1842, in County Derry, Ireland, whence he accompanied his parents, John and Sarah (Porter) Black, to the United States in the year 1849. After disembarking in the harbor of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Black came to Madison county, Illinois, locating on a farm in St. Jacob township. Here they resided until their respective deaths, in 1874 and 1885.

They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons are living at the present time, namely, John Black, of St. Jacob township; and William Black, the immediate subject of this review.

William Black was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he assisted his father during the busy seasons, attending the district schools during the winter terms. At the age of fourteen years he met with an accident which made him a cripple for life. He got his right foot caught and crushed in a threshing machine, this injury necessitating the amputation of a portion of the limb. After this sad accident, he helped as best he could on the home farm. After his marriage, in 1870, he settled on his present finely improved estate of one hundred acres, the same being eligibly located four and one-half miles distant from St. Jacob. The well tilled fields and substantial farm buildings are the best indications of the thrift and industry of the practical owner and everything about the place shows intelligent work and good management. In addition to general farming Mr. Black is much interested in the raising of high-grade stock and in both those lines of enterprise he has met with marked success. In politics he is an unswerving advocate of the principles and policies promulgated by the Republican party. He has never been incumbent of any public office but at all times is ready to give his aid and influence in support of matter projected for the general good. He is not formally connected with any religious organization but attends the Baptist church, of which his wife and three children are devout members. He is a man of broad and liberal views and his own misfortune in life has made him a ready sympathizer with all manner of suffering. His square and straightforward business methods have won him the unalloyed regard of his fellow men and it may be said concerning him that the list of his personal friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

On the 6th of November, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Black to Miss Elizabeth Moore, whose birth occurred in this county on the 23rd of March, 1853, and who is a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Sloss) Moore, both of whom were born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. The Moore family came to the United States in



1849. Mrs. Black was reared and educated in St. Clair county, Illinois. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Black, seven are living, in 1911, namely,—James, William, Walter, Homer, May, Elizabeth and Orrin, the latter three of whom are at the parental home. The four oldest sons are all farmers by occupation.

JACOB W. WIDICUS. At this point it is a matter of keenest gratification to the publishers of this historical compilation to direct attention to a brief review of the career of Jacob W. Widicus, one of the prominent and influential farmers in St. Jacob township, where he is the owner of four hundred and eight acres of finely improved land. He has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in public affairs, and is a generous contributor to all projects forwarded for the good of the general welfare.

A native of Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, Jacob W. Widicus was born on the 15th of August, 1856, and he is a son of John and Catherine (Langenwaller) Widicus. The father was born in Germany, on the 8th of July, 1826, a son of Jacob and Mary C. (Greiselnner) Widicus. John Widicus was a lad of fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' immigration from Germany to the United States, in August, 1840. Location was made by the family on a farm in Jarvis township, Madison county, Illinois, in the vicinity of what is now Black Jack. On this homestead the young John was reared to adult age and he early began to assist his father in the work and management of the farm. Here was solemnized his marriage on February 15, 1855, with Catherine Langenwaller, who was born in the same village as her husband on the 31st of May, 1833. They passed their entire lives on the homestead estate which John inherited from his father. He achieved marked success as a farmer and stock raiser and his death occurred on the 5th of December, 1895, his wife having passed into the great beyond in June, 1898. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time, in 1911,—George and Jacob W. are both residents of St. Jacob township; Samuel maintains his home at O'Fallon, St. Clair county; John lives on the old home place at Troy, Illinois, and Lizzie is the wife of Joseph Bernreuter, of O'Fallon, St. Clair county, Illinois.

Jacob W. Widicus, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood and

youth on the old farm and he attended the district schools during the winter months until he had reached the age of sixteen years. He remained at home until his twenty-sixth year, in 1882, and at that time was married to Miss Margaret Schoene. In March of that year Mr. and Mrs. Widicus settled on the farm in St. Jacob township on which they reside at the present time. The original tract consisted of one hundred and seventy acres, but with the passage of time Mr. Widicus has increased his landed possessions until he now has four hundred and eight acres of some of the finest land in St. Jacob township. He is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade stock, and in his various ventures has met with unusual success. In politics he is an unswerving advocate of the cause of the Republican party and while he is deeply interested in community affairs the only public office of which he has been incumbent is that of a member of the board of school directors. In his religious affiliations he is a devout member of the German Lutheran church at St. Jacob, in the various departments of whose work he is an earnest and zealous factor.

On the 28th of February, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Widicus to Miss Margaret Schoene, who was born on the 26th of October, 1860, at Randolph, Illinois, and who was reared to maturity in St. Clair county, this state. Mrs. Widicus is a daughter of Didrich and Elisabeth Schoene, both of whom were born in the great Empire of Germany, whence they came to the United States in 1847, and were reared in Randolph county, Illinois. Concerning the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Widicus the following brief data are here incorporated,—William J., whose birth occurred on the 7th of December, 1882, is married and resides in St. Jacob township; Edward G., born on the 2nd of October, 1884, is likewise married, and he too lives in this township; Lizzie, born May 2, 1887; Arthur S., born March 18, 1889; and Ella, born April 13, 1892. The three youngest children remain at the parental home.

FRANCIS LEDUC, for many years prominently known in Madison county among the more prosperous farmers of that district, was born in 1862, and is the son of John and Sophia (Henschen) LeDuc. The father was a native of France and the mother of Germany. They immigrated to America

at an early date, and on settling in Madison county John LeDuc took up the occupation of a farmer. They lived carefully and gave their entire attention to the matter of rearing their family as well as was consistent with their means and to the acquiring of a home of their own.

When Francis LeDuc was yet in his teens he went to Denver, Colorado, where he worked with his brother at the carpenter's trade for some time. Returning to the home some years later, in 1888, on the 27th day of November, he married Miss Mary C. Plocher, of Madison county. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stockland) Plocher, both of German nativity, and was one of seven children. After his marriage Mr. LeDuc settled upon a small farm near to his father's home. His worldly possessions were few, but he was rich in energy and perseverance, and as time flew by he succeeded in bettering his fortunes to a considerable extent. Fine buildings have taken the place of the primitive structures which ill adorned the premises when he became the owner years ago, and in every way he has improved, amplified and built up his property, until he is now the possessor of as fine a piece of farm land as is located in Madison county. He is the proud owner of a splendid herd of Holstein cattle, and he ranks high among the dairymen of his locality.

Mr. LeDuc is a Democrat in his political affiliations and takes an active interest in politics. He has been for several years a school director, filling the position with all efficiency during the years of his tenure of office. The entire family are members of the German Protestant church, and Mr. and Mrs. LeDuc are members of the Court of Honor.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. LeDuc; one is deceased and the remaining four are Florence, Alvin, Clarence and Velma.

EDWARD C. JANSEN, one of the representative farmers and leading citizens of Chouteau township, Madison county, Illinois, is a native of this county and was born in Nameoki township, December 14, 1866, son of Antone and Elizabeth (Sheffil) Jansen.

Antone Jansen was born in Denmark, from whence, when a young man, he immigrated to America, coming direct to Illinois, where he began life as a farm laborer. Here he met and married Elizabeth Shef-

fil, a native of Germany, who had come alone to the United States and found employment at St. Louis. The fruits of this happy union were two children: Rosa, wife of Fred Ferke, and Edward C., whose name introduces this sketch. When these children were young their father died, and subsequently their mother became the wife of Henry Meyer, by whom she had four children, all of whom are deceased except H. C. Meyer and Mrs. C. Brandes, who are now living in Granite City, Illinois.

When Edward Jansen was a boy he attended country school in Chouteau township. His school days, however, ended with his fourteenth year, since which time his energies have been devoted to farming. He remained in Chouteau township until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Glen Carbon, Illinois. Four years later he came back to Chouteau township, where he has since maintained his home, and where he is now farming.

Mr. Jansen's first wife, who before marriage was Miss Mary Branding, died in early life, leaving him with one child, Paul-etta. For his second wife he wedded Miss Louisa Willeradt, whose untimely death left him with one other child, Luella. By his present companion, who was Christina Willeradt, a sister of his second wife, he has two children, Harold and Gladys.

Mr. Jansen is a member of the Evangelical church at Nameoki and, fraternally, is identified with the M. W. of A. Politically he is a Republican, and for a number of years has taken an active interest in local affairs. He served one term as assessor of Chouteau township, and for the past ten years has been a member of the Republican central committee.

HENRY A. GERLING. In view of the nomadic spirit which is gradually growing to animate all classes of American citizens to move restlessly about from place to place, it is a matter of unusual gratification to here accord recognition to one who has passed practically his entire life thus far in the place of his nativity, where he is held in high esteem by those who have been familiar with his career from earliest youth. Henry A. Gerling is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Collinsville township, Madison county, Illinois, where he was born on the 10th of March, 1871, he being a son of Charles and Augusta Gerling, both of whom are now deceased. Charles Gerling was a son of Henry and Carolina

Gerling and he was born in the great Empire of Germany, whence he accompanied his parents to the United States when he was a lad of fourteen years of age. The mother of him whose name forms the caption for this article, was a daughter of Carl and Augusta Fangenroth, likewise of Germany. The Gerling and Fangenroth families came to America about the year 1844, landing in New Orleans, whence they later removed to the city of St. Louis, Missouri. Eventually Henry Gerling established the family home in Collinsville township, where he purchased a tract of forty acres of farm land and where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Henry and Carolina Gerling were the parents of two sons, Christian and Charles. After the death of the father, in 1857, Charles Gerling assumed full responsibility of the farm, he having purchased Christ's share when the latter went to Missouri. Charles Gerling continued to devote the major portion of his time and attention to agricultural operations until his death, in 1906. He was united in marriage to Augusta Fangenroth on the 10th of September, 1853, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time, namely: Herman, who is engaged in farming; Augusta, who is the wife of Charles Kulmann, of Collinsville, Illinois; Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. William Ackermann, and who resides at Troy, Illinois; Emma, who is the wife of John Schwaln, of Edwardsville, Illinois; and Henry A., the immediate subject of this sketch. The children deceased are Charles, Carolina and Louise.

Henry A. Gerling was reared to adult age in the vicinity of the old home farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father and brothers. He attended the Pleasant Ridge school until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he became a student in the public school at Elm Grove, attending the latter until he had reached his eighteenth year. He then returned to the home farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Gerling owns and farms eighty acres of splendidly improved land in Collinsville township, and here he is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high grade stock. In his political convictions he accords a stanch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while he has never manifested aught of ambition or desire for public office of any description he is ever on the

alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In his religious faith he is a consistent member of the German Lutheran church at Pleasant Ridge, with which his wife is also connected, and they are most active and zealous workers in all kinds of philanthropical movements.

On the 26th of April, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gerling to Miss Mary Fresen, who was born and reared in Madison county and who is a daughter of Henry and Carolina Fresen, representative citizens of Granite City. Mr. and Mrs. Gerling are the parents of one son, Walter, who was born on the 16th of April, 1902, and who is now attending school at the Acme school near the Gerling home. Mr. and Mrs. Gerling are popular factors in connection with all social activities of their home community and their spacious and attractive residence is widely renowned for its cheer and its gracious hospitality. Mr. Gerling is affiliated with a number of representative fraternal organizations of a local nature and by reason of his fair and honorable business dealings he is accorded the highest regard of his fellow citizens. He is genial in his associations, is ever considerate of others' feelings and sensibilities, and as a citizen is valued for his sterling worth and integrity.

AUGUSTUS THEODORE NORTON was born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 28, 1808. The names of his parents were Theodore Norton and Mary (Judd) Norton, the former born in Goshen, Connecticut, February 17, 1775, the latter in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 21, 1775. They were married January 22, 1797. The original ancestor of the family in this country was Thomas Norton, of Guilford, Connecticut, who immigrated to that colony from England in 1639, and was one of the first twenty-five planters in that place.

The subject of this sketch when only three months old was deprived of his father. His mother married again six years after, and he was brought up with his maternal grandmother, his mother and step-father until the age of ten. His early life was full of sorrow, hardships and poverty. At the age of ten he became an inmate in the family of Dea. William Collins, of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained until the age of fourteen. In his fourteenth year he became a hopeful subject of renewing grace. He was baptized



*Aug. S. Norton*



by Rev. Lyman Beecher, then pastor of the Litchfield church. From fourteen to eighteen he was part of the time with his stepfather, Joel Millard, in Cornwall, and part with Judge Moses Lyman, of Goshen, Connecticut, who took a deep interest in his welfare, doing him more real service than all others combined. At the age of seventeen he taught a district school for several months at Salisbury, Connecticut. In 1826 his preparation for college commenced, and was completed in less than two years. In the fall of 1828 he entered the freshman class of Yale College, and graduated with one of the highest honors of the class, August 15, 1832. He immediately took charge of an academy in Catskill, New York, and at the same time read theology with Rev. Thomas M. Smith, paying particular attention to the Hebrew language then and during his subsequent life. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Columbia, September 17, 1834, at Stockport, New York, and at once commenced his ministerial labors with the Presbyterian church of Windham, Greene county, New York. On April 1, 1835, he was ordained by the same Presbytery. His cousin, Rev. Theron Baldwin, and his old associate, Frederick Collins, who had been for several years in Illinois, urged him to come to them. He accordingly resigned his pastorate and removed to Illinois, arriving at Naples, on the Illinois river, where Mr. Collins then resided, October 25, 1835. Here he remained for one year, preaching at Naples and Meredosia. In October of the same year he removed to Griggsville, Pike county, and labored there, at Pittsfield and Atlas, same county, till April, 1838. At Pittsfield he organized a Presbyterian church in January, 1838, being the first of a large number of churches which he afterwards gathered. He then accepted an invitation to St. Louis, where under his labors the Second Presbyterian church was organized in the fall of 1838, and where he continued for one year. In February, 1839, he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, Alton, Illinois, and entered upon his labors there on the first Sabbath in March. On the ninth of the next May he was installed. This position he retained for more than nineteen years, during all of which period his relations with his own flock and with all his evangelical fellow-laborers were of the most endearing and harmonious character. The church flourished greatly under his leadership, and became in its character and influence one of the leading

Presbyterian churches in the state. In September, 1859, he was appointed district secretary of Church Extension and Home Missions for the west. For a few months after this appointment his family residence was in Chicago, but in the spring of 1861 he returned to his home in Alton, though still retaining the same position. After the union of the New and Old School Assemblies, in 1870, his field was limited to the Synod of Illinois South. In May, 1845, he originated and for twenty-three years edited and published the *Presbytery Reporter*, a monthly magazine. In December, 1868, he transferred the list of subscribers to the *Cincinnati Herald*. His religious views were ever thoroughly evangelical and Calvinistic. Ecclesiastically, he was a Presbyterian from conviction and preference. The degree of D. D., or doctor of sacred theology, was conferred upon him by Wabash College, Indiana, June 22, 1868. This honor he did not seek. Indeed no one of the important positions he occupied in life came to him in any degree with his own previous consent or knowledge. He was a corporate member of the A. B. C. for Foreign Missions, a member of the Board of Trustees of Monticello Seminary, and of Blackburn University. In early life his political views were those of the old Federalist party, then of the Whig, then Republican, and always anti-slavery. Though never active in politics, he has ever held decided views and expressed them fully. In the civil war he preached patriotic sermons on more than one hundred occasions.

On November 12, 1834, he married Eliza Rogers, daughter of Deacon Noah Rogers, of Cornwall, Connecticut. She was born August 22, 1812, was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Rogers, the first martyr in the reign of "bloody Mary," having been burned at the stake in Smithfield, London, February 14, 1554. The result of this union was five children—two sons and three daughters, of these three survive, Mrs. C. H. Phinney, of Boston; W. T. Norton, of Alton, and E. R. Norton, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Norton was known as "the Father of Presbyterianism in Illinois." During his lifetime he founded more churches in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas than any other minister of his denomination, during the same period. He died April 29, 1884, aged seventy-six years and one month. His widow survived him until April 28, 1907.

The Synod of Illinois, in session at Bloom-

ington, October 16, 1884, adopted the following memorial on the decease of Rev. Dr. A. T. Norton:

"This Synod humbly recognizes the chastening hand of the Heavenly Father in removing from our midst our venerable brother and co-worker, the Rev. Augustus T. Norton, D. D., who died at his home in Alton, April 29, 1884. Dr. Norton was one of the noble band of pioneers who laid the foundations of the Presbyterian church in Illinois. Called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Alton in its infancy, it grew during the eighteen years of his pastoral labors to be a tower of strength and of commanding influence among the churches of southern Illinois. Then being made district secretary of Home Missions for the branch of the church he served, his remarkable executive and organizing abilities were consecrated to a widely extended work of evangelization, in the planting of churches and in directing and inspiring missionary labors in all the region round about, and especially in southern Illinois. His labors were untiring and abundant, the fruits whereof appear in multiplied agencies, for the yet wider extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. As a preacher he was remarkable for the clearness, pungency and power with which he presented Divine truth. As a presbyter he was faithful in duty, wise in council and energetic in action. As a brother in the ministry he was tenderly sympathetic, helpful and deeply beloved by those who enjoyed his fellowship. He bore the care of the churches on his heart. He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of power. We thank God for the great work He gave him to do; we rejoice in the crown of glory he has won; and we commend his widow and surviving children to the God of all comfort, praying that He may minister to them abundantly the consolations of His infinite grace."

HON. SAMUEL WADE. One of the most valued, influential and useful citizens of Alton was the Hon. Samuel Wade, a pioneer settler, who can be justly termed one of the founders and builders of the city. He saw it grow from a straggling frontier settlement in 1831, first to a town, then to city, and throughout its progress, and until his death in 1885, he exerted a commanding influence in its civic, social, religious and business life. He was ever a good power for good in the community, and none was more trusted and esteemed. Following is a brief summary of his useful life:

Samuel Wade was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 17, 1806, his ancestor, Jonathan Wade, settled in Ipswich in 1632, having come that year from Norfolk, England, in the ship "Lion." Mr. Wade was married to Eunice Caldwell, of Ipswich, in November, 1830. In 1831 he came to Alton, his wife, in company with Mrs. Olive B. Emerson, who was the wife of Dr. William S. Emerson, already in Alton, following in the spring of 1833. Mr. Wade was by trade a carpenter and builder, and followed that occupation on his arrival in Illinois with Mr. William Hayden. Later he engaged in the packing business with his brother-in-law Dr. Ebenezer Marsh, and together they established the Alton Bank, the successor of the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Dr. Marsh was the first president of the bank, and on his death in 1877 was succeeded by Mr. Wade, who held the position until his death, January 1, 1885. Mr. Wade was for a number of terms a member of the common council of the city of Alton, his service beginning with the first election under the city charter, on August 28, 1837. He served as mayor of Alton in 1849-51 (two terms) and in 1855 and 1857.

Mr. Wade was a power in the religious life of the community. His ecclesiastical connection was with the Presbyterian church until the organization of the Congregational society in 1870, soon after which he connected himself with that church and remained an influential and active member until his death. In the Presbyterian church he served as ruling elder from 1841 to 1870, a period of twenty-nine years. He was a student all his life and possessed a choice library of standard works with which he made himself familiar. Mr. Wade was succeeded in the presidency of the Alton Bank, which had become the Alton National Bank, by his brother-in-law, Charles A. Caldwell, and on the death of Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Edward P. Wade, son of Samuel Wade, became president and still holds that position.

To no one of its citizens is Alton more indebted than to Samuel Wade. A man of the highest integrity, of moral worth, and of business enterprise he was foremost in advancing the best interests of the city throughout his long and active career. Such a life as his is an inspiration and incentive to high endeavor to all, especially to those who are called to positions of honor and trust in the community.



*Amos*





LOUIS AHRENS. Illinois boasts, and with reason, of its wonderful agricultural resources. That it is such a successful farming country is due to the presence of such men as Louis Ahrens, a farmer by inheritance, by nature and from choice.

He was born November 30, 1872, in Venice township, Madison county, Illinois. He was the son of Christ and Minnie (Baum) Ahrens, who were both born in Germany, but were married in this country, in 1867. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Dora, Louis, Lena and William. Dora married Charles P. Hess, of Edwardsville township, and Lena is the wife of William Smith.

Louis attended the country school of his native county until he was fifteen years old, at which time he left school and went to work on the farm, staying there as an employe until 1895, when he took up sixty acres of ground in Madison county. He has made a success of this venture, being a farmer who knows his business thoroughly.

On March 7, 1895, he married Clara Mode, the daughter of John Mode, of Jerseyville, Illinois, where he was a wagon maker. He was of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens have six children, as follows: Christ, aged fifteen; Charlotte, aged thirteen; Clara, aged eleven; Gustav, aged nine; Louisa, six years old, and little Dorothy, four years of age. The four eldest children are in the public schools and Louisa will start in very soon.

Mr. Ahrens is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Wanda lodge, in which he carries insurance. He was raised and christened in the Lutheran faith, the home of his parents always being full of religion. They observed all the customs of the church and brought up their family strictly. Louis Ahrens is a Republican in political views, having served his party and his county at the same time by filling the offices of highway commissioner and of tax collector, both of which positions he held for a long time, rendering the best service of which he was capable. In addition to the sixty acres of ground where his home is, Mr. Ahrens is joint heir in two hundred and twenty acres of ground which his father owned in the county. Mr. Ahrens is an influential citizen of Madison county, where he is greatly respected. His whole life has been spent in the same county and during these years there has been no word spoken against his character. He has lived an upright life, acting at all

times according to his beliefs and doing what good he could for others as he went along.

GUSTAVE BENDER. It is always pleasing to the biographer or student of human nature to enter into an analysis of the character and career of a successful tiller of the soil. Of the many citizens gaining their own livelihood, he alone stands pre-eminent as a totally independent factor, in short "Monarch of all he surveys." His rugged honesty and sterling worth are the outcome of a close association with nature and in all the relations of life he manifests that generous hospitality and kindly human sympathy which beget comradeship and which cement to him the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. Successfully engaged in diversified agriculture on the beautiful Bender estate of seven hundred acres in Chouteau township, Madison county, Illinois, Mr. Gustave Bender is decidedly a prominent and popular citizen in this section of the state, where he has resided during the major portion of his life time thus far.

Gustave Bender was born at Edwardsville, this county, on the 8th of September, 1869, and he is a son of Herman and Mary (Sido) Bender, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now residing on the farm referred to in the preceding paragraph. The father was born at Baden, Germany, on the 1st of May, 1840, and when twelve years of age he immigrated to the United States in company with his father. After disembarking at New Orleans the father and son proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, whence they walked across the country, a distance of twenty-five miles, to Highland, where the former had a brother. Herman Bender was a very poor boy and he worked as a farm hand for a number of years after his arrival in Illinois. His father died when he was but fourteen years of age and thereafter he supported the family, remaining with his mother until after his marriage. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Sido, was born at Belleville, Illinois, and she is a daughter of Francis Sido and his wife, nee Yeck. In the fall of 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bender established their home on the farm in Chouteau township, Madison county, where he was identified with agricultural operations during the remainder of his life and where he was called to rest on the 13th of March, 1901, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Bender became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are still living, and whose names, together with their respective dates of birth, are here entered: E.

J., 1867; Gustave, September 8, 1869; Harmon W., April 14, 1871; Fred J., December 23, 1873; Josephine, December 23, 1875; Lizzie, May 7, 1877; Frank, September 28, 1879; Benjamin, July 5, 1881; William, July 19, 1883, and Charles May 17, 1891. Herman Bender, through his own well directed endeavors, worked his way from comparative poverty to affluence before his death, at which time he was the owner of a highly cultivated farm of four hundred and fifty acres. He was a man of intrinsic loyalty and public spirit and in all the relations of life conducted himself in such a way as to command the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His death was uniformly mourned throughout Choteau township and Madison county.

Gustave Bender was a child of but one year of age at the time of his parents' settlement in Chouteau township, where he was reared to maturity under the invigorating discipline of the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He received his practical education in the neighboring district schools and in the public schools at Wanda. Subsequently he pursued a commercial course in a business college at St. Louis, Missouri, in which he was graduated in 1890. He then returned to the old home farm, which he is now managing for his aged mother. During the past decade the farm has been increased in size so that it now comprises some seven hundred acres of most arable land. It is all in a high state of cultivation and is known as one of the finest estates in Madison county. Mrs. Bender is a woman of most gracious personality and is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

In addition to managing his mother's estate Gustave Bender is the owner of a tract of forty acres of land and is interested in another tract of seventy-five acres. In his political convictions he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor and while he has never shown aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description he is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Wanda Camp, No. 6498, Modern Woodmen of America, and in their religious faith the Bender family are devout communicants of the Catholic church, to

whose charities and benevolences they are most liberal contributors. Their spacious and attractive country home is widely renowned for its gracious and generous hospitality and the various members of the family are everywhere accorded the highest regard.

CHARLES L. FAIRES. Many people gain wealth in this world, many gain distinction in the learned professions, and many are honored with public offices of trust and responsibility, but to few is it given to attain so high a place in the esteem and affection of their fellow citizens as that enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Faires, who are widely renowned throughout Madison county, Illinois, as citizens of sterling integrity and worth. Mr. Faires is a son of Elam and Elizabeth (Cuddy) Faires. He was born on the place on which he now resides in St. Jacob township, the date of his nativity being the 27th of August, 1850. Elam Faires was a son of William Faires, a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Illinois about the year 1828. William Faires entered a tract of government land immediately after his arrival in this state and the same was located in St. Jacob township. He was engaged in farming operations during the remainder of his life time and his death occurred in 1855. Elam was born in the state of Virginia and came to Illinois with his father. Here he grew to young manhood and was married, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Cuddy, a native of Illinois. To this union were born eight children, of whom five are living at the present time, and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Josephine is the widow of James Bryan, of Lebanon, Illinois; John is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Madison county; Charles L. is the immediate subject of this review; Mary Ellen is the wife of William B. Williams, of Greenville, Illinois, and Lida is the wife of Clemens Denniger, of St. Louis, Missouri. After his marriage Elam Faires assumed the active responsibilities of life as a poor man. He was a wagon-maker by trade and was engaged in that line of work on his old homestead for a number of years. With the passage of time he accumulated considerable land in St. Jacob and Troy townships. In July, 1858, he was killed by a stroke of lightning while in the wheat field of a tenant. After his death his sons assumed charge of the old homestead and conducted the same with noteworthy success. Mrs. Elam Faires was summoned to eternal rest in 1903.

The young Charles L. Faires was a child of but eight years of age at the time of his father's death. He continued to attend school until he had reached the age of seventeen years and he then was matriculated as a student in Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois. After a one-year course in college, he returned to the homestead farm, where he has since resided. He is an extensive land owner and now devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and while he has never manifested aught of ambition or desire for public office of any description he was honored by his fellow men in 1891 with election to the offices of township supervisor of St. Jacob township, a position of which he remained incumbent for three successive terms. As a public official he acquitted himself with all of honor and distinction and it may be noted here that he has always stood well in county politics.

On the 15th of March, 1882, was recorded the marriage of Mr. Faires to Miss Mattie Craig, a daughter of Thomas Craig, of St. Clair county, Illinois. To this union have been born two children. Ethel C. Faires, who after completing the curriculum of the neighboring public schools, attended Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri, and subsequently pursued the study of music and expression at Beethoven Conservatory at St. Louis. Leland S. Faires was graduated in McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and he is now attending the University of Illinois, at Champaign, in which institution he is a member of the law class of 1912.

HERMAN C. PERRY, as an enterprising and progressive citizen, stands out among his fellow men in Madison county, Illinois, where he occupies a representative position and is held in high favor.

Mr. Perry hails from Ohio and takes a just pride in coming from that old Buckeye state which has been the birthplace of so many of America's leading men. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in December, 1868, son of Lemuel and Emma J. (McEndree) Perry. Mr. Perry was an only child and was reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the near-by district school, which he attended until he was sixteen. Later, feeling the need of further education, he entered a commercial college at Zanesville, Ohio, where he pursued the full course prescribed by that institution and graduated in due time. Then

he engaged in the grocery business at Zanesville, in which he was successful in building up a growing trade. He disposed of his store to advantage and from Zanesville came to Illinois and entered the employ of the Spring Valley Coal & Coke Company. That was in the spring of 1894. While with this company he was elected to the responsible position of chairman of the local executive board of miners' organizations. So well did he perform the duties of this office that he was soon elected district president, and in the spring of 1904 he was elected state president of District No. 12, U. M. W. A., and served in that capacity about two and a half years. While the incumbent of that office he accepted his present position, that of assistant manager of Donk Brothers Coal & Coke Company, where he has already proved himself a valuable man for the company.

Mr. Perry is the owner of fifteen acres, a choice location near Collinsville, where he and his family reside. He has been twice married. His first wife, who was Myrtle Stewart, a native of Ohio, and whom he married in April, 1890, died in 1894, leaving two children, Roy H. and Goldie. In March, 1901, he married his present companion, who was Miss Amy Watts. She was born in England, but never knew any other home than one in the United States, having been brought here by her parents when she was eight months old. This happy union also has been blessed in the birth of two children, Russell and Dorothea.

Politically Mr. Perry has always cast his vote and influence with the Republican party and is looked upon as a staunch member of this organization. He is, fraternally, identified with Spring Valley Lodge, No. 178, K. of P., of which he is a past chancellor, and with East St. Louis Lodge, No. 664, B. P. O. E.

JOHN FAIRES. One of the oldest families of St. Jacob township is that represented by John Faires, the prosperous and well known farmer, who has himself lived here for about sixty-five years. The family name has always been associated with solid, substantial worth and good citizenship, and no better men have lived in the township than the bearers of this name.

This branch of the Faires family came from Ireland to the United States in the person of the great-grandfather of the above named. William H. Faires, the grandfather, was a native of North Carolina, whence he

moved over the mountains to Tennessee and thence to Madison county, at a date not now recalled, but certainly during the first quarter of the last century. He entered land in St. Jacob township, and, being a wagon-maker by trade, he carried on farming and had a shop for his trade at the same time. This shop was a resort of all the residents of the vicinity, who brought their wagons and other implements to him to be repaired. William H. married Elizabeth Orr, and one of their children was Elam Faires, who was born in Tennessee and came to Madison county when a boy. Reared on the old farm, he also learned his father's trade, and throughout his active career followed the same pursuits as his father. He married Elizabeth Cuddy, a native of Union county, Illinois, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom three daughters and two sons are still living.

John Faires, who is the older of the two living sons, was born in St. Jacob township, January 9, 1847, and grew up in this vicinity, attending the common schools and also taking a commercial course at St. Louis. A successful farmer and the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, he has for many years occupied an influential place in his community. He is the present highway commissioner and has also served as school director of his district.

Mr. Faires married Miss Ellen Adams, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, December 24, 1847, and received her education in the common schools. Six children were born to them, and five are living, namely: Dr. E. O., who is a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College; Dr. O. K., who is a graduate of the same institution and at the same time with his brother; John A., a farmer; Jennie L., the wife of O. C. Dake, and Anna, at home. The two sons who are veterinarians are associated with their father in the breeding of trotting horses, and they have made a profitable enterprise of this. They have one horse with a mile record of 2:16½. In politics Mr. Faires is a Democrat.

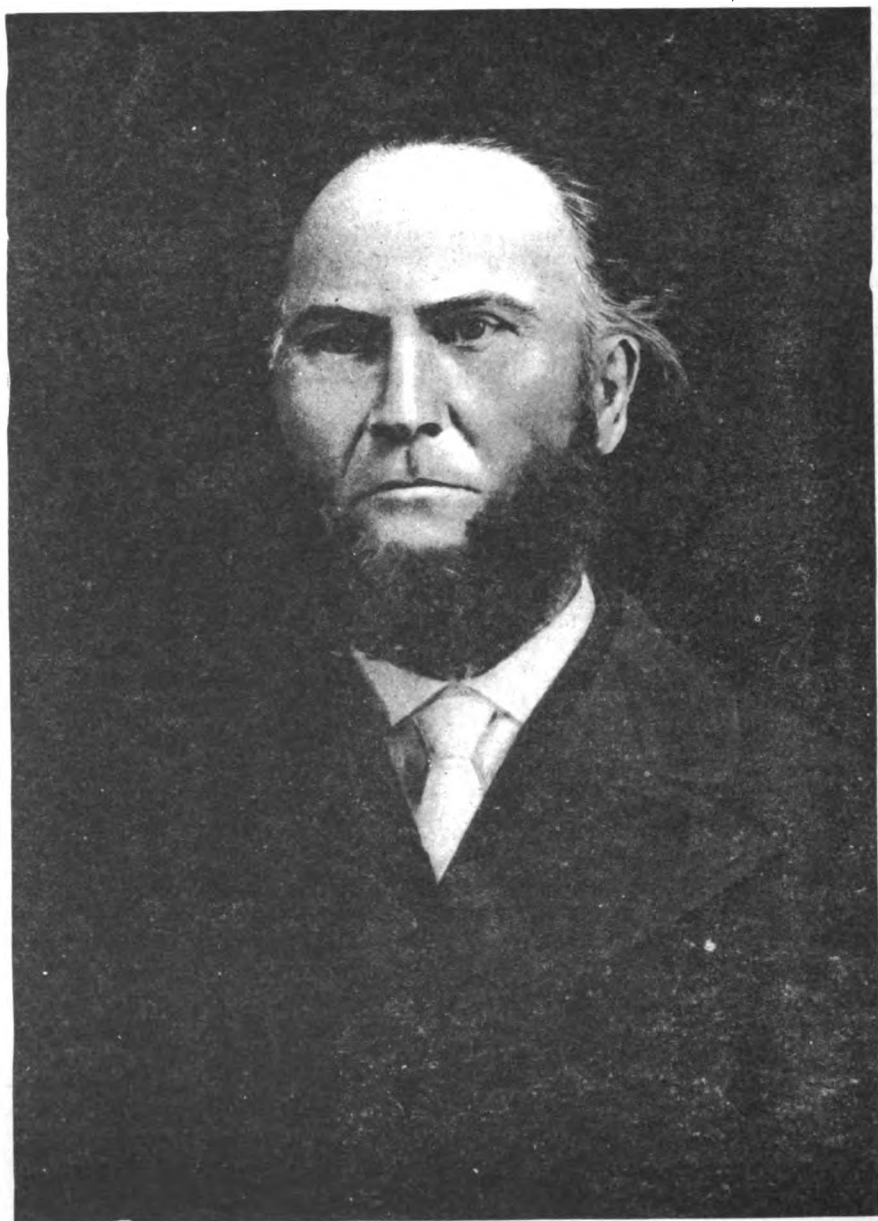
**HENRY WEITKEMP.** There is no better gift to his county than a man can present than a well-ordered family, fitted to take up its duties in the order of things and to assist its community in advancing in every way. Thus is the new blood fused into the country's veins and its future prosperity assured. One of Madison county's best known families is that of Weitkemp, a worthy representative of which is found in the person of Henry

Weitkemp, a prosperous agriculturist of Nameoki township, owning a farm in section 17. Mr. Weitkemp was born in Madison county in 1858, and is a son of Henry and Mary Weitkemp, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1858 and settled in Madison county. There they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their industrious habits earned them the respect of the people of their community, among whom they had many warm, personal friends. Their children were: Mary, Anna and Henry.

Henry Weitkemp was still a child when his mother died, and he attended the Bethlehem school at St. Louis until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he commenced working for himself. Always eager to learn, alert to grasp details, progressive and enterprising in whatever he did, Mr. Weitkemp gained a world of experience which has been of great value to him in the years that have followed, and built up a reputation for honesty and integrity that made him known as one of the leading members of his community. In 1886 he laid the foundation for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Barbara Inglebright, a native of Germany, who came to America as a child with her parents, Fred and Elizabeth Inglebright. One child, Henry, was born to this union. Mrs. Weitkemp's death occurred during the same year, and in 1890 Mr. Weitkemp was married to Mrs. Emma Beckman, the widow of August Beckman, born in Madison county, daughter of Frederick and Katherine Kahl, natives of Germany. Mrs. Weitkemp had three children, August, Anna and Katie, by her first marriage, and to her union with Mr. Weitkemp there were four children born, Ida, William, Frederick and Herman. Mrs. Weitkemp died in 1908. Her pastor, Rev. G. Plassman, delivered the funeral sermon, and she was laid to rest in the beautiful German cemetery at Nameoki. Ida is keeping house for her father; Anna married Henry Kohlmeier, a fireman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, resides at Madison, and has one child, Christina. Katie married Henry Brockman, an engineer on the Clover Leaf Railroad, and they reside in Madison; August is assisting his uncle in the recorder's office, Recorder Charles Kunemann, and has purchased an alfalfa ranch in Wyoming, on which he expects soon to settle; and Henry W., married Ida Frurksen, and is employed in a grain elevator at Wellsburg, Iowa.

Mr. Weitkemp is a faithful member of the





**WILLIAM COOK**

German Evangelical church of Nameoki, and he has been actively interested in the work of that body. He takes a liberal, broad-minded stand in political matters, preferring to vote for the man rather than the party. A reliable citizen and a good, practical farmer, Mr. Weitkamp is worthy of special mention in this volume as the founder of one of Madison county's foremost families and a man who in every walk of life has displayed the traits of honesty and integrity.

**WILLIAM COOK.** Born in 1818, the historic year when Congress admitted the territory of Illinois to the privileges of statehood, William Cook may well be esteemed one of the pioneers of the southern portion of the state, for he grew to young manhood in the formative period of the new state, when his home county of Madison was contributing famous men to the councils of the state and nation, a time when neither forest nor prairie had been won to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, a time when the Indian was still to be reckoned with, and when wild beasts frequently made off with the domestic animals from the all too scantily stocked barnyard of the settler.

Madison county, within whose confines at varying periods during the less than a century of statehood that Illinois has known eight governors resided, was the home of Mr. Cook, who was contemporary with many of the famous men of those early days and who watched their fortunes wax and wane. He was born on August 3, 1818, in Jarvis township, about three and one-half miles east of Collinsville, and after a long and useful life was called to his reward on July 27, 1891.

His parents were John and Catherine (Cox) Cook, the former a native of Germany. The parents of his mother were of English descent. The senior Cook was a native of Hesse-Homberg, Germany, and came to the United States while the War of the Revolution was raging. His birthday was January 1, 1769.

Settling in Madison county in 1810 the Cook family immediately began by their industry to make a place for themselves in the citizenry of the new country. The father John Cook built the first house in Collinsville. This cabin, a one-room affair, built entirely of logs, without nails or anything of that sort, and in the most primitive fashion, stood on a spot that is now the northwest corner of Church and Orient streets. The logs were "notched" so as to hold together at the four corners, and

the cracks were chinked and daubed with mud. The roof was of clapboards, and held in place with poles, made of saplings, laid across, and held down by cleats at the ends. The chimney was built of sandstone taken out of the hills close to the spot. The excavation where the cabin stood is still noticeable and is covered with beautiful blue grass. It is near the business part of the city.

William, the son, attended school and helped his father during his youthful years. When the time came to strike out for himself he bought forty acres of land and improved it. He had a firm and abiding faith in real estate values and considered land the foundation of real wealth. Starting with an humble sixteenth of a section he accumulated during his life time 1400 acres of fine land, all but 120 acres of it being located in Madison county.

Agriculture did not limit his horizon, however, although his principal pleasure was in looking after his fine farms. He was a director of the State Bank at Collinsville from its organization, and was well versed in approved banking methods, his advice concerning loans being always sound and reliable and much sought after. He was an industrious man and although his early efforts rewarded him with a splendid fortune this did not in the least effect his personal routine nor cause him to long for other scenes than those with which he had been familiar. He pursued his regular round of activities and contributed his presence, cooperation and support to the upbuilding of the community. He served well and faithfully on the school board, but never had any desire whatever for political preferment. He was a believer in the fundamental principles of the Republican party and supported its tenets consistently. He was a Baptist in belief but was not a regular attendant at service.

Mr. Cook's personal code was governed by the two allied attributes—honor and integrity. He was fair and impartial in his dealings and applied the touchstone of honesty to every transaction in which he was concerned. Those who had dealings with him knew that they might repose confidence in his word, and he appreciated strict honesty in others just as much as he valued it for himself. He is remembered among the people of Madison county as that sterling example of worth—a just and upright man.

On the 21st of April, 1844, Mr. Cook was married to Miss Mary VanHooser, a native



of Madison county, her home having been in Jarvis township. Of their family of eight children, five have passed away, four daughters, Kate, Jennie, Amanda and Nellie, and one son, John, who was vice president and cashier of the State Bank at Collinsville. Three children are living today. The eldest is Captain Isaac W. Cook, for many years one of the leading residents of the city of Troy, but who removed a few years ago to Arkansas, where he carries on agriculture on a large scale. The daughters, Miss Matilda Cook and Mrs. Anna Cook Maurer, live in Collinsville.

ANTON WIENEKE, farmer and stockman, now living a retired life in Edwardsville, after half a century of active connection with the great agricultural industry of Madison county, claims as his birthplace that good old mother country, Germany, whence have emanated so many of the interesting, historic characters now found in this section of the country. His industry and progressive spirit have done much towards the upbuilding of the community in which he has so long resided.

On the 16th day of April, 1831, Anton Weineke was born in Prussia, Germany. His parents, Conrad and Mary Wieneke, were life-long residents of Germany, where they brought up their family of three children. Their son Anton was educated in the schools in his neighborhood and after the termination of his educational training he followed the occupation of farming. He remained at home until he attained his majority, at which time he determined to seek other and broader spheres for his activities. In the year 1852, therefore, he took passage in a sailing vessel bound for America and after a long, wearisome voyage of ten weeks he landed in New Orleans alone. The chatter of the French and the slower talk of the Americans were alike unintelligible to the young German, but he was not discouraged by the strangeness of everything which he encountered. He had come to the United States resolved to win out, and he lost no time in wonderment at anything which he saw or heard, but secured passage in a river barge, came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and thence direct to Madison county, Illinois, of whose agricultural possibilities he had heard. He gained employment with a certain George Barnsbark, one of the first settlers in Madison county and during the ensuing five years he remained with this pioneer farmer, learning the American language, the customs of the people

amongst whom he expected to make his permanent home, and in particular he looked about for chances of investment. He bought one hundred acres of land in Hamel township at twenty-five dollars per acre, and moved on to the farm. The ground was pretty well covered with timber, and he set to work to cut down the trees and put the land under cultivation. From 1857 to 1890 Mr. Wieneke successfully managed the working of his farm, adding to his holdings from time to time until he owned six hundred and forty acres of fine, cultivated land. He made many improvements and was especially interested in planting fruit and shade trees. Standing in the yard near the doorway is a pear tree which was planted more than fifty years ago, and still bears fruit.

In the year 1858 Mr. Wieneke was married to Miss Dena Lewis, of St. Louis, Missouri. She is a daughter of Anton and Lena Lewis, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States in their youth. They were among the pioneer settlers in the hamlet of St. Louis; they saw the hamlet develop into a village, which in time grew into a city. When the couple first took up their residence there Mrs. Lewis used to pick hazel nuts in the identical spot where the St. Louis court house now stands. Mr. Lewis was a druggist for many years, commencing his business life at a period when there was very little commercial activity in the vicinity of St. Louis, and continuing long after the place had become a business center. Mrs. Wieneke, carefully trained by her affectionate and worthy father and mother, proved a faithful helpmeet to her husband, and contributed her share towards the progress that they made. With the passage of years nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wieneke; four of these have been claimed by the angel of death, John, Ida, Frank and Anton C. The names of those living are Mary, Henry, Anna, Lena and Lizzie.

Mary is now the wife of John Bloemcke and the mother of three children, Leo, Joe and Francis. The family lives in St. Louis, Missouri.

Henry married Miss Johanna Shaffer, born in Hamel township on the 5th day of January, 1868; her parents were Henry and Augusta (Speckman) Shaffer, natives of Germany. Mr. Henry Wieneke is in the produce business. He is a member of the J. E. Stewart Produce Company of St. Louis, Missouri, a firm handling several thousand carloads of potatoes yearly. Mr. Wieneke, in the capac-





*W. H. Sadley*

ity of purchasing agent, travels from the Canadian line to the gulf in the interests of this company. He maintains his residence at Edwardsville, where he is well known to his fellow citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wieneke are the parents of two children; their daughter, Frances, was graduated with honors from the Edwardsville high school in 1911, while their son, Herbert, is an interesting student in the grammar school.

Lena married Conrad Bloemcke of St. Louis, and to this union four children were born: Anna, Clotilda, Eugene (deceased) and Mabel.

Lizzie, the wife of Benjamin Bange, has a family of six children: Wilbert, Agnes, Rosaline, Leona, Alvin and the baby.

Anna is living with her parents in Edwardsville and is their devoted companion and housekeeper.

Anton C. (deceased) married Mary Hotz, and they became the parents of seven children: Clara, Adella, Antoinette (who died at the age of nine years), Virgil, Edward, Mary and Catherine. In 1896 Anton C. acquired an insight into the methods of farming employed by the Illinois agriculturists. It is not often that a man cares to relate a story at his own expense, but Mr. Wieneke, in his simple, humorous manner, told the following little anecdote of one of his own early experiences. He was possessed of an intense longing to kill a deer, which animals were very plentiful in the section of the country where he lived. More with a desire to gratify this wish of the young man than for any other reason, his employer one day sent Mr. Wieneke out alone to bring in some venison. With the utmost confidence he sallied forth, gun in hand, climbed a tree and waited for some deer to pass that way. Before very long his vigilance was rewarded by seeing a drove of twelve deer coming directly towards the tree where he was perched. Not feeling any too sure of his aim, and at the same time ambitious of winning everlasting glory in the eyes of his employer, the hunter determined to wait until the deer came so close to the tree that he could shoot two at once. In the short time that elapsed before the drove were sufficiently near, the young man began to shake with nervousness; his gun was possessed with like inquietude, and in desperation he shot right over the backs of the whole drove; he was forced to return home without the venison. Mr. Wieneke himself said nothing in regard to his later hunting exploits, but

if he had not subsequently become an excellent marksman, possibly he would not have been so willing to recount this story of his first efforts in shooting. At the expiration of Mr. Wieneke's five years' service with Mr. Bransback, the young man found himself possessed of almost all the wages that he had earned during that time, and, desirous of commencing to operate a farm of his own, he and his family moved on to the old homestead and assumed the active supervision of the farm, which for several years prospered under his management. In 1907, after a long illness, Anton C. Wieneke died. About a year later Father Wieneke divided his property between his heirs, and in this division Mrs. Anton Wieneke received the old homestead. She is now successfully superintending its management.

The whole Wieneke family belong to the Catholic church, the father and mother honored members of the St. Boniface church in Edwardsville. In his political views Mr. Wieneke favors the Democratic party, but does not blindly ascribe to its platform. He believes in voting according to principle rather than party and thinks the man who will best serve the public is the one who is worthy of support. Although eighty years of age, Mr. Wieneke is hale and hearty; there is nothing that affords him greater enjoyment than a drive from the city to his old home to visit his daughter-in-law and her children. He can look back on years of happy activity, years when he labored for the family who are now grown and are themselves successfully fulfilling the duties of citizenship.

WILBUR C. HADLEY. In every community which is characterized by the spirit of progress and enterprise there are citizens who are recognized as having contributed of their time and efforts to promote the prosperity and well-being of the community. It is to such as these that thought is directed when a new enterprise, or a momentous proposition comes up for consideration. They are looked to as the natural leaders of new movements of civic importance, or to lend their moral and material support to anything which concerns the welfare of all. They are expected to exhibit at all times that public spiritedness which is the life of municipal progress, and in the colloquial parlance of the day they are grouped under that general and somewhat vague designation of "leading citizens."

One who truly deserves to be termed in its best sense a leading citizen of Collinsville is

Wilbur C. Hadley, president of the State Bank of Collinsville, whose antecedents and whose personal career are noteworthy in many respects. He was born on a farm in Collinsville township, Madison county, Illinois, August 28, 1842, a son of William and Diadema (McKinney) Hadley. William's father, John Hadley, came to Collinsville township from Kentucky in 1817. He settled in what is known as Pleasant Ridge, and lived there until his death. His family comprised three sons and three daughters, two of the sons being preachers. William Hadley was a local preacher, and became the father of three sons and two daughters, of whom Wilbur C. is the only surviving member.

The older residents well remember William Hadley as an earnest, God-fearing gentleman who was in every way typical of the "old school" when courtly deference of manner, strict integrity and upright living were the accepted qualities. William Hadley was born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1806, and at the age of eleven years came with his parents to this county, locating, as has been stated, about three miles north of Collinsville. His father, John Hadley, a veteran of the War of 1812, was a man of limited means and could not give to his children extensive educational advantages, especially as at that time there were scarcely any schools in the neighborhood. When he was thirteen years old William received three weeks' schooling, and two years later had an opportunity to go to the district school for less than one month. This comprised his education so far as external effort was concerned. He became a cultured, learned man, but the rest of his acquirements were self-secured, in which respect he was similar to Abraham Lincoln and other statesmen and scholars of the pioneer days. He spent his early life on the home farm and those of the neighbors, receiving as his wage for outside work the munificent sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents a day. One year after attaining his majority he learned the carpenters' trade and followed this for about five years. During that period he erected frame buildings, which remained as landmarks in the county for many years.

In the spring of 1831 he began farming, and continued as a tiller of the soil until 1863, having at that time 175 acres of the finest land in the county, all of which was under an admirable state of cultivation. In 1830 he married Diadema McKinney, who was born in 1809. She was a daughter of John

McKinney, a soldier of the Revolution who was a native of South Carolina. She died in 1863, after which William Hadley left the home farm and turned his attention to fruit raising, he having two fruit farms in Jackson county. He returned to Collinsville in 1883.

He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years filled the pulpit as a local preacher. He was a great Bible student and an eloquent and convincing expounder of the Word. In politics he was an ardent and active Republican, and his last act was to vote at the presidential election. He died November 4, 1896. His home was directly across the street from the polling place, and knowing how greatly he had desired to cast his ballot the election judges made a most unusual departure, in which, however, they were applauded by the entire community. Late in the afternoon two of the judges took an official ballot across the street to Mr. Hadley's home, received his vote and conveyed it back to the ballot box. This kindly act was fully appreciated by the venerable gentleman, who, a few hours later, passed peacefully to the reward that is promised to those who labor faithfully and long.

His wife's people were sturdy patriots, who assisted in establishing American independence. Diadema McKinney Hadley's parents were John and Katharine Eaves McKinney. The former was a private in Morgan's Rifles and later served as corporal and scout in the Continental troops. He was in Captain Hawkins' company of Morgan's regiment, and was appointed a corporal in December, 1777. He was also in Major James Parr's company of the same regiment in 1779, being transferred in March of that year to Captain Michael Mason's company. For his services as a spy, which resulted in the capture of a number of British officers and soldiers, he was presented with a pair of silver spurs by General Francis Marion. He was only sixteen years old at that time. One of these spurs is still in the possession of his descendants.

Reared on a farm three miles northwest of Collinsville, Wilbur C. Hadley attended the log school house sessions, which were formerly maintained as a subscription school. Here he received his early education. He then went to Collinsville to school and later entered McKendree College at Lebanon, attending there for a portion of two years. Following this he took a complete business course at the Jones Commercial College in

St. Louis, and the completion of the latter course of study found him ready to launch out into the world on an active career. He was in succession a teacher, a hotel-keeper and a farmer. After these experiences he opened a general store in Collinsville, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years, part of the time in partnership with Charles Pabst.

In 1891 the State Bank of Collinsville was organized and Mr. Hadley was elected president of the institution, a signal honor for one who had no previous connection whatever with a bank or the banking business. However, his business ability had been so apparent that the leading men of Collinsville who composed the directorate of the institution felt that they were making no mistake in placing him at the head of the bank. He was markedly successful and retains that position to the present day. Under his wise direction the affairs of the bank are so administered as to show progressiveness but at the same time with that conservative tone that is the preservation and safeguard of any financial institution.

In 1866 Mr. Hadley married Miss Mary S. Smith, who was born in 1847 in that portion of the American Bottom which is now Granite City. She was a daughter of Sydney and Sina (Davidson) Smith, and was educated in the public schools and in historic Monticello Seminary at Godfrey. She is a most refined and cultured lady with gracious and cordial address. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley became the parents of six children, as follows: Alice, now the wife of R. S. Loudon; Bertha M., widow of Alonzo Coombs, deceased; Josephine, wife of J. A. Yates; Honorable W. Edward Hadley, judge of the circuit court for this judicial circuit of Illinois; Mary, who married Edward A. Langan and is now deceased, and Mattie Strong, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hadley attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member.

Few men attain to more fraternal prominence in the various orders than has W. C. Hadley in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, A. F. and A. M.; Unity Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Belleville Council, Royal and Select Masters; Tancred Commandery, No. 50, Knights Templar, located at Belleville; Oriental Consistory, A. A. Scottish Rite, Chicago, being a life member of this body, an honor that was conferred upon him some

years ago; and Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Louis. He is now serving his tenth year as master of his Blue Lodge and his twenty-second year as high priest of his chapter.

But it is not alone that W. C. Hadley makes an admirable presiding officer and confers the degrees with dignity and ritualistic accuracy, as the presiding officer of his lodge he has been the actual leader in all that tends toward advancement. Several years ago he brought the movement for a temple to a head, and supplied the funds that were lacking toward securing a site. Then in 1911 when the federal government sought a site for the structure to house the postoffice Mr. Hadley was the main one in bringing about the sale of half the Masonic lodge's ground at a handsome profit, thus netting a sum which enabled the commencing of work in 1912 upon the proposed Masonic Temple. The designs for the latter show that it will be a beautiful and enduring monument to the order, to the local lodge and to the individual who became its inspiration. Mr. Hadley is also a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

He, like his father before him, is an ardent Republican, and is a member of the state central committee for the Twenty-second congressional district of Illinois, on which committee he has rendered valuable service to the party. He served one term on the Madison county board of supervisors as representative of Collinsville township, and he was county treasurer in 1889. Personally he is an example of the gentleman of culture, pleasant in manner and an agreeable conversationalist. A man of enthusiasm and energy, he puts his whole soul in any work he undertakes, the results of which may be seen in the splendid work he has accomplished. Representing a high moral character as well as a pleasing personality, he has won to himself the respect and affection of a large circle of friends.

Prominent in the Hadley family was Hon. W. F. L. Hadley, of Edwardsville, a brother of W. C. Hadley, who accomplished no little service for his constituents. He was also a bank president, heading the Bank of Edwardsville. He was the attorney of note and served in the state senate of Illinois and represented the old Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois one term in Congress. He is now deceased.

WILLIAM MATHEW PITZER SMITH, city attorney of Edwardsville, presents in his pro-

fessional career an example of the rapidity with which the youth of today in America may advance when he has chosen one of the distinguished professions and has bent his energies ceaselessly toward attaining proficiency in that line. The law, according to an old saying, is a "hard taskmaster." And yet, when barely of age William M. P. Smith was pronounced by the highest legal lights of two great commonwealths a fully versed and properly accredited attorney. At an age when young men are frequently casting about listlessly, as yet undetermined upon what channel of activity to follow, he had already laid the foundation for a career and was actively in the arena, waging the battle of life and fully panoplied with the learning that the present day demands of those who would go far.

Mr. Smith was born December 2, 1887, at St. Louis, Mo. His father, William Martin Smith, followed the occupation of "shoe critic" after being forced by ill-health to abandon the study of chemistry and of law, which he had undertaken in the east. Before embarking in business he was a member of "Campbell's Light Guard" in the Ohio Infantry. He became prominent in retail and wholesale shoe circles in the middle west, and died on New Year's Day, 1899. His wife, Rosa Veronica H. (Hauser) Smith, an accomplished woman in many ways, is now making her home in the city of Edwardsville. In early life she was active in St. Louis music circles, being a member of the "Liederkranz," St. Louis Singing Academy, and the "Arion" and "Orpheus" singing societies. For years she has been an ardent devotee of the science of phonography and her efforts have gained recognition from the masters of the science.

William M. P. Smith is the descendant of a line of scholars and soldiers, most of whom were extensively engaged in military service and handed down enviable records. In the fall of 1895 he entered the public school in St. Louis. In 1898, after one year's lapse, due to illness, he matriculated at St. Leo's parochial school and attended for one year, at the end of which period he removed to Edwardsville with his mother, that city being their home ever since. This departure closely followed his father's death. William completed his grammar school education in Edwardsville, and at the age of fourteen entered the high school in 1902. He graduated in 1906. During this time he learned short-

hand and on May 1, 1907, was regularly enrolled as an instructor in phonography, being then the youngest of the profession, as he was but nineteen years of age.

October, 1907, found him well on his way toward realizing his cherished ambition, that being the date on which he entered the law department of Washington University, St. Louis. He was a fully accredited student, having spent one year in the office of Circuit Judge B. R. Burroughs, where he studied and acted as public stenographer, also reporting cases in the county court of Madison county. He graduated from the university on June 17, 1909, with honor, and received the degree of LL. B. On October 6, 1909, he was admitted to practice law in Illinois, being then the youngest barrister in his home county. He was elected city attorney of Edwardsville on April 18, 1911, and assumed the duties of that office on the first of the following month. Up to the time of his election to office he was official court reporter of the city court of Alton, Illinois.

A close student since earliest youth, Mr. Smith still keeps up his extensive reading. The law is to him a pleasure and never a drudge and he has always been thankful that the late W. M. Warnock urged him to adopt it as a profession and secured him a place in the office of Judge Burroughs for his preliminary studies. His early tutelage under C. E. Gueltig, corporation counsel of Edwardsville, was also a source of much satisfaction to him. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced unassociated, and his phonographic activities has since that time been merely an adjunct to his practice.

His forensic abilities have been tested on numerous occasions in the duties of toastmaster at banquets or speaker at public gatherings, and have ever won compliment for him. His personal address is most pleasing, his manners irreproachable and his attainments extensive. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious faith is Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Madison County Bar Association, the Alumni Association of the Washington University Law School and the Edwardsville high school, being past president of the latter, and member of the Edwardsville Commercial Club.

C. W. SMITH. "Like father, like son" proves true so often that it has come to be a trite saying. Frequently this is by personal selection, the son following in the footsteps of his sire in some particular calling, there

being many reasons why this is both desirable and natural. Less often is the son seen emulating the father in the latter's public record. C. W. Smith, of Mitchell, Madison county, Illinois, and his father, Nathan Robison Smith, of Staunton, Macoupin county, have in many respects presented a parallel in their activities.

Each has followed farming with success, but with the achievement of success has not cared to seek a home in some city and sink into idleness, but preferred rather to continue active in the pure air of the country. Each also has served his particular county in the same way—as a member of the county board of supervisors. The senior Mr. Smith was one of the first members of the board that paid the debt on the famous "million dollar" court house at Carlinville, on whose construction earlier officers had expended money so wildly that the county seemed hopelessly plunged in a financial mire. After conditions had settled Mr. Smith and others began carefully to plan to retrieve the fortunes of Macoupin, a difficult task but one which was eventually crowned with success.

In similar wise the son, Charles Wesley Smith, in the county of Madison, was called by his constituents to a place in the county board of supervisors of Madison county. First elected in 1904, he has been returned to the board from Chouteau township at every election since and is the present representative. He was chairman of the board three successive terms—in 1907, 1908, 1910—and in 1909 was also a member of the board. During these years, by reason of the many important events that were transpiring and grave matters that were continually coming up for consideration, he had much to do. His parliamentary rulings were given the approbation of the board and he was a popular and efficient executive.

Charles Wesley Smith was born September 18, 1859, at Staunton, in Macoupin county. His father, Nathan Robison Smith, was born in Greene county on December 5, 1838. He represented Dorchester township for over twenty years as its supervisor. He now lives near Staunton, blessed with good health and activity even if his life is crowned with more years than the Biblical "three score and ten." Mr. Smith is a staunch Democrat and in addition to the place named has filled the positions of commissioner of highways and school director. His people were originally from Carolina, and the relatives of his wife, Serelda

Walker, a native of Macoupin county, came from West Virginia. By his first marriage Mr. Smith had six children—Charles W., of Mitchell; Rebecca, William, Thomas H., James O. and Carey L. Of these only two, Charles W. and Thomas H. are living. The second marriage of Mr. Smith was to Hannah Cornelius, who is now also deceased. Their three children are living—Nathan C., Verna Ray and Cornelius. The third wife of Mr. Smith was before her marriage Julia Perrine.

Charles W. Smith, the subject of this sketch, attended school in Dorchester township during his boyhood, and assisted his father about the farm. When at twenty-one he attained his majority he rented a farm for one year, at the expiration of which time he bought forty acres, which he soon thereafter exchanged for an eighty-acre tract and proceeded to occupy the latter.

Coming to Madison county in 1893, he located at Mitchell in Chouteau township. Three years later he was made assessor of the township and held the place for eight years.

A thorough inspection convinced him of the fertility of the ground in Chouteau and he bought a farm and built a fine homestead in 1906. This farm, together with the modern improvements upon it is considered one of the best country places in the county.

His services on the board of supervisors and his experience as assessor caused his knowledge of tax matters to be in demand and in 1909 he was appointed to the board of tax review. He filled this important post for four years, being chairman of the board three terms. He is a Democrat in politics and, it goes without saying, is one of the most prominent members of that party in his vicinity.

Much of his time at present Mr. Smith devotes to dealing in live stock. He has on one corner of his premises at Mitchell, where it is convenient to shipping on the railroads, a very large and well-equipped series of barns and outbuildings. His operations cover several states and he buys and sells horses and mules in car load lots, singly or in team or any desired number in between. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, having a record of over twenty years in that order. The Smith family are affiliated with the Methodist church. Mr. Smith is of a genial nature, quick to make friends and of the cordial disposition that retains them. He is generous and open-hearted and, stands high throughout the American Bottom.



On August 25, 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lyda Hutchinson, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride in Macoupin county. She was a daughter of James W. Hutchinson and Elizabeth F. (Walker) Hutchinson. Her father was a Methodist preacher and came from Kentucky. Macoupin county was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith for some time after their marriage. Four children were born to them—Charles E., who is located in Oklahoma and follows the stock business; Donna P., who married William Dean and is living in Terre Haute; Margaret L., who married Roscoe Brown, of Terre Haute, and Sue, who is at home with her parents.

THOMAS J. CARROLL. A busy and useful career was terminated on July 15, 1912, at Edwardsville, when the inevitable end of man overtook Thomas Jefferson Carroll and he was called to eternal rest. General regret was felt in the community, for Mr. Carroll was one of those men who may truly be called a good citizen. All of his efforts were in the way of upbuilding, adding to and bettering, and when the dark angel cast a shadow across the happy home it was a consolation to the family to realize that the world was better for having known his presence. He was a man of many friendships, firm in his opinions and staunch in his beliefs. He believed in working hard and put his belief to practice, as a result of which he left a splendid heritage to his descendants, in addition to handing down to them an honored name.

The Carroll family came originally from the famous relationship of that name in old Ireland. From county Louth, Dunleer, Ireland, in the year 1836, came Patrick Carroll and his wife, Mary Gilmore Carroll. They came to Edwardsville from New Orleans by way of St. Louis, and intended to try the fortunes of the new country. They left a two-year-old son, Philip, with his grandparents in the old home. Their first experiences of a business nature in the new country were unfortunate. Patrick Carroll's first work in the state was that of assisting in making the first railroad that ever went through Madison county. It is to be hoped that later he and his children profited in some way by the girding of the county with a path of steel, for his immediate returns were to be cheated out of his pay by the contractor, a lot which he shared with a number of fellow workmen.

Disappointed but not discouraged, Mr. Car-

roll went back to St. Louis without his pay and started a boarding house. He conducted this successfully for a few years and in 1840 came to Pin Oak township and purchased a forty-acre farm on which he built a log cabin. Later he came to Marine and worked on a nearby farm. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Carroll were the parents of seven children. Thomas died in infancy in Ireland. Philip, the next brother, who was left in Ireland in 1836 when two years old, was educated in the old country, first studying medicine and later preparing to enter the priesthood. He came to America to complete his preparation, but was never ordained, being called to the other life just one week before he was to take his holy orders. The other children, John, James, Thomas Jefferson, Christopher and Mary, grew to maturity and became useful residents of the community. All of them were given such advantages as the parents could afford in the way of education, mostly in the district schools of Madison county.

Thomas Jefferson Carroll was born in 1846, on June 25. Until his marriage in 1875, he remained at home and helped his father on the farm. At that time he was married to Carolina W. Dzegolewski, who was born in Prussia in 1851. Her parents were Ferdinand and Petranella (Kuller) Dzegolewski, with whom she came to America when she was five years old. Her father was a farmer, living first in St. Clair county and later in Alhambra township of Madison county. His children are: Augusta, Edward, Amelia, Anna, Frederick, Rosalina, Carolina, Charles and Minnie all of whom are still living, the youngest being fifty-five years old.

For a time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carroll lived in Marine township, on the old Carroll homestead. Later they came to Alhambra township, where Mr. Carroll had inherited one hundred and fifteen acres of land from his father's estate. By industry and thrift and with the constant help and co-operation of his wife, Mr. Carroll improved and increased his inheritance until at the time of his death the beautiful farm "Elmdale" comprised three hundred and fifty-one acres of well-cultivated fields. The country residence on this estate is one of the handsomest in the county. The owner gave much thought to making the place a home as well as a place of abode, and during the thirty-two years that the family occupied it those distinctive touches that denote appreciation of the best

were bestowed upon it. Shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery were put out, together with a large quantity of fruit trees.

Five children added to the responsibilities of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, and at the same time gave them the inspiration which is one of the rewards of parenthood. Their bright and energetic family consists of two daughters and three sons: Edwin, Maud, Gertrude, Thomas P. E. and Leo. The children received their education in the Siebert district school, and also in the parochial school at Marine.

Thomas is now employed as a traveling salesman. Edwin married Miss Nona Grainey and is engaged in farming near his father's place. His family includes Edwin T., a representative of the fourth generation of the Madison county Carrolls. Maud Carroll prepared herself to be a teacher and followed that vocation until her marriage to Clay Cowan, shipping clerk in East St. Louis. They have two children, Dolores and Roland. Gertrude Carroll married George Pierson, of Edwardsville, who is employed in the general office of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company. She and her husband have one daughter, Virginia. Leo C. is at home, where he successfully superintends his late father's farm, "Elmdale." It was a great happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll to witness the results of the careful training in the principles of rectitude and in the faith of the church, by which they guided their children to maturity, in the useful and valuable lives which these children consistently lead. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carroll held membership in St. Elizabeth's Catholic church at Marine, and they brought up their children in "the faith once delivered to the saints."

Politically Mr. Carroll was affiliated with the Democratic party. He served as school director and trustee, his interest in matters of educational import being recognized by the other residents of his district. In all respects he was a representative citizen of the community and could look back with pardonable pride on the record of a life usefully and honorably spent. On account of his failing health Mr. and Mrs. Carroll removed to a comfortable residence in Edwardsville in the early part of 1912, and there he passed peacefully away in mid-summer, surrounded by his loved ones, and sustained by his unshaken faith.

ADAM SCHROEPPPEL is one of the well known and prosperous business men of Collinsville, Illinois, where he has spent practically all his

life thus far, and where he actively and extensively engaged in the insurance business and is justice of the peace and collector.

Mr. Schroepfel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 22, 1840, and is the son of Adam and Mary (Ruehl) Schroepfel, both natives of Germany. The father was a shoemaker, born and reared in Batavia, while the mother was a native of the Grand-Duchy of Baden. They were married in St. Louis, Missouri, from whence they moved to Collinsville in 1850. Adam Schroepfel, Sr. passed his life engaged in the shoe-making business and died in 1897, at the age of eighty-one years. He had been twice married. His first wife became the mother of two children, Adam, of this immediate review, and Mary, the latter becoming the wife of Rev. A. F. Rinehart, of Van Horn, Iowa. He was a Lutheran minister, and devoted his life to the work of his church, his death occurring in 1910. Adam Schroepfel, Sr., contracted his second marriage in Collinsville, when Miss Louise Frinke became his wife. Six children were born to this later union: Martin; Fredericka, who became the wife of Charles Hecker; Otto; Emma, who married Professor Frank Johnson; John E. and Gustave.

Between the years of 1854 and 1863 Adam Schroepfel, Jr., attended the Lutheran parochial school of Collinsville, after which he entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained until 1867. That year should have witnessed his graduation from college, but sudden and protracted illness necessitated his withdrawal from his studies for the year, and he returned home, later, when his health was restored, entering Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, also a theological institution. From this seminary Mr. Schroepfel was graduated on the 14th day of December, 1870, and he entered upon active service in the ministry of the Lutheran church on January 22, 1871. He continued in his ministerial duties for four years, being located variously at Watervliet, Grand Haven and Hillsdale, Michigan, though seriously hampered throughout the entire period by a serious affection of the throat which well nigh incapacitated him for pulpit duty at times. After four years, despairing of being relieved of the trouble, he resigned from the ministry and entered into school work. He became identified with the parochial work of the schools in Washington county, Illinois, remaining thus situated for nine years. Thence he removed to St. Charles, Missouri,

where he assumed charge of the Lutheran parochial school near that place, but soon afterward resigned his position to enter the agency business. His business experience in that city was sufficient to convince him that he would succeed in that particular line of endeavor, and he accordingly returned to his boyhood home, Collinsville, and here he has been since engaged as a justice of the peace, collecting and insurance operations of an expansive and representative nature, being at present the junior member of the firm of Knewler & Schroepfel. Mr. Schroepfel is of the Democratic persuasion in a political way, and displays an intelligent interest in affairs of that nature in the county. He has served his town as constable for three terms and has been justice of the peace for eight years, and has taken his place in the old home town as a citizen of merit, who stands well with his fellow towns people.

On April 23, 1871, Mr. Schroepfel was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Hartmann, and they have become the parents of a goodly family of six sons and seven daughters, all thirteen children living. Several children are married and in Memphis, Tennessee, several are in Collinsville, Illinois, and all the grown children are either in business for themselves, or are holding positions of trust of which fact Mr. Schroepfel is very proud.

**JAMES D. HUTCHINS.** Though no land is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than America, success is not to be obtained through desire, but must be persistently sought. In America "Labor is king" and the man who resolutely sets to work to accomplish a purpose is certain of success if he has but the qualities of perseverance, untiring energy and practical common sense. Although James D. Hutchins has recently retired from active participation in business affairs, his career has been one which excites the admiration and gains the respect of all, for through his diligence and persistent purpose he has won a leading place in financial circles and in the agricultural world in Ft. Russell township, Madison county, Illinois. He is now residing at Edwardsville, where he is passing the closing years of his life in full enjoyment of former years of earnest toil and endeavor.

James D. Hutchins was born in Calvert county, Maryland, the date of his nativity being the 16th of October, 1836. He is a son of William and Mathilda (Dorsey) Hutchins,

the former of whom was a son of Bennett Hutchins, a native of Maryland. The Great-grandfather Hutchins immigrated from his native land to the United States at an early day, about 1760. The grandfather located in Maryland, where he was engaged in teaching school during the greater portion of his active career. He was five times married. William Hutchins was reared and educated in the old commonwealth of Maryland, where was solemnized his marriage to Matilda Dorsey and whence he came to Illinois in October, 1840. He located on a farm in Ft. Russell township in Madison county, where he continued to reside until his death, in December, 1890. His cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1870. They were the parents of four children—Daniel A., who is deceased; James D., the immediate subject of this review; Susanna, who is deceased, and Moses, who married Sarah J. Estabrook and who resides at Pana, Illinois.

At the time of his parents' removal to Illinois James D. Hutchins was a child of but four years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Ft. Russell township, which he continued to attend until he had reached his legal majority. Thereafter he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which line of enterprise he continued to be identified during most of his active career. As young men he and his brother Daniel A. bought land, which they farmed and out of which they realized a great deal of money. At the present time Mr. Hutchins is the owner of some three hundred acres of fine land in Ft. Russell township, the same being in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins continued to reside on their old homestead farm, which is located five miles distant from Edwardsville, until 1911, removing then to Edwardsville, where they are now passing the evening of their lives in ease and comfort. He has invested a great deal of money and also lends out sums of money to those in need.

On the 17th on March, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hutchins to Miss Mary J. Doubt, who was born and reared in this county, the date of her nativity being the 17th of January, 1840. She is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth C. (Eaton) Doubt, representative farmers of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins have no children. Their religious faith is in harmony with the teachings of the Presbyterian church and they hold membership in the church of that de-



*James D Huntington*



nomination at Liberty Prairie, in which he has served as treasurer. In his political adherency Mr. Hutchins is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he is always ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures projected for the good of the general welfare. He has been elected to many offices of his township, including those of collector, highway commissioner and treasurer of the Highway Commission and trustee of township and schools. He has also served as executor of many estates, a director in the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company. He is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all, and he and his wife are deeply beloved in the community which has so long been their home.

**B. B. CLAWSON.** The many phases of the roofing business have been practically a life long study of B. B. Clawson, of Edwardsville, and his ripe experience in this direction resulted in 1903 in the formation of the company of which he is president and general manager. This company, incorporated in 1907 under its present title, that of the National Roofing Materials Company, manufactures a prepared roofing which embodies all of the essentials such a product should possess. It is pliable, adapting itself to any reasonable surface or contour, it is thoroughly waterproof and fire proof, and lastly and perhaps most important of all it has great durability. These characteristics were made possible in combination by long consideration of various materials and methods, and the resulting product has been pronounced remarkably perfect by experts who have tested it, and has likewise stood the test of time against the weather.

The main office and factory of the National Roofing Materials Company are at Edwardsville, but it has branches in a number of states. The main plant is located on a tract of eight acres on the shore of a lake, which furnishes the water supply for the power plant, the machines being steam-driven. It is fully equipped with the most approved modern machinery. In the manufacture of the roofing cloth, felt, asphalt and mica are utilized, the resulting product being an indestructible coating, easily applied and capable of resisting all kinds of weather and varying degrees of heat and cold.

Under the capable management of Mr. Clawson the business has grown steadily, and

new buildings are added from year to year to accommodate the increased demand. The capital stock is \$72,000. The plant is considered one of the most desirable possessions of Edwardsville in a manufacturing way.

Its president, Mr. Clawson, is a native of Illinois, being born in November, 1865, in the neighboring county of Christian. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clawson. The senior Clawson was a versatile man who followed a number of callings and did well in all of them. He was in succession a farmer and a merchant and was known as an all-around business man. He was a loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party and for a number of years served as postmaster at Taylorville, the county seat of Christian county, Illinois, living there until his death in 1873. He married Miss Mary Rabe, a daughter of Peter Rabe, who, born in Kentucky, later settled as a pioneer in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he became a citizen of prominence. She survived her husband for many years, passing away at the home place in Taylorville in 1898.

B. B. Clawson was the second son in the family. Until thirteen years of age he attended the public schools in Taylorville, and subsequently spent twelve years in Colorado, engaged in abstract work and in the building and roofing lines. Going from there to the Pacific coast, he devoted himself exclusively to the roofing business, and during the ten years that he resided in California visited practically every city and town of any importance in the state, making his headquarters all of the time at San Francisco. When he established the Edwardsville, Illinois, factory it was with the idea of a centralized headquarters and his branch establishments are now located at Detroit, Michigan; Atlanta, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Lincoln, Nebraska, and other places.

Mr. Clawson was married in 1888 to Lillie M. Collette, who was a native of Delaware county, New York, a daughter of Waldo W. Collette, who belonged to a well-known English family. They have two children: Fern, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Massachusetts; and Dorothy P., wife of W. H. Lewis, head of an advertising agency in Los Angeles, California. Fraternally Mr. Clawson belongs to Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E., of Oakland, California. He is quiet in his tastes and of unassuming manner, even retiring. He is a deep reader

and devotes a portion of his spare time to cribbage, an amusement which interests him greatly. He keeps thoroughly abreast of the questions of the day and general affairs, but has no taste for mingling in politics and gives his concentrated effort to his business affairs.

OTTO HOLTMANN occupies a representative position among the leading farmers of Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, and as such is entitled to more than a passing mention in this work.

Mr. Holtmann was born in June 1866, son of Henry and Hannah (Windmeier) Holtmann. Henry Holtmann, a native of Germany, came to this country a poor boy, bringing with him his mother and sister, his father having died in Germany. They came direct to Illinois, and in Pin Oak township, Madison county, he found employment as a farm hand. After working for wages for some time he rented a farm and by industry and careful economy he managed as a renter to save enough money with which to buy property. Notwithstanding the fact that he had his share of bad luck, including sickness in his family, he prospered financially to the extent of being the owner, at the time of his death, of three hundred and thirty acres, all in Pin Oak township. He died on his farm, in 1900, his death being due to Bright's disease. Of his family of eleven children five are still living, namely: Hannah, wife of John Wilhelm; Matilda, wife of William Wessell; Otto, Gustave and George.

Otto Holtmann attended the local schools up to the time he was sixteen, when he was made a hand on the farm, and he has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, cultivating land which was formerly owned by his father. His farm, one hundred acres in extent, lies five miles east of Edwardsville and ranks with the best farms in this locality. His house and barn he erected in 1904.

Mr. Holtmann is unmarried and his home is presided over by his niece, the daughter of his eldest sister, deceased. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and, religiously, he adheres to the faith in which he was reared, being an attendant of the Evangelical church at Edwardsville. He was christened in a church of this denomination at Marine, Illinois.

HENRY BRANDING. How it is possible for a young man of energy and good principles of business and personal character to attain a substantial position in the best citizenship of his community, where honor and esteem are paid to himself and family, is illustrated in

the career of Mr. Henry Branding, of Nameoki township. More than forty years ago he began life here, a young German settler, and through industry and sound integrity has become one of the well known and prosperous farming citizens of this portion of Madison county.

Henry Branding was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, July 19, 1851, a son of Dietrich and Mary (Engelke) Branding, the other children of whom were Fred and Dick. All were educated in Germany, and when Henry was eighteen years of age he determined to seek his fortune in the new world, whither his brother Fred had already gone. Landing in New York in 1869 and thence coming to St. Louis he joined his brother and then came to Madison county.

Here he found employment on a farm and with an eye to the future saved his earnings and prepared for a larger career of usefulness. The foundation of his home he laid in March, 1875, by his marriage to Miss Matilda Winter. Mrs. Branding is a native of Madison county, a daughter of Fred and Margaret (Ellersick) Winter. When she was seven years old her mother died and her brothers and sisters were Henry, William, Anna and Amella. After their marriage Mr. Branding and wife began on a rented farm at Sand Prairie. Young and industrious, they worked hard and after twelve years were enabled to purchase a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres in Nameoki township, near the present village of Nameoki. This place, located in section 3, they have developed into one of the most valuable and attractive farm homes of the township. By the planting of shade trees and fruit trees and the erection of good buildings, they now have a home of which they are properly proud.

They have been successful in a material way and they have likewise provided for the future in rearing a fine family of boys and girls. Their eleven children are named as follows: Mary, Fred, Henrietta, William, Clara, Catherine, Harry, Louis, Albert, Hulda and Elmer. All were well educated in the Central school and confirmed in the German school. Hulda will graduate from the McKinley high school of Granite City in 1912, and is also an interested student of music. The daughter Mary, now deceased, married Edward Johnson, and they had two children, one dying in infancy and the other being Pauletta. William married Miss Hattie Hull, who was formerly a teacher at Collinsville. Clara is the

wife of John Harbig, a farmer of Nameoki township, and they have one child, Vermilla.

As a citizen Mr. Branding is a man of public spirited helpfulness toward all the work of the community, and has been honored with various offices of trust and responsibility. For twenty-four years he filled the office of highway commissioner, and was also for a number of years school director and school trustee. His political support has always been given to the Republican party. He and his wife are among the active membership of the German Evangelical church of Nameoki. This congregation, of which Rev. Plassman is pastor, is a factor of uplift and beneficence in this vicinity, and represents in a practical way the best ideals of the German settlers.

Mr. Branding has long since proved his efficiency both as a business man and citizen, and his name stands for the integrity and worth which are the best assets of community side surrounded by their children represents life. The home where he and his children re-what they have contributed through years of industry to the material development of the county, and it is to citizens of this type that Madison county owes the splendid prosperity which marks its centennial year.

JOHN WILLMAN. Among those sterling citizens who have made of Leef township, Madison county, one of the most favored spots of earth, is John Willman, a retired agriculturist and stockman, now residing in Saline. He has won the success which always crowns well directed labor, sound judgment and untiring perseverance, and at the same time has concerned himself with the affairs of the community in an admirably public-spirited fashion. Like so many of the good and valued citizens of this section of the great state of Illinois, he is by birth a German. John Willman, now of venerable years, was born in the Fatherland, in 1834, the son of Philip and Mary (Sceiva) Willman. At the end of twenty-one years, hearing of the fine opportunities offered by America to industrious men, Mr. Willman emigrated alone to the New World. He landed in New Orleans and went thence to St. Louis, but only remained in that city three days before coming to Highland, Madison county. He soon obtained work, and, recommended by his industry, ever afterward found it easy to make a livelihood. After seven years in the employment of others he found himself in a position to establish a home of his own. In the fall of 1860 he married Elizabeth Fadler, who was born near Highland in

1843, the daughter of William and Katherine (Trautner) Fadler, natives of Germany. The father was occupied while in his native land as a mason and in the winter months he made wooden shoes, in which he was very expert. After coming to America he assumed the occupation of farming and purchased forty-seven acres in south Saline township, where he reared his family. His children were William, Katherine, Mary, Lena and Elizabeth, the latter being the wife of the subject of this record. The Fadler children gained their education in the old timber built district school.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Willman began life on eighty acres of land which they had purchased in Leef township. This was very little improved, but it boasted a log cabin of one room, its chimney consisting of planks standing on end. It was a humble home, but it was the abode of happiness. Both possessed the strong German characteristics which make for success. There were few opportunities and they experienced the many hardships of the pioneer, but the future was bright with glowing promises. They worked early and late to improve and beautify the place, planting fine shade and fruit trees, which today are among its chief ornaments. In the course of time they erected a comfortable two story house, built a good barn and other farm buildings, and they now possess one of the pleasantest country residences in Leef township. The wife has contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the home, being a help-meet in the truest sense of the word and possessing the essential qualities of a home-maker. Industry, honesty and right living have indeed had their just reward.

Into the Willman home were born twelve bright boys and girls, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining being as follows: Philip, Louis, John, William, Joseph, Charlie, Edward, Louise, Mary and Magdalene. They were given the best education available, the various members of the family going to Highland, Saline and Marine to school, and the benefits of both parochial and public schools being reaped. They became willing and able young assistants to their parents, and thus laid the foundations of industry and thrift, which have since stood them in such good stead. Better yet, while still young principles of the highest character were instilled into their minds, fitting them for good citizenship.

Philip, who is a farmer by occupation, married Lena Wernly and resides in Alhambra



township. Louis married Minnie Eisenprice and is a farmer in Pierron township. John, proprietor of the East End Hotel of Alhambra, took as his wife Anna Malloy and they have a daughter, Mabel, one other child having died in infancy. William married Lena Boeser and is a farmer citizen of Leef township. He is the father of four sons and three daughters, namely: William, Oscar, Elmer, Raymond, Freda, Tillie and Linda. Joseph married Addie Bise and is a farmer of New Douglass township. He and his wife are the parents of three daughters, Gladys, Iona and May. Charlie married Louise Peterson and they have one daughter, Olga. He resides in Saline and is a painter. Edward married Elizabeth Wisnasky and resides in Saline, where he pursues the occupation of a thresher. He has two daughters, Edna and Gertrude, Francis dying at the age of one year. Louise married John Holsinger, a farmer, and they are the parents of eight children, namely: John, deceased, Lawrence, Leo, William, Theresa, Maggie, Ella and Marietta. In 1909 Mr. Holsinger died and his widow remains upon the farm with the children. Mary became the wife of Sebastian Wyke of St. Louis, and one child has been born to them, Anton, deceased. Mr. Wyke died, and his widow married again to Emil Otto, a machinist of St. Louis. Magdelene married John McCarthy, a resident of St. Louis and a machinist by occupation, and they have two children, Alice and Walter.

In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Willman decided to retire from active farm work and purchased a pleasant home in Saline, where they now reside, secure in the enjoyment of a host of friends and admirers. In addition to their home they also possess a number of town lots. In his political conviction Mr. William is a Democrat who gives beneficial support to his party. His sound principles have given to him the general confidence of the public and among other public trusts he has held the office of school director, carrying out the duties of the position in a satisfactory manner. He and his wife are members of the St. Gertrude's Catholic church of Saline, and their children have been confirmed in its faith.

Mr. Willman is one who can be counted on to give his support to all helpful measures and his splendid principles and ability have won him high rank among the most prominent and progressive farmers of Leef township. He is in every respect a representative man, and well entitled to a place in this history of the men and women of Madison county, Illinois.

**SANFORD B. WHEELER.** The man who has devoted his life to one occupation may be justly regarded as somewhat of an authority on all matters pertaining to that calling. Mr. Wheeler stands in that relation in regard to farming—the primal business of the human race. He has shown his sagacity by limiting his operations to stock raising, rather than engaging in general agriculture. In this age of specialization the man who can concentrate on one special phase of his work—whatever it may be—is more apt to succeed than the one who attempts a more wholesale knowledge and activity. Mr. Wheeler has proved to himself the sagacity of his choice in the prosperity that he is now enjoying.

A Kentuckian, Mr. Wheeler's birth occurred near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 15th day of March, 1860. His father and mother, Charles and Mary (Ransdell) Wheeler, were both lifelong residents of the state of Kentucky, and there became the parents of a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: J. M., Margaret, Sanford B., Mildred, John A., Robert (who died at the age of five years), Lou (also deceased), Martha, Mabel and Riker. There are exactly two years and two days difference between the ages of three of these children, and it may be noted that all the sons have followed their father's occupation, that of farming. Both boys and girls were educated at the Greenwood district school, built on one corner of the father's farm, and the old homestead was often the scene of joyous merrymaking when all the children would invite their friends to their home, which was noted far and near for its generous hospitality. Preachers were always welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and the young people came from long distances to engage in a joyous good time at the Wheeler farm.

Sanford B. Wheeler remained in his happy Southern home assisting his father with the duties of farm work until he had attained his twenty-second year, at which time he rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own responsibility. He prospered in his efforts and in course of time purchased a farm. In 1891 Mr. Wheeler, having friends in the state of Illinois, determined to move to that commonwealth. They first took up their residence at Owanecko, Illinois, and later moved to Witt, where the educational advantages were greater. At the end of four or five years he procured a farm in Alhambra township, his home today.

Among the near neighbors of the Wheeler family in Kentucky was a farmer named George Liney, with his wife, Ann (Smith) Liney, and their eleven children, Georgiana, John, Prince, James, Lucy, Thomas, Clabe, Cora, Bert, Maud (who died at the age of five years) and Nannie. In the year 1882 Mr. Sanford Wheeler and Nannie Liney formed a matrimonial alliance and commenced their wedded life on the rented farm above mentioned. Before the wedding day Mr. Wheeler had prepared his home for the arrival of the bride, and everything was ready for them to commence housekeeping. The young people of the community accompanied the couple to their new home, after the marriage ceremony was performed, and there the wedding feast was served in true southern style. Mrs. Wheeler showed herself to be possessed of those habits of industry and the virtues which constitute a true home-maker and helpmeet. As the years passed by five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, one of whom died in infancy. The parents determined to give their boys and girls the advantages of liberal educations, even changing their place of abode in order to compass that desired end. The little family prospered and were happy together, until the death angel visited them, and on the 5th day of September, 1895, the dear mother entered into her last rest. She had been a good true woman, a loving wife and mother, a kind friend and neighbor, whose loss was mourned by a large circle of acquaintances and by her husband and children. Soon after her demise the bereaved husband moved with the children to Alhambra township, where he set himself to cultivate the land and rear his boys and girls, in both of which undertakings he succeeded most admirably. In regard to the children we give the following data: Calvin and Lily May married Malinda and Fred Partridge, respectively; the Partridge family reside in Edwardsville, and there the four young people planned to celebrate their nuptials on the same day and at the same time, but a heavy rainstorm somewhat modified their arrangements. Lily May Wheeler and Fred Partridge arrived first at the place of meeting (the parsonage of the Rev. Cisson of Edwardsville); their marriage was solemnized and they departed on the train agreed-upon. In the meantime Calvin Wheeler and Malinda Partridge went to Judge Hillskother of Edwardsville, who performed the ceremony, and the couple followed Mr. and Mrs. Fred Partridge on the next train. Fred

Partridge is a car framer by occupation. His home is now made happy by the presence of two bright children, Beulah and Dwight, aged four and two years, respectively, and the greatest delight of their young lives is to visit Grandfather Wheeler at his farm. Calvin Wheeler resides in Edwardsville, and is employed as a molder by the Radiator Plant of that city. Mr. Sanford Wheeler's youngest child, Flora, is married to Charles Postewart, a motorman in St. Louis, where the couple reside. Hugh L. is unmarried and remains on the farm with his father. The four children have all done credit to their father's training, and Mr. Wheeler is justified in feeling himself well repaid for the pains he took in rearing them. They are now all grown to maturity and have ever proved themselves good, true and obedient children, a comfort to their father.

Mr. Wheeler has never sought any public office; he is, however, deeply interested in all matters which concern the welfare of the community in which he resides, and he is a staunch Republican, rendering unwavering allegiance to the party whose principles he believes contain the best elements of good government. He has a high standing with his neighbors, being regarded as a genial upright man, generous hearted and possessed of the true spirit of hospitality, a remnant of his southern training.

FRED H. TEGTMEYER. An essentially representative and successful agriculturist of the younger generation in Pin Oak township and the present able and popular incumbent of the office of township supervisor is Fred H. Tegtmeier, who has been a lifelong resident of Madison county. Mr. Tegtmeier was born in Pin Oak township, Madison county, on the 4th of November, 1866, and is a son of Fred and Louisa (Gerfen) Tegtmeier, both of whom were born and reared in the great Empire of Germany and both of whom are now living near Troy. The father was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during the greater part of his active career, and when the dark cloud of Civil war obscured the National horizon he gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Union by enlisting as a soldier in Company K, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, serving with all of gallantry and faithfulness. He participated in a number of important engagements marking the progress of that sanguinary struggle and after the close of the conflict and when peace had again been established throughout

the country he returned to Madison county to take up his life as a tiller of the soil. He is a man of unusual loyalty and public spirit and one who has always been a prominent factor in all matters projected for the well being of the community.

Fred H. Tegtmeyer passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm in Madison county and his preliminary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the neighboring schools. As a youth he was confirmed in the German Lutheran church and his early religious teachings have formed a very important factor in his entire life. After attaining to years of maturity he became interested in farming operations on his own account and at the present time is identified with agricultural pursuits in Pin Oak township. He is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor in his political convictions and he has ever been a most active factor in the local councils of that organization. In 1901 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of township supervisor and through successive re-elections he has held that position during the long intervening years to the present time. He is a man possessed of a high sense of honor and one who has acquitted himself with all of distinction in discharging the duties connected with his office.

HON. JAMES BANDY. Among the professional men who have contributed important services in late years to Madison county and occupy a high place in the citizenship of the community, the present judge of the Granite City court, James Bandy, deserves extended notice for his highly creditable career, and it is wholly consistent with common justice that in a work of this nature, Judge Bandy's life and activities in the district wherein he was born and reared and served, should be set forth in some detail.

Born in Greene county, Illinois, in 1867, James Bandy is the son of Walter and Mary (Courcy) Bandy. The father was also a native of the state, and he in turn was a son of Elihu Bandy, the son of Hugh Bandy, who died in Greene county at the patriarchal age of ninety-eight years. The mother was a native born Kentuckian, and her family came to Illinois about the time of the Civil war. Her father, John Courcy, was the owner of extensive lands and numbers of slaves, but owing to the disturbed conditions in his native state, sold land and slaves and brought his

family and household goods to Illinois in six covered wagons, or prairie schooners, the approved method of overland travel in that early time. They became the parents of seven children—James, John, Bell, Curtis, Thomas, Leona and Harry, the latter now deceased. They were educated in the schools of Greene county and the Roodhouse high school, and James supplemented that training by a course in the high school at Garden City, Kansas, as a preparation for work in the teaching profession. Returning from Kansas the young man taught a year in the Oak Grove school and two years at the Liberty school, the latter being the school he had attended as a boy. The pedagogic art, however, did not appear to offer as wide a scope for his ability as he could wish, and in 1890 Mr. Bandy gave over his work in the capacity of teacher and turned his attention to railroad work as a means to an end, however, as it was his plan to prepare himself for a larger career. For six years he remained in the service of the Chicago & Alton as yardmaster at Roodhouse. During two years of this time he studied law, applying himself to his studies with all energy and much of the time poring over his books until the early morning hours—an application that undermined his health and finally brought on a serious illness. When he was sufficiently restored to health and strength the ambitious young man again took up his law studies, and in 1897 successfully passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar of the state. He then resigned his place as yardmaster and engaged in practice at Greenfield, where he remained for one year. Since then he has been located at Granite City, where he has followed the practice of his profession, and has enjoyed a large and profitable business. He served two years in the office of city attorney, and on the organization of the city court of Granite City he was elected on March 8, 1910, as the first incumbent of this important office, his term being one of four years' duration. During his residence in Greene county Mr. Bandy was elected to the office of assessor, and also served his city as a member of the board of education, both of which positions he filled in a highly creditable manner, and in April, 1912, he was nominated at the primaries by the Democratic party for the office of state's attorney for Madison county. He is a member of the Venice city council and is vice president and one of the directors of the Madison County Bar Association. In his fraternal relations Judge Bandy has been identi-



*Jim Bandy*



fied for years with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1889 Judge Bandy was married at Carrollton, Illinois, to Miss Mae Sullivan, one of the capable and accomplished teachers of that vicinity. She was born in Greene county, like her husband, her birth occurring in 1869, and she is the daughter of Timothy and Mary (Mahoney) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland, who were married in Carrollton, Illinois, after immigrating to America. They were the parents of seven children: James, Johanna, Jerry, Francis, Daniel, Morris and Mae, the latter becoming Mrs. Bandy in later years. All were educated in the Carrollton schools. Mr. and Mrs. Bandy became the parents of three children, who have prepared, or are preparing themselves for careers of usefulness as members of the great army of workers. They are Harold, Gertrude and Zella. Harold, after being graduated from the McKinley high school of Granite City, entered the University of Illinois, where he was enrolled as a student for three years, and in 1912 he finished his studies in the law department of the University of St. Louis, receiving therefrom his degree. During his university career Harold Bandy was one who won honor to himself and his college as a member of the debating team in its annual contests with the Universities of Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa. Gertrude Bandy was valedictorian of her class when graduating from McKinley high school in 1910, and was the youngest in her class of twenty. She is now a student at Forest Park University, of St. Louis, graduating in 1911 from the fourth grade of the Underwood School of Music. Miss Zella is now a pupil in the eighth grade of the Emerson school in her home town.

Judge Bandy has ever proved himself a loyal and public-spirited citizen of great intrinsic worth, always taking an intelligent and lively interest in movements for the advancements of the best interest in his home community and the county. While a Democrat in his political faith, he has never been regarded as ambitious for political preferment or power, and has always been content to give his unqualified support to men and measures which in his good judgment were best calculated to promote the highest welfare of the people and county. As such a citizen, disinterested and loyal, his life has been an example worthy of emulation by the rising generation.

**OTTO MAY.** At this point it is gratifying to the publishers of this historical compilation to accord recognition to Otto May, who is a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser of Pin Oak township, where he was born and reared and where he has lived during the major portion of his life thus far. He is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and twelve and a half acres of arable land eligibly located three and a half miles distant from Marine. Mr. May was born in Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 17th of November, 1861, and he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wittmer) May, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany, whence they accompanied their respective parents to America in an early day. After his marriage, William May resided at Marine, Illinois, for one year, at the expiration of which he established the family home on a farm two and a half miles distant from Marine, continuing to reside there until 1907, when he retired from active participation in business affairs and resided at Marine until his demise, on the 31st of December, 1910. His cherished and devoted wife, who still survives him, is now residing on the old homestead farm in Pin Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. William May were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, in 1911: Lena is the wife of August Versen, of St. Louis, Missouri; Lizzie is the wife of Theodore Little, of Marine, Illinois; Anna is the wife of Louis Neudecker, of Marine, Illinois; Minnie is the wife of William Kreutzberg, of Marine; Louise is the wife of John Pratt, of Pin Oak township; William F. maintains his home in Pin Oak township; Otto is the immediate subject of this review; Charles resides in Marine township; and Albert is a resident of the city of St. Louis, Missouri.

Otto May was reared to maturity on the old home farm in this township, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. He continued to reside at home with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, in fact until the time of his marriage, in 1886. After that important event he launched out into business life as an agriculturist and he is now the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and twelve and a half acres of some of the finest land in this county. He is engaged in general farming and the raising of high-grade stock and in those lines of enterprise has achieved most gratifying success. In his political proclivities he is aligned as an unswerving sup-

porter of the cause of the Republican party. He has never held any public office other than that of school director, but in his civic attitude is decidedly loyal and public spirited, contributing in generous measure to all matters projected for the good of the community in which he has so long resided. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, in each of which he carries insurance. In their religious faith the May family are devout members of the German Lutheran church at Marine, Illinois, and they are prominent and popular factors in connection with the best social activities of their home community.

On the 30th of September, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. May to Miss Palmyra Apffel, who was born and reared in Marine township, this county, the date of her birth being April 10, 1865. She is a daughter of William and Crescenzia Apffel, both natives of Germany. Mrs. May received her education at Marine and for five terms prior to her marriage she was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Pin Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. May have two children, namely: Lester C., whose birth occurred on the 18th of August, 1887, was graduated in the Marine schools and is now associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm; and Hilda, born on the 10th of April, 1891, and died on July 3, 1912. They also have one other child deceased, Edna, born August 29, 1889, and died October 29, 1902.

**ADOLPH HITZ.** The life of Adolph Hitz is the story of a man who through industry, integrity and ability has risen to the position of foremost citizen of his township,—not that he would claim that position for himself, for he is modest and unassuming, but his fellow citizens gladly accord him that honor, for he has fairly won it in their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Hitz is a native of Madison county, born at Highland, June 15, 1861, and has always resided within its boundaries. In speaking of such a man it is always interesting to know something of his antecedents, his ancestry. He is the son of Christian and Katharina (Wunderer) Hitz, natives of Switzerland. His father was born August 17, 1824, and his mother, November 23 of the same year. They were married on the 20th of May, 1849. Mr. Hitz, Sr., was a carpenter by trade, and followed that business in his native land until 1855, when the young couple

concluded to seek their fortunes in the new world. They, therefore, immigrated that year to this country and located at Highland, finding a congenial environment among their own countrymen who had preceded them. Here the elder Hitz followed his trade for thirteen years and then moved to Saline. The young couple were industrious and frugal, and steadily advanced in the world. Both were prominent members of the German Evangelical church. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five now survive, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Landolt, of Alhambra; Ferdinand, of Highland; Adolph, of Alhambra; Emil, of St. Louis; and Arnold L., of Saline. After a useful and worthy life of mutual helpfulness the parents passed away within three days of each other, Christian Hitz dying March 26, 1900, and his wife on the 29th of the same month. United in life they were not long separated in death.

Adolph Hitz, of whom we write, entered business life early. After attending the district schools of Highland and Saline, he entered the employ of J. H. Willmann, as a clerk, in 1876. He remained with him four years and in 1880 transferred his services to John J. Spindler, Sr., remaining with him until 1884, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Emil, and entered business life on his own account. The new firm was known as Hitz Brothers. They continued in business until 1890 in Saline and then moved to Alhambra and opened a general store. They conducted a successful business there until 1898, when they sold out to their employes, Adolph remaining in Alhambra and Emil engaging in the commission business in St. Louis. The brothers had been prosperous, and each successive year saw them farther advanced on the road to competence. Adolph Hitz was appointed postmaster of Alhambra in 1897 and still holds the position. He attended to the duties of the office to the general satisfaction of the public. He also engaged in other lines of business during the next ten years with such success that, in 1907, he established a private bank, which immediately became so prosperous that the next year he erected a handsome and spacious bank building, which is architecturally a monument to his taste and skill. The building, including the furniture, fixtures and safety deposit vaults, cost \$20,000, seemingly a large amount to invest in such an edifice in a small town, but events justified the outlay. It has the handsomest interior of any bank building in

the county. The wainscoting is of marble throughout and the finishing in hard wood of the richest description. Mr. Hitz is still conducting the business. He has been phenomenally successful as a merchant, banker and real-estate dealer. He possesses the commercial instinct, foresight and sagacity that have enabled him to build up a fortune in a small town, but he has never been a speculator. All that has come to him has been secured by honorable business methods. He is the largest landholder in the township, perhaps in the county, being the owner of 3,000 acres of rich farming land, 1,100 acres in Madison county. A part of it adjoins Alhambra on the south and has been surveyed, platted and laid off into town lots. The addition is known as Hitz Place, and is rapidly building up.

In addition to being a successful and prosperous business man Mr. Hitz is fortunate in his domestic life. He was married July 19, 1899, to Miss Louise M. Utiger, daughter of the late Hon. Robert D. Utiger. His wife is a charming and accomplished lady. Her father was a prominent farmer and a member of the state legislature in 1882-84. He died February 20, 1890, in the prime of his useful manhood. Mrs. Hitz's mother, Mrs. Utiger was Susan E. Leef, of the well-known family of that name, a sister of John S. Leef, present chairman of the board of supervisors of the county. Robert D. Utiger was born near Highland, October 11, 1841. His wife was a native of Leef township, born November 16, 1844. They were married January 18, 1866. Of their six children only three survive, Mrs. Louise M. Hitz, of Alhambra, born October 9, 1868; Mrs. Bertha R. Hackman, of Staunton, and David A. Utiger, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Hitz occupy a palatial residence on the outskirts of Alhambra, equipped with every modern convenience. The home is surrounded with beautiful grounds. It is the handsomest and most modern residence in the village.

Mr. Hitz is a public-spirited citizen and, although not seeking office, has represented his township on the county board. He is a Republican in politics and has long been prominent in the councils of his party. He has served as central committeeman and as a member of the county executive committee. While steadfast in his political views, he does not allow partisanship to interfere with friendship and he is consequently popular with both parties. It is pleasant to write of

the life of a man who has been so deservedly successful in the business world and who, through all the changes in life, has maintained so high a place in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. Modest and unostentatious as he is in private life he is a tower of strength to the community,—a man who, with seemingly limited opportunities, has made for himself a place and a name throughout the county. "Old Madison" has reason to be proud of producing so fine a specimen of American manhood. It is on such men as he that the country must rely for the conservation of its ideals and the preservation of republican institutions.

DAN M. STRASEN. The name of Dan M. Strasen occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of representative agriculturists in Pin Oak township, where the subject of this review has resided during practically his entire life time thus far and where he is widely renowned as a man of sterling worth and unquestioned integrity. Mr. Strasen is intensely loyal and public-spirited in the civic attitude and he never lets pass an opportunity to assist in the advancement of the progress and development of this section of the state. He is the owner of a finely improved farm of some two hundred acres in Pin Oak township, the same being located seven miles distant from Edwardsville. He has devoted the major portion of his time and attention to farming operations and to the raising of high-grade cattle and hogs.

A native son of Pin Oak township, Madison county, Dan M. Strasen was born on the 5th of January, 1856, and he is a son of Carl and Louise (Miller) Strasen, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is now residing at Edwardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strasen were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are living at the present time and concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated,—Dan M. is the immediate subject of this sketch; William is a resident of Edwardsville, where he is engaged in business; Louise is the wife of Jacob Papst, of Richards, Missouri; Anna is the wife of Richard Vogle and resides at Edwardsville; Lena is the wife of Plum Laberton, of St. Louis; Julia married Henry Kahn and they maintain their home at Pin Oak; Amelia is unmarried and she remains with her aged mother at Edwardsville.

Dan M. Strasen was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in the work and management of which he early became associated



with his father, and his early educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the neighboring district schools. He left school at the age of eighteen years and from that time until he had reached his twenty-ninth year he remained at home working for his father. Shortly after his marriage, which occurred in 1884, he began to farm for himself. His present beautiful estate is comprised of one hundred and ninety-eight acres of most arable land, and the substantial buildings and well cultivated fields indicate a capable and practical ownership. Mr. Strasen is engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of registered cattle and hogs. He is also a breeder of fine horses and has gained renown as an exceptionally good judge of a thoroughbred horse. He has figured in a number of important horse trades but has never received the worst end of a bargain. The splendid success Mr. Strasen has gained in life is his by merit alone, he having been the architect of his own fortunes. He has gained a splendid reputation as a substantial and reliable business man and all his dealings have been characterized by fair and honorable methods.

On the 25th of September, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Strasen to Miss Emma Eppers, who was born and reared at Marine, Madison county, and who is a daughter of Henry Eppers, a prominent and influential resident of Marine during his lifetime. Mr. and Mrs. Strasen are the parents of six children, concerning whom the following record is here inserted: August J. married Effie Howerton and he is now identified with farming at Pin Oak; Daniel F. is engaged in the machine business, in threshing, shredding and bailing, and when not absent on business his home is with his father; Emma is the wife of Frank Beser, of Pin Oak; Henry remains at the parental home; Anna is deceased; and Alfred is at home.

In politics Mr. Strasen accords a stanch allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. in all matters of national import, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to follow along strictly partisan lines. He is deeply and sincerely interested in community affairs and as a citizen contributes liberally of his time and means to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. In their religious

faith he and his wife are consistent members of the Evangelical church at Edwardsville, in the different departments of whose work he is an active factor. Fraternally he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he carries an insurance of three thousand dollars. He was incumbent of the office of road overseer for one year and for a period of six years was a member of the board of school directors. He is a strictly honest, upright citizen, who commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow men, and it is but just to say that communities will prosper and grow in proportion as they put a premium on men of his mould.

JULIUS ABENDROTH is actively identified with contracting and building interests in Madison county, Illinois, his home and business headquarters being located at Highland, where he has resided during practically his entire life time thus far. He is deeply interested in community affairs and in every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and business man of marked capacity.

Born at Highland, Illinois, on the 5th of May, 1863, Julius Abendroth is a son of John and Mollie (Rausch) Abendroth, both of whom were natives of Europe, whence they came to the United States about the year 1852. The father was identified with carpentering during the major portion of his active career and he was called to eternal rest in 1890, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. John Abendroth became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living, in 1911, as follows: August is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Fred is a farmer in Madison county; Augusta is the wife of Charles Hoeffe, assistant cashier in the State & Trust Bank at Highland; and Julius is the immediate subject of this review.

Mr. Abendroth, of this notice, was reared to maturity at Highland, to whose public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training. As a young man he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and for the past fifteen years has devoted his entire attention to contracting and building, an enterprise that contributes materially to progress and improvement. In 1909 he associated with himself his son John, who was born in this place on the 14th of March, 1888 and who learned the carpenter's trade under the able preceptorship of his father. Mr. Abendroth has contracted for and erected some of the finest residences and business

blocks at Highland and in neighboring towns, and he holds a reputation for unusual ability along the line of his particular work. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has never participated actively in public affairs he gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare. In addition to his own beautiful home he is the owner of a number of fine residence properties in Highland and is interested in real-estate operations on a small scale.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Abendroth to Miss Lena Holliger, who was born and reared in Madison county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of John Holliger. They are the parents of five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth,—John, Walter, Fiedas, Florence and Herbert, all of whom remain at the parental home except John, who married Rosa Warnecke and resides near the home of his parents. In their religious faith the Abendroth family are devout communicants of the German Evangelical church and they are liberal contributors to all matters tending to promote the best interests of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Abendroth's lives have been exemplary in all respects and they command the unalloyed confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens throughout this section of the state.

MRS. HENRIETTA FREDERICKA CHARLOTTA HESS. Some of the heaviest property owners throughout the country are women, who have either earned what they possess themselves, or increased the value of what has been left them by parents or husband. These women show a wise discrimination in the administration of their estates, and from them come heavy annual amounts in the form of taxes. Many of them thoroughly understand the possibilities of their properties and make their investments wisely and advantageously. Not only, however, are they noted for their business ability, but as the heads of beautiful homes, over which they preside with dignity and capable execution. In religious work they are to be found in the foremost ranks, while among the sick and afflicted their kindly sympathy and generous material aid are ever to be found. One of those who are constantly creating new reasons for added affection from their neighbors and friends is Mrs.

Henrietta Fredericka Charlotta Hess, of Mitchell, Illinois.

Mrs. Hess was born in Holzfeld, Germany, December 25, 1836, a daughter of Philip and Charlotta (Poleman) Bruno, her father being a linen weaver by occupation. When Mrs. Hess was six years of age her mother died, and she and her three sisters, Minnie, Katharina and Ricka, were obliged to look out for themselves, she being placed in a family to work as soon as she was old enough. Having been reared to thrift and economy, she closely saved her meager wages of eight dollars a year and ten yards of linen for clothing, the usual wages for a girl of her years, and when seventeen years of age decided to try her fortunes in that wonderful country, the United States, of which she had heard so much. She had not been able, however, to save much money, but finally persuaded an uncle, who was living in America, to send her twenty-four dollars, which, added to her savings, gave her enough with which to make her way to this country, whence she came with some young companions. Landing at New Orleans, the little band of immigrants took passage up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where they arrived December 4, 1853, and Mrs. Hess soon obtained employment with a baker, at eight dollars per month, which she carefully hoarded.

On the 15th of September, 1855, Mrs. Hess was married to Theodore Simpson, who was employed in a wholesale grocery establishment, and two children were born to this union: Henry, who died at the age of eleven years, and Dora, who grew to womanhood and married Fred Barmerier, and now resides in St. Louis, having three children: Charlie, Lottie and George. Later, Mr. Simpson's health failing, he moved to Missouri, but the step was taken too late and he soon died, his widow returning to St. Louis with her two little ones. Finding homes for them, she obtained employment and bravely set to work to support herself and them, and in 1860 she was married to Charlie Hess, a well-known farmer of Chouteau township, and seven children were born to this union, three dying in infancy, while Charlie, Louis, Lena and George survive. Mr. and Mrs. Hess sent their children to the Mitchell high school, and Lena finished her education in a convent at St. Louis, while George received a collegiate education in that city. Charlie Hess married Dora Ahrens, is engaged in farming, and has

two children. Christian and Della. Louis H. Hess was married April 29, 1896, to Miss Fredericka Herzog, who was born in Harrison county, Texas, March 1, 1877, daughter of Philip and Paulina (Daring) Herzog. Lena Hess married Michael Link, a prominent politician and ex-member of the Illinois state legislature, and has one child, Freda. George Hess married Minnie Strackeljohn, and has two children, Alvera and Georgia.

On June 7, 1888, while Mr. Hess was in St. Louis with his wife, she being at the time visiting at the home of a friend, the team of horses which he was driving became frightened at something, soon were unmanageable and finally ran away, throwing Mr. Hess from the buggy and killing him. Mrs. Hess, thus bereaved, returned to the old homestead, where she has continued to reside. Her husband is buried in the cemetery at Nameoki. Mrs. Hess has always been considered one of the prominent women of her neighborhood, and surely none are better known or more highly esteemed. She has never regretted the step she took in young girlhood in coming to America, and here she has carved out her own fortune. Alive to all the topics of the day, Mrs. Hess has always been interested in political matters and has a knowledge of existing conditions that would do credit to many politicians. In the work of the German Evangelical church she has been particularly active, and no worthy call for charity has ever been refused by her. Having known the pinch of want herself, she is compassionate for others, and is ever ready to help those who have met with sickness or misfortune. Although in the evening of life, "Mother" Hess, as she is affectionately called, is in the full enjoyment of all of her faculties, and her keen, alert mind is as active as it was a half-century ago. Surrounded by her family, taking pleasure in the comfort that comes from a sense of duty well done, she is a type of American womanhood that has no equal, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know her as one of Madison county's most representative women.

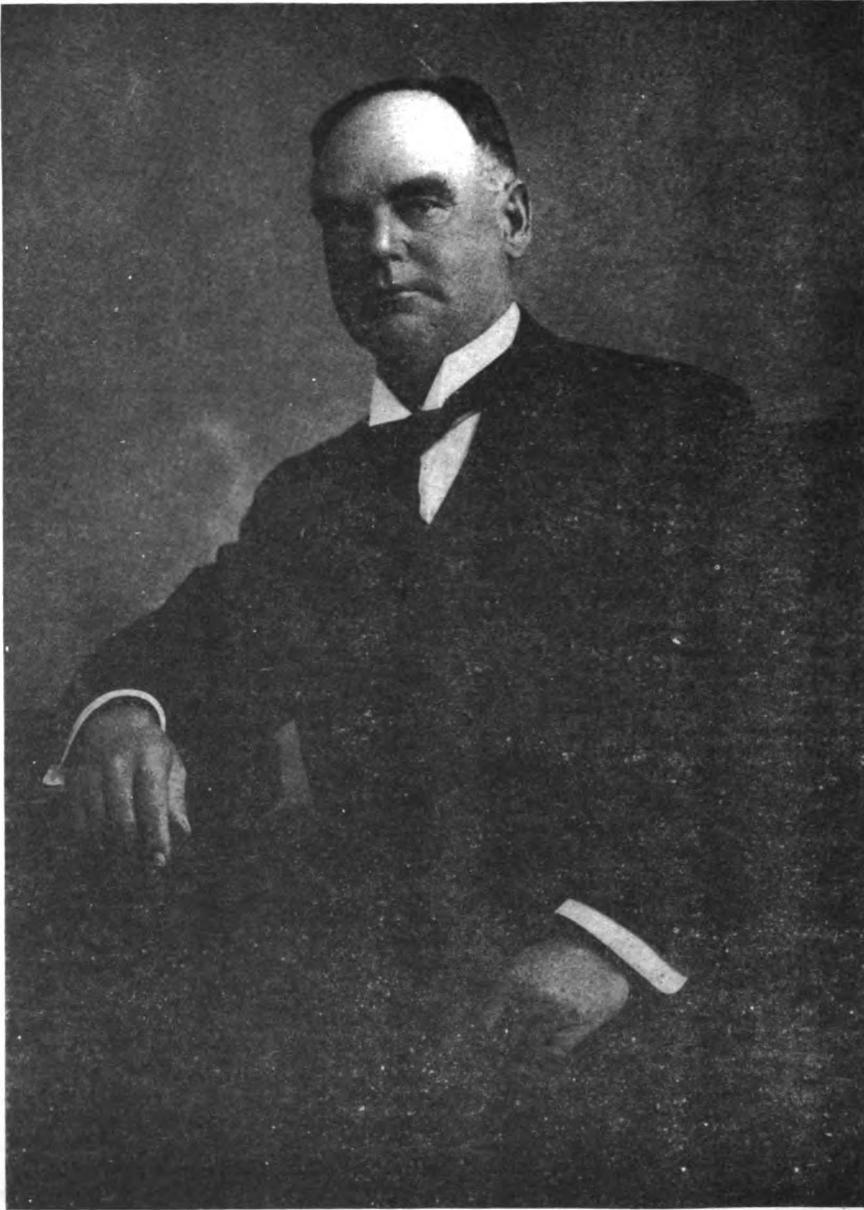
**JOHN A. FRUIT.** In view of the nomadic spirit which is growing to animate all classes of American citizens to move about restlessly from place to place it is gratifying to here accord recognition to a man who has passed practically his entire life thus far in the locality in which he was born and reared and where he is well known as a man of sterling worth

and unquestioned integrity. Through his own well directed endeavors Mr. Fruit has made of success not an accident but a logical result. He is the present popular postmaster at Fruit, Illinois, where he is also the owner of a grain elevator and a general store, in addition to which he has a fine farm of one hundred and three acres in Pin Oak township.

John A. Fruit was born in Hamel township, Madison county, Illinois, on the 29th of May, 1862, and he is a son of John and Judith (Wilson) Fruit, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky, the former having been born on the 8th of September, 1816, and the latter on the 13th of December, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Fruit came to Madison county with their respective parents and here was solemnized their marriage in the year 1841. They became the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, in 1911, namely,—Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Reid, of Edwardsville; Eliza, who is single and who remains at home with her mother; Maggie, who is the wife of F. W. Shaffer, of Tudor, Canada; Judith, who is now Mrs. H. Belk and who resides at Hoxie, Arkansas; and John A., the immediate subject of this review. The father was a farmer by occupation and he was decidedly successful in his various business projects. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of April, 1891, at which time he was seventy-five years of age, and his cherished and devoted wife is still living, her home being at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Under the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm John A. Fruit was reared to adult age. He attended the district schools during the winter terms until he had reached his eighteenth year and for a period of one year he was a student in the high school at Edwardsville, Illinois. In 1885 he started in business on his own account at Fruit, Illinois where he became agent for the Clover Leaf Railroad Company and where he was also appointed to the office of postmaster. In 1885 he opened a general store at Fruit and in this connection he controls an extensive and profitable patronage. He is the owner of an elevator in this district and is greatly interested in the buying and shipping of grain. His beautiful home, a modern nine-room house with basement, at Fruit, is situated in the midst of attractive grounds on a seven-acre tract of land. Mr. Fruit is also interested in farming and in that connection is the owner of a fine estate of one hundred and three acres





*Arthur*

of most arable land in Pin Oak township, the same being eligibly located a mile and a half east of Fruit. Mr. Fruit is a man who attends strictly to his business affairs and by honest thrift and industry he has accumulated a competency.

In the year 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fruit to Miss Lillie Dzengolewski, who was born and reared in Alhambra township, this county, and who is a daughter of Fred Dzengolewski, long a prominent agriculturist in this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Fruit are the fond parents of six children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth.—Irene, Warren, Mildred, Clyde, Maurice and Roy, the eldest child being eight years of age (in 1911) and the youngest being two years of age. Irene and Warren are both attending school at Edwardsville, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Fruit accords an uncompromising allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is not an active politician and the only public office of which he has ever been incumbent is that of postmaster of Fruit, a position he holds at the present time under appointment by President Taft. In their religious affiliations Mr. and Mrs. Fruit are consistent members of the Presbyterian church in Hamel township. They are both zealous and active workers in connection with all philanthropical movements in this community and are held in the highest regard by their fellow citizens on account of their exemplary lives and genial characters.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM MORRISS, born and bred in England, has been a resident of the United States since 1869, and in the years of his affiliation with America and things American he has done as much for the advancement and upbuilding of the country as any native born citizen of similar means and abilities. Granite City owes much to his progressive and philanthropic spirit, and his labors have tended to stimulate the growth of good fellowship among the toilers, the while they have helped to relieve their conditions in many ways, financially and socially, as well as industrially. He has contributed much, by reason of his unselfish interest in the future of Granite City, to its best development, and he has been an important factor in the financial and industrial advancement of the city.

Born in Suydenham, Kent, England, on April 23, 1852. Alexander William Morris

is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morris, the father being a surgeon of some repute in Kent. The boy was given excellent educational advantages, which, had he been of a studious turn of mind, might have turned the scale of his future life in an entirely different direction, but he disliked the irksomeness of school and study and at the age of fourteen and a half he left school and went to work. The years of his schooling were passed at Harrow Preparatory school, and he was a student at Elm House College, Edmonton, near London, when he broke away from the discipline of school life and commenced work on his own responsibility. He secured employment in a grain and brokerage house in London and worked there until he was in his eighteenth year, saving his earnings carefully with the intention of emigrating to America when he had put by sufficient for that purpose. On November 9, 1869, he sailed from Liverpool, with New York as his destination. Arriving in New York city, he immediately bought a ticket for Omaha, Nebraska, which was then the farthest western point to which the railroads had penetrated, and on December 10th he arrived in Omaha. The young man's desire was to travel and see the west and become acquainted with the prairies and mountain ranges of the country at first hand, and with that end in view he took service with Colonel Miller on his cattle ranch about one hundred miles from Omaha. He remained thus employed until 1872, the cattle business appealing to his interest, and he learned much in those years that was of benefit to him later. In 1872 he took charge of a shipment of cattle to Chicago for his employer, and he was so impressed with the possibilities of the cattle trade in Chicago that he remained there, and in 1873 became a salesman in the business for Denny Redman, then a prominent cattleman. In 1875 he went into the cattle business on his own responsibility, buying and selling live stock. Two years later he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the business, and he is still conducting a cattle business at the National Stock Yards, in that city.

During these years Mr. Morris had become interested in real estate matters and had carried on a trade in that line in conjunction with his cattle interests. In 1902 he gave up his active part in the livestock business he had been managing for so long and embarked in a lively real estate business in Granite City, Illinois. That part of his

business is controlled or managed by his sons, V. S. and A. W., Jr., and a nephew, R. A. Morriss, who act for him as trustees under the name of the Morriss Realty Company, while Mr. Morriss himself is giving his more detailed attention to the matter of home building in Granite City. He has since 1902 built several hundred houses in this city, which he has sold on easy terms to the laboring men of the community, thus assisting them to independent ownership of their homes on terms that are reasonable and fair to all concerned. Mr. Morriss has been active in other lines of endeavor also, having aided in the organization of the Granite City National Bank and the Granite City Trust Company, in each of which he is a member of the board of directors. He has also extended his interests to the oil fields of Crawford county, and he is there the sole owner of about twenty valuable oil wells. Much credit is due to him for his successful efforts in the matter of securing a franchise and right-of-way for the Lebanon & O'Fallon Electric Railway, which has meant so much to the growth and development of O'Fallon and Lebanon, and he has proved his genuine worth as a citizen and a man on more than one occasion when he has been instrumental in adjusting labor difficulties between employer and employe, both before and after strikes have been called. He has always displayed a strong tendency to stand between the strong and the weak, and his sympathies and labors have always been of a character that has tended to evolve better conditions for the laboring man, and thus make of him a better citizen and a better workman. In that part of his work he has been quite as successful as in other branches, and his life thus far has been a well rounded sphere of useful endeavor in whatever community he has found himself.

Mr. Morriss is a Republican in his political views, and while he is always active in the best interests of the party, he is never an office seeker and has no ambitions in that respect. He was reared in the Episcopalian faith, but in later life lost faith in the claims of orthodoxy, and leans rather to the views of an agnostic.

On New Year's day, 1875, Mr. Morriss was married in Chicago to Miss Julia Louise Burton. Four children have been born of their union: Herbert A. Morriss, born December 31, 1875; Edith M., born January 26, 1877; Vernon S., born January 27, 1882; and Alexander William, Jr., born April 27, 1884.

As previously mentioned, Vernon S. and Alexander William, Jr., are engaged with their cousin in the conduct and management of the Morriss Realty Business, founded by Mr. Morriss and are particularly successful in that work, guided as they are by the more mature judgment and unusual business ability of the elder man.

HENRY A. GIPPERT. Madison county owes to its agriculturists a debt of gratitude for its present prosperous condition, as the farming interests of the county are by all means its most important asset, and it has been the energetic and intelligent work of the farmers that has kept the county's agricultural standard so high. Henry A. Gippert, who is carrying on operations in section 33, Nameoki township, is one of the representative men of the county. He was born in Madison county, in 1871, and is a son of Antone and Catherine (Steinemeyer) Gippert, natives of Germany.

Mr. Gippert's parents immigrated to the United States in their youth and were married in this country, shortly thereafter settling on a farm of sixty-one acres in Nameoki township, near the Bend. Mr. Gippert had been previously married to a Miss Meyer, who died, leaving two children: Otilia and Mary. He married (second) Catherine Steinemeyer, and two sons were born to this union, Casper and Henry, the latter of whom was eleven months old when Mrs. Gippert died. Antone Gippert's third marriage was to Wilhelmina Krone, and three children were born to this union: Frank, Elizabeth and Theresa.

Henry A. Gippert was given good educational advantages in the schools of St. Louis, East St. Louis and the Bend, and by the time he was twenty years of age he had so thoroughly grasped the rudiments and details of farming that he felt himself ready to start to make his own way in the world. In 1902 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shrader, who was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1882, daughter of Henry and Magdalene (Range) Shrader, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Germany. Their family consisted of Gertrude, Mary, Theresa, Magdalene, Joseph, Agnes, Clara, Anna and Elizabeth. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gippert settled on rented land, a tract of sixty acres situated at the Bend in Nameoki township, and here they have since resided. Mr. Gippert is a good farmer and a public-spirited citizen. Probity has been his watchword throughout his entire life, and he has so lived that only words of praise and commendation

are spoken of him by his neighbors, friends and acquaintances. He is a Democrat in his political views, but he is not bigoted, and reserves the right to cast his vote for the man whom he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party ties. He himself has never sought office. Mr. and Mrs. Gippert are members of St. Mark's Catholic church, at Venice, and he belongs to Western Catholic Union No. 26, in that city. Practical and progressive in all things, Mr. Gippert is one of his township's representative men, and one who has the best interests of the community at heart.

GEORGE HOLTMANN, one of the prosperous and highly respected farmers of Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, owns and occupies what was formerly known as the old Handlow place.

Mr. Holtmann was born and reared in the vicinity in which he now lives, being a son of Henry and Hannah (Windtmier) Holtmann, and a brother of Otto Holtmann. The Holtmanns are of German descent. Grandfather Holtmann died in Germany, and soon after his death grandmother Holtmann, with a son and daughter, the former being Henry, the father of George, immigrated to America and settled in Madison county, Illinois. Here Henry Holtmann from a poor boy worked his way up to be a prosperous farmer, owning a fine tract of land, more than three hundred acres in extent. He passed the rest of his life in Pin Oak township, and died here, his death occurring in 1900. It was on his father's farm, April 27, 1873, that George Holtmann was born. He attended country school until he was eighteen, and since that time has devoted his energies to farming. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, on which, in 1905, he built a new house and in 1908 a new barn, and which he has otherwise improved.

On January 28, 1903, Mr. Holtmann was married to Miss Matilda Heuser, and to them have been given three children, John, George and Verdena. Mrs. Holtmann is a daughter of John and Mary (Marbauer) Heuser, of Pin Oak township. The family are members of the Evangelical church at Edwardsville, and, politically, Mr. Holtmann is a Republican. At this writing he is a school trustee.

FRANK O. JOHNSON, M. D. Beginning when young to familiarize himself with the rudiments of medicine and surgery, Frank O. Johnson, M. D., has continually added to his

knowledge by study, application and experience, and during the eight years that he has been in active practice as a physician and surgeon in Nameoki has gained an enviable reputation for professional skill and ability, and won a large and valuable patronage. He was born May 31, 1877, at Piasa, Macoupin county, Illinois, a son of James T. Johnson, who was born in the same town.

Scholarly and ambitious as a youth, and of a deeply religious temperament, James T. Johnson was given excellent educational advantages, being fitted for the ministry. His health failing, however, he turned to life in the open, and was actively engaged in the real-estate business until his death, in 1881, in manhood's prime. His wife, whose maiden name was Denilda Rodgers, preceded him to the life beyond, passing away in 1877.

But two months old when left motherless, and but four years of age when his father died, Frank O. Johnson spent his earlier years in Macoupin county, Illinois, obtaining his elementary education in the Piasa public schools. He subsequently attended school for a time in Willow Springs, Missouri, and at Carlinville, Illinois. Wishing then to further advance his knowledge, he completed the course of study at Blackburn University, after which he read medicine two years, and, in 1902, was graduated from the Barnes Medical School at Saint Louis, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Johnson then began practice at Blackwell, Missouri, being there associated with Dr. S. F. Thurman for a few months. In February, 1903, the Doctor opened an office at Nameoki, Illinois, and has here built up a fine practice, his professional skill and ability being recognized and appreciated.

The Doctor is a member of the Madison County Medical Society; of the State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; and for five years was secretary of the Tri-City Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of Six Mile Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. He has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge, in Springfield, for four years, and is historian of Madison county for the Grand Lodge.

Dr. Johnson married, in 1896, Carrie Miller, of Damsel, Missouri, a daughter of William Miller, and into their home two children have been born, Ralph H. and Myrtle M.

THOMAS WESLEY KINDER, was born in this county, in 1842. His father, Thomas Kinder, was a Pennsylvanian, who came to Madi-



son county in the early times. Here he met and wedded Mary Gillham, a native of South Carolina. Farming was the occupation of Thomas Kinder and he spent his entire life at it. His family consisted of two sons, Calvin and Thomas. As there were no public schools at that time, the boys were sent to the subscription schools. Later they attended McKendree College. The father of the two boys died before his younger son was born, and at the age of two Thomas Kinder also lost his mother. His aunt, Mrs. Gillham, took charge of him then, but she died two years after he came to live with her, and his uncle, Calvin Kinder, took him into his home. Here he remained until he was twenty-one. Not being in rugged health, Mr. Kinder then took a trip to California to improve his physical condition. Four years later he returned to Madison county on a visit to his aunt and uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Kinder had no children of their own, but they had the parent love which goes out to the homeless and they did not think of failing to fulfill the duties of fatherhood and motherhood because they had no children of their own. They brought up thirteen orphans, of whom Thomas was the youngest. But all these foster children had married and gone away when the young man Thomas returned from the west, and, although he had felt the fascination of that new country and intended to return to it, he yielded to the urgent requests of his aunt and uncle to remain with them. As his aunt lived but two years after his return, Mr. Kinder never regretted giving up his project of settling in California.

Politics began to interest the young man and he was elected deputy sheriff, filling that office for two years. In 1873 he was elected one of the three county commissioners. Venice was his place of residence at that time, and when the town was first incorporated, he was town clerk and later marshal. All his life Mr. Kinder has been prominent in the Democratic party and ardent in the support of its principles. When he moved from Venice to the vicinity of Granite City he continued to take active part in public life. For nine years he was supervisor of Nameoki township; he was police magistrate of Granite City for two terms and in 1892 was elected coroner and served for four years.

On November 11, 1873, Mr. Kinder was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Sippy. She, too, is a native of the county, Chouteau Slough being her birthplace and the year 1849.

Her father was Hiram Sippy, a Pennsylvanian, and her mother, Miranda Harrison, a Kentuckian and a second cousin of the president, William Harrison. There were ten children born to Hiram and Miranda Sippy, and he had a son William by his former wife, Mary Atkins. Five of Mrs. Kinder's brothers and sisters died in infancy. The others, Maria, John, Joseph W., Olive and Mary J., grew to maturity. The Sippy children went to the Six Mile school for their elementary education and John finished in Shurtleff College, while Mary continued her studies in Loretto Academy at Florissant, Missouri. Mrs. Kinder's parents came to Alton in 1828 and as a child, she heard many stories of their experience in the pioneer days. The great snow of 1832, when a lost hunter took refuge in her father's house, the hunting of game and of wild beasts, and the erratic behavior of the river supplied excitement to the earlier settlers.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kinder first lived in Venice, where Mr. Kinder was engaged in the public affairs of the town. Later they purchased a farm of eighty acres in Venice township, the present site of Granite City. A son, Calvin Jackson Kinder, was born to them in 1877, who is now settled in a home of his own, with Augusta, the daughter of Peter Hoft, of Edwardsville, as his wife. They have two sons, Thomas Calvin and Francis Alvin.

In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Kinder retired from their farm, and after disposing of it moved to Granite City, where they have since resided. Here Mr. Kinder has taken his place among the most prominent citizens of the town, and his unusual abilities in municipal work, as well as his popularity and influence in the Democratic party, are attested by the numerous offices he has been called upon to fill.

For generations the Kinder family, as well as that of the Sippys, to which Mrs. Kinder belongs, have been devoted adherents of the Methodist church, and both Mr. and Mrs. Kinder are members of the Niedringhaus Memorial church of that denomination in Granite City. Ever since 1870 Mr. Kinder has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the charter members of the Venice Lodge. He is also a charter member of the Elks lodge in Granite City, of which body he is a past exalted ruler. Mr. Kinder has the further distinction of being the oldest native citizen of Granite City, although his

seniority of residence is the least of his claims to popular regard.

It is fitting that the senior citizen of Granite City should be the possessor of the most valuable heirlooms in the county. Mr. Kinder is the owner of three choice cream pitchers of copper lustre. These were brought to Madison county by Mr. Kinder's aunt in 1800. One of them is of the design known as the battle-door and shuttlecock pitcher, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be priceless. This pitcher was brought from England by the father of his aunt, when he went back to marry his second wife. Another treasure in Mr. Kinder's collection is a powder horn, exquisitely carved with representations of hunting scenes, and bearing the date 1799.

Comment upon the admirable and useful life of Mr. Kinder is superfluous. The honors bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens, both of his party, for whose success he has done so much in the county, and in the lodges with which he is affiliated, are the most eloquent tribute possible and such as to make mere statements of his qualities of mind and heart quite unnecessary.

**NICHOLAS TRAUTNER.** Among the well-known families of Madison county probably none has contributed more definitely to progress and upbuilding of its interests than Nicholas Trautner, farmer and stockman. He belongs to that nation which has found many representatives in the new world and has assuredly contributed its quota to its development—the German,—his birth having occurred in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1835. He is the son of Barnhart and Margaret (Webber) Trautner, who immigrated to America in 1842, when Nicholas was six years of age. They located in Saline township, where the father engaged in farming, which had been his former occupation while in his native land, together with cabinet making. They purchased a farm of seventy acres and worked early and late to improve the same. Into their home were born seven children, all of whom died in infancy with the exception of Nicholas, the subject of the sketch. At that time there was only one school house in the district and in that young Nicholas received his education. The nearest market was St. Louis and to this everything had to be hauled by ox teams, as there were no railroads. Wild animals abounded and it was no uncommon sight to see fifteen or twenty deer, and prairie chickens were

abundant. The pioneers included these dainties in their diet.

In the year 1857 Mr. Trautner laid the foundation of a household of his own by his marriage to Miss Anna Accola, who was born in Switzerland in 1835, and is the daughter of Casper and Emereta Accola. At an early day she immigrated with her parents to this section. She was one of the following family: John, George, Peter, Christian, David, Wilhelmina and Anna, the latter the wife of the immediate subject of this record, and all of whom obtained their education in the Helvetia and Saline township district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Trautner began their wedded life on an eighty acre farm one mile west of Saline, on which he has ever since resided. The greater part of it was then raw prairie, little of it having felt the plow, and the abode was a cabin of round logs. From such humble beginnings the young people began to carve out a future for themselves. Looking down the dim vista of rosy tinted years, what hopes and aspirations filled their minds, helping to lighten the burden of life. Their home was their kingdom and they its sovereigns. It was the dearest spot on earth, for love was there and the future was rainbowed with promise. They were industrious and thrifty, working early and late with characteristic German and Swiss energy and dauntlessness. There is an old saying that a man must ask his wife if he may prosper, and in this case the answer was in the affirmative, Mrs. Trautner being an ideal helpmeet. Their industry was amply rewarded with success and they were enabled to add to their acreage until they became the owners of seven hundred and forty acres of fine fertile land. They also purchased two hundred and forty acres in Missouri. Into their home were born six children, equally divided as to sons and daughters. One daughter, Emereta, died, and the remaining are as follows: Robert, Barnheart, David, Margaret and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Trautner made every effort to give their children a good education, sending them to the Saline township schools and also to the Catholic schools of Highland, of which Mr. Trautner was a member. He has ever been a very useful church member, giving liberal support. He aided materially in building the first Catholic church in Highland and in later years was a liberal contributor to both the churches built in Saline. Into the youthful minds of their sons and daughters were in-

stilled principles of honor, fitting them for the splendid citizenship by which they are now distinguished. They remained for a time beneath the home roof and then married and settled in the following manner:

Robert married Catherine Leef and maintains his residence in Missouri. His children are Robert, Joseph and Regina. Barnheart married Lizzie Meyer and for a number of years they lived happily together on their pleasant farm in Leef township. In 1896 her death occurred, and since then he has resided part of the time in Dakota, where he owns a good deal of land. His children are Barnheart, Nicholas, Leo, Arthur and Ella. David, a successful farmer of Saline, married Mary Meyer. Josephine married Charlie Walter and they live on the estate with the subject, Mr. Walter superintending the farm in an able manner. His daughter Margaret also remains at home. Thus Mr. Trautner is cheered by the presence of two good daughters, whose kind ministrations tend to brighten the evening of his life.

Mr. Trautner is ranked among the representative and most highly successful farmers of this part of Madison county and he is interested in every good measure advanced. His life has recommended him to the public confidence and the public has manifested their good will toward him by electing him to the offices of school director and highway commissioner. He votes the Republican ticket and does all in his power to advance the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Taft.

The old Trautner home has in its time been the scene of many joyous occasions, when the merry-hearted boys and girls were all at home. In 1879 death laid its pall over the household, the loving wife and indulgent mother being called to her eternal rest, mourned by a large circle in which her revered memory still remains green. Mr. Trautner, now enjoying the ease and comfort of an honored retirement, can look back over a useful and well-spent life and its record is indeed worthy of incorporation in this work devoted to representative citizens of Madison county.

CHARLES H. SEYBT is a native of Saxony, born on the 16th day of March, 1840. His parents were David and Julia (Burmeister) Seybt. His father was a prominent and distinguished preacher in his native city of Bautzen, who gave his children the best education obtainable. In that way Mr. Seybt, when he immigrated to America at the age of sixteen,

was well equipped to make his way in the new Fatherland, although he did not know one word of the English language, had no money, and no relations or friends. He started his career as laborer on a farm in Wisconsin, at four dollars per month. It proved hard work for a mere schoolboy, but it enabled him to acquire the use of the English language in a surprisingly short time. After six months' drudgery on a farm he became tutor in a private family at Madison, Wisconsin. In the autumn of 1857 he removed to St. Louis, where after hard struggles he devoted himself steadily to lithographic work, for which his natural talents fitted him specially. He was sent to Highland, Illinois, in January, 1861, to make a picture of the town and its principal residences in the customary way before the days of photography. Here he married, in November, 1861, Frances A. Suppiger, daughter of Joseph Suppiger, who was one of the founders of Highland and the Swiss colony in that part of Madison county. Her mother's maiden name was Mary M. Thorp. She came from old Puritanical stock in Stratford, Connecticut. Although Mr. Seybt in his business activities maintains offices in St. Louis and Chicago and has frequently been called abroad, he still clings to the homestead at Highland, where he and his wife began housekeeping fifty years ago.

Mr. Seybt's career is a splendid illustration of the opportunities which this country offers to a man of untiring energy and honesty of purpose. It is a splendid illustration of the welcome the American extends to a willing worker regardless of nationality, creed or previous condition.

Mr. Seybt first came into public view when he founded the *Highland Union* for the purpose of combatting its aggressive democratic spirit engendered in the early days of the Civil war. After managing the paper for one year and putting it on a firm footing, he retired from active politics and devoted himself to business enterprises. The *Highland Union* flourishes today, while scores of contemporaries have disappeared. Mr. Seybt was largely instrumented in the building of the Vandalia Railroad in the late sixties. As local support was a prime factor in the construction of this road, it required years of arduous preparation to bring the enterprise to success. Mr. Seybt has continued a member of the board of directors up to the present time. In 1867 he formed a corporation for the erection of a brick flouring mill at High-





land and devoted much of his time and talent to the management of the business. This mill burned in March, 1890, and as some of the original partners had died it was not rebuilt, but Mr. Seybt acquired an interest in the so-called Suppiger Mills, founded in 1837, and he has been its president since then. Meanwhile he had in conjunction with others, built a model flouring mill at Greenville, Illinois, of which he was president up to the time of its destruction by fire. In the winter of 1875 Mr. Seybt visited the leading millers of southern Illinois with the object of enlisting their cooperation in the forming of a mutual fire insurance company; in May, 1876, the first policy was issued. That modest experimental beginning has resulted to the Millers National Insurance Company of Chicago, which today insures virtually all the mills in the United States. It has insured the miller for over thirty-six years at less than half the cost of the so-called board rates and has accumulated in that time a net surplus of over one million dollars. Mr. Seybt has been its president up to this day. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois Millers Mutual Fire Association, located at Alton, Illinois, and is a member of the board of directors. He opened up the first coal mines on the Vandalia Railroad some forty-five years ago near Collinsville, Illinois, and continued to operate them about twenty years, when he sold them to the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, a creation of Jay Gould, of which great corporation he was vice president for twelve years. He formed the Coal Operators Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Springfield, Illinois, seventeen years ago and is its president today. In consequence of recent legislation concerning employes liabilities, the millers of America have formed a Millers Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, with offices at Chicago, Mr. Seybt being its president.

While in Europe during the summer of 1875 Mr. Seybt studied up the question of flour export direct from mill door to European markets. Heretofore flour exportation was effected only through commission houses and forwarders at the seaports. Upon his return to America, he found an export club, consisting of a number of leading millers in the neighborhood of St. Louis for the purpose of finding direct means to market their flour in foreign countries. He was sent to Europe as their representative to form necessary connection in Great Britain and on the

Continent and to provide for through transportation by rail, lakes and sea, marine insurance and all other requirements. His mission proved very successful and in the course of years many million barrels of flour have found a market abroad through his efforts. Naturally Mr. Seybt has been of more or less prominence to the milling industry of America and has devoted some of his best years to association matters.

In politics Mr. Seybt has been a staunch Republican since his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but as political work is not to his liking, he is not an active politician. He has been church organist for many years and for many different denominations. He is a liberal supporter of all churches, but has never identified himself with any established creed. By way of recreation Mr. Seybt is an occasional contributor to magazines and devotes himself to belles lettres.

MARTIN J. SCHOTT. Many of the men who have helped to build up Madison county, and have given the best of their lives in aiding its development, have now gone to their rest. Of this number, Martin J. Schott should be among the first mentioned. When he came to Highland, Illinois, it was but a settlement, and its growth into its present state of prosperity was a constant source of pride and gratification to him. In this growth he had a large share, for in addition to the active interest which he took in all matters pertaining to the public interest, he owned and operated one of the largest manufacturing plants in the city, a business that gives employment to many, and that brought money and men to help in the development of the town. It is almost enough to say that he was of German blood and was a typical son of the Fatherland, for in saying that one calls to mind the frugality, honesty and sincerity of this great national type, and all of these traits belonged to Mr. Schott. He had the admiration and respect of the town and surrounding country, and the only consolation that his friends and acquaintances had at the time of his death was that he had left four sons in whom he had instilled his principles of moral and business integrity, and to whom he confidently intrusted his business.

Martin J. Schott was born in Germany, on the 19th of November, 1830. He was the son of Gerhard Schott, who was also a native of Germany. He attended college in his native land and obtained a fair amount of learning. At the age of fourteen he put away his school

books and became a wage earner. This was in 1844, and two years later he was apprenticed to a cooper and brewer, and in a few years was master of this trade. In 1849, in the fall of the year, he went to Bavaria to follow his trade. For a year he worked away quietly and then the conscription fell on him, and he was ordered to report for service in the army. Fortunately for him, when he obeyed the call a sufficient number of men had been secured. Exempt for a time at least, he concluded to leave the country, and so made his way into France, where he remained until 1856.

The previous year Martin Schott's father had immigrated to America, and hither the son determined to come. Saying farewell to the Old World, he sailed for the new country in 1856. He made his way to Highland, and with his father and his brother, Christian, became connected with Bernay's Brewery, then located in a brick building opposite the soda factory of Joseph Wick. The business prospered, and as the town grew larger, the business kept pace with it until in 1866 the factory was moved into new quarters that had been erected for it. It was about this time that Mr. Schott, who ten years before had been a German immigrant not greatly blessed with this world's goods, became sole owner of the plant. He conducted the business alone until his sons grew to manhood and were able to help him. Being a practical brewer, he was able to manufacture a high class product, for the men who worked for him understood that he knew his business, and would stand no trifling or adulterating of the product. His honesty in business, therefore, brought him a large patronage of the best class of buyers and the business increased daily. He organized the Highland Brewing Company, associating with him his sons. As the business increased it was found necessary to build additions to the original plant from time to time, until now the brewery is conceded to be one of the best equipped in the country. On the 29th of October, 1899, Mr. Schott celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his becoming a master brewer. He retired from business several years before his death, leaving the brewery in the capable hands of his sons, and the business lost nothing by this change of head, for the father had trained his sons in the very methods that had made him successful, and they are all men of fine business ability and of strong characters.

Mr. Schott had no desire for political of-

fice, and would never consent to hold any office save that of school director, which he held for a number of years. He was actively identified with a number of societies, among them being the Highland turnverein, the Maennerchor Harmonica, and the Philharmonic Orchestra. He was an honorary member of the Helvetia Sharpshooters, having been one of the charter members of the society. Of the fraternal organizations he was affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Masons.

On the 19th of November, 1857, Mr. Schott was married to Miss Bertha Eggen, whose family had settled in this section in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Schott had nine children, the eldest of whom, Otto, died in 1895. The others are Emily, Mrs. Samuel Leutweiler, Mrs. Cornelia Suppiger, Alice, Albert, Eugene, Mrs. Hans Kalb and Martin.

G. A. NIEMANN. In the commercial enterprise which has achieved the largest results in Venice and vicinity during the last thirty years, one of the most successful and influential actors has been Mr. G. A. Niemann, who is now largely retired from active business but is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Venice.

Mr. Niemann has had a long and prosperous career. He learned the details and principles of merchandising while a boy in his Fatherland. He came to America with only his ability and energy and practically without working capital. From a position as clerk he became one of the leading merchants of his home city and one of the controlling factors in other enterprises. He was born in Prussian Germany, March 18, 1852, a son of August and Minnie (Eikmyer) Niemann. After the common school and private school training which he received as a boy he was apprenticed, after the German custom, to a mercantile firm, with which he spent four years.

On April 20, 1872, he landed at Castle Garden, New York, being then twenty years of age. For the first six months he was employed in a Philadelphia store, then came west to St. Louis, where he was a clerk two years. Mr. Nieman has been a resident of Venice since 1875. For two years he worked as a clerk. In 1880 the grocery firm of Kohl & Niemann was established and for ten years was one of the largest and best houses of the kind in this corner of Madison county. Both partners sold out in 1891, and Mr. Nieman then became actively identified with the organizing of the Venice Electric Light & Power Company, and obtained franchises for

the service in Venice, Madison and Brooklyn and later in Granite City. This has since been one of the largest public service corporations in this vicinity. Mr. Niemann disposed of his interests in the company in 1902. In that year the firm of Kohl & Nieman established a building material business, from which Mr. Niemann withdrew in 1909. He was one of the organizers in 1901 of the Granite City National Bank and is still a director in this prosperous institution. In 1909 he helped organize the Granite City Trust & Savings Bank, and has since been its vice president. Throughout his residence at Venice he has been one of the public-spirited citizens and has co-operated for the general advancement of the welfare of the city. He was elected in 1911 a member of the board of education of Venice.

Mr. Niemann is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 835, A. F. & A. M., at Venice, Granite City Chapter, R. A. M., Tancred Commandery, No. 50, K. T., at Belleville, and is a member of the Oriental Consistory and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis. He and his wife and daughter are members of New Hope Chapter, No. 432, Eastern Star, at Venice.

Mr. Niemann married in 1880 Miss Margaret Kohl, a daughter of Andrew Kohl and sister of Mr. Fred Kohl, of Venice. They have three children. The sons, Fred W. and Edward G., are merchants of Seattle, Washington. Lillian A., the daughter, lives at home.

**HENRY CONNOLE.** A public-spirited and influential citizen of Madison, Illinois, Henry Connole is widely and favorably known throughout the Tri-Cities as one of the leading insurance and real estate men of his community. He was born July 26, 1871, in Greene county, Illinois, the son of an active and highly successful lawyer. His father, Anthony Connole, was for eight years deputy county clerk of Greene county, and for four years was circuit clerk, his residence in the meantime having been at Carrollton. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Markham, was a native of Greene county.

Obtaining his early education in the schools of Carrollton, and the Western Illinois Normal School at Bushnell Henry Connole began his active career as a teacher, and taught in both rural and village schools. Coming to Madison, Illinois, in 1901, he was in the em-

ploy of the American Car and Foundry Company until 1907, when he embarked in his present business of insurance agent and real estate dealer. In 1908 he was elected police magistrate, and assumed the duties of that office in May of that year. He was re-elected to the same office without opposition in 1912 and is now filling that position. During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Connole enlisted, May 1, 1898, in the Twenty-second U. S. Regular Infantry as a war volunteer, and served faithfully for seven months.

Mr. Connole married, June 14, 1909, Miss Mary Rickart, of Whitehall, Greene county, Illinois. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, although he is rather independent in his views, and for two years he was a member of the city council. Fraternally Mr. Connole is a member of Venice Lodge, No. 719, I. O. O. F.; a member of Granite City Aerie, No. 1126 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Royal League of America.

**FRED WILLIAM AUFDERHEIDE.** One of the prominent and highly esteemed families of Madison county is that of Aufderheide, a worthy representative of which may be found in the person of Fred William Aufderheide who is now engaged in agricultural operations in Nameoki township. Mr. Aufderheide is one of the successful farmers of his community, and his success is but the just reward for a life of steadfast, earnest endeavor. He was born in Nana township, Madison county, in 1866, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Henseik) Aufderheide, natives of Germany who immigrated to America as young people and were married in St. Louis. Shortly thereafter they settled on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres near the Bend in Madison county, and there their children were born, namely: Mary, Anna, Lena and Fred William, who survive, and John, Herman and Charlie, who died in infancy.

Mr. Aufderheide's parents gave their children excellent educational advantages in both the English and German languages, and they were reared to sturdy man and womanhood on the old home place. Fred William Aufderheide was married in 1891 to Miss Fredericka Rohlfing, of St. Louis, who was born in 1866, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Finke) Rohlfing, natives of Germany. Mrs. Aufderheide has one brother, William, and five sisters, Carrie, Amelia, Louise, Anna and Emma. After their marriage Mr. and



Mrs. Aufderheide resided in St. Louis for a number of years, he being employed by the Majestic Range Company, stove manufacturers, until 1903, at which time they moved to one of Mr. Aufderheide's father's farms at the Bend. General farming and stock raising have claimed his attention to the present time, and he has been uniformly successful in his operations. He is a friend to all movements that have for their object the betterment of his county or community, and he is particularly interested in matters of an educational nature, giving his children exceptional advantages in this line. They have attended the Bend schools and the public schools of Granite, and have been instructed in both English and German. They are: Hugo, Arthur, Estella, Willie and Clara, and all are bright, energetic, healthy children. Mr. and Mrs. Aufderheide are members of the German Lutheran church of Granite, and take an active interest in all its work. Politically Mr. Aufderheide takes an independent stand, reserving the right to vote for the man whom he deems best fitted for the office, a practice which if carried out would place politics on a more honorable standing.

During the years that he has been engaged in farming here Mr. Aufderheide has gained a reputation for honesty and integrity, and is known as an efficient and public-spirited citizen whose worth has been tried and not found wanting. He is a true friend and kind neighbor, and has a host of warm personal friends whose best wishes will accompany him in whatever venture he enters.

**WILLIAM F. MAY.** Madison county, Illinois, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is singularly favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and agricultural lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in farming operations during practically his entire life thus far. He has long been known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and one whose business methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world.

A native of Marine, but later moving to Pin Oak township, where he is residing at

the present time, William F. May was born on the 26th of April, 1857, and he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Wittmer) May, both of whom were born in the old Empire of Germany, whence they immigrated to the United States as young people. Their respective parents settled in Madison county, Illinois, where was solemnized their marriage. They made the voyage across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, the paternal family landing in the harbor of New Orleans and the maternal in the harbor of New York, and they came thence to this county. William May was interested in agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his active career and at the time of his retirement, in 1907, he removed to Marine, Illinois, where he resided until his demise, in 1910, the same having occurred on the 31st of December. Mrs. May survives her honored husband and she is now living on the old May homestead in Pin Oak township. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. William May, nine are living at the present time and of the number the subject of this review was the first in order of birth.

William F. May was a student in the neighboring district schools in Pin Oak township until he had reached the age of fourteen years. He was reared to the discipline of sturdy farm life and, being the eldest child, early assumed the responsibilities of the home farm. He continued to reside at home until he had reached his twenty-sixth year and after his marriage, in 1883, he established the family home upon his present fine estate, which is located two and one-half miles distant from Marine. His farm is now comprised of one hundred and ninety acres of some of the finest land in Pin Oak township and his substantial buildings and well cultivated fields lend a decidedly prosperous and thrifty air to the entire place, making it one of the beautiful farms of this section of the state. In politics Mr. May endorses the cause of the Republican party. He is not an office seeker but gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community and of the county and state at large. He is possessed of an unusually affable disposition and is everywhere accorded the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens on account of his sterling worth and unquestioned honesty. The attractive May home is recognized as a center of generous hospitality and is a rendezvous for many pleasant social gatherings.

On the 21st of February, 1883, was recorded the marriage of Mr. May to Miss Flora Schien, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the 6th of December, 1860, and who is a daughter of Andrew and Emma (Zerrenner) Schien, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in New York. Mrs. May was educated in the common schools of Alhambra township, where her parents were long identified with farming operations. Mr. and Mrs. May are the parents of four children, concerning whom the following brief record is here offered,—Tillie E., is the wife of Charles Helmigh, of Pin Oak; Oscar A. is married to Miss Adelia Deibert, of Marine, and resides in the city of St. Louis, Missouri; Emma L. and Hugo W. L. are both single and they reside at the parental home. All the children were graduated in the public schools of Marine, Illinois. In their religious faith the May family are devout members of the German Evangelical church, in the different departments of whose work they are most active factors.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. WRIGHT.** Among the truehearted, loyal and patriotic citizens whom Alton has in more recent years been called upon to mourn was Captain William R. Wright, who fought for his country in two wars, and subsequently served city and county in various public positions of importance, his official record, without blemish or flaw, being one of honor. A son of William Wright, he was born April 5, 1826, in Gallatin, Tennessee, coming from staunch ancestry, his grandfather Wright having served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

A native of North Carolina, William Wright became an early settler of Gallatin, Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming until 1828. Then, inspired by the restless American spirit, he started westward with his family, and after spending a winter at St. Louis, settled permanently, in the spring of 1829, in Madison county, Illinois. Locating at Upper Alton, he subsequently purchased town lots that are still held by his descendants. Having previously learned the cabinet maker's trade, he followed it successfully many years, residing in Upper Alton until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Sanderson, was born in Virginia, and when a small girl moved with her parents to Gallatin, Tennessee. She survived her first husband, and married for her second husband David Miller. Of her union with Mr. Wright were reared six children, Daniel, Jesse, William R.,

Mary, Susan and Ann. By her marriage with Mr. Miller she had four children, Emily, Ellen, George and Kate.

But two years old when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, William R. Wright began when young to assist his step-father at the cooper's trade, becoming quite proficient in the work. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted and went to the front with his command, and was an active participant in many engagements of note, including the battle of Buena Vista. Receiving his honorable discharge when peace was restored, Mr. Wright resumed work as a cooper, and continued busily employed until once again the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land. Enlisting then in Company B, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in as first lieutenant of his company, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain. Captain Wright was at the front in the engagements at Perryville and Milton, in Tennessee, and took part in Colonel S. D. Straight's raid through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In May, 1863, the Captain was taken prisoner, and for twenty-two months was confined in Libby Prison, where he suffered untold hardships and privations. Honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war, he returned to Alton and for awhile followed the cooper's trade.

Becoming prominent in public affairs, Captain Wright subsequently filled various official positions, serving as constable assessor, census enumerator and as county coroner. On March 14, 1911, having far outlived the allotted three score and ten years of life, he passed to the life beyond, leaving a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

In 1848 Captain Wright was united in marriage with Helen M. English, who was born, September 16, 1829, near Syracuse, New York, a daughter of Andrew M. English. Her grandfather, Andrew English, was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, and as a young man taught school in Connecticut. He served as a soldier from the beginning to the close of the Revolutionary war, furnishing his own horse and saddle, and during the latter years of his life received a pension. After the war he moved to Onondaga county, New York, where he engaged in farming until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Moore, was born in New York state, while her father, who was a native of Ireland, married, after coming to America, a young lady from Holland. Rachel (Moore) English sur-

vived her husband and spent her last days in Upper Alton, Illinois. Andrew M. English was born on the home farm in Onondaga county, New York, and as a young man migrated to Geauga county, Ohio, where he resided until 1841. Coming then to Madison county, Illinois, with his family, he bought land near Gillespie, and was there engaged in its management until after the death of his wife, when he made his home with his children, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Riker, was born in Onondaga county, New York, and died in Madison county, Illinois, in 1843.

Captain and Mrs. Wright reared four children, namely: Lucretia, who married Conrad Keck, died October 14, 1907, leaving one son, Warren P., while her daughter Estella Lula, lived but fourteen years; Harriet, wife of Scott Bell, has one son, Harvey Bell; Bertha, wife of Sidney Arthur Wrightman, has four children, Carroll E., Helen M., Estella and Charles; and Frank Wright, the youngest child.

PETER C. LEDUC. It is eminently fitting that in a work of this nature should be recorded the biographies of those fine farmer-citizens on whom the strength and prosperity of the county is so securely founded. Among these is Peter C. LeDuc, a farmer and stockman who has contributed in no small measure to Madison county's high standing. He was born in Saline township in 1866 and is the son of John and Sophia (Hennen) LeDuc, the former a native of France and the latter of Germany. These worthy people immigrated to America in 1854 and were united in marriage in Edwardsville, Illinois, making their first home in Saline township. The father was a farmer by occupation. They reared a family of four children, namely: Louis, Frank, Margaret and Peter. The young people received their education in the Saline schools and were trained to become useful and honored citizens, in course of time marrying and engaging in useful occupations. Margaret married Jacob Immer, a farmer of Henry county, Missouri.

In 1888 Mr. LeDuc laid the foundations of an independent household by his union with Christiana Ambuehl, who was born in Leef township, in 1864, the daughter of John and Theresa (Kraft) Ambuehl, both natives of Germany. Mr. Ambuehl was for many years one of the most prosperous and successful farmers in Leef township, ranking among the

leading citizens. His children were Philip, Jacob, Henry, Mary, Rosa, Anna, Katie, Tillie, and John, the latter of whom died at the age of thirty years. These young people obtained their education in Purcell school.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. LeDuc began life on a farm in Saline township bought by the former, and there they remained for nineteen years previous to removing to Leef township. Here they purchased an excellent property of one hundred and twenty acres, two miles west of Saline. This, although fertile and well situated, had very few improvements, but that was soon remedied by the application of the industry and laudable ambition of both the subject and his admirable wife. Mr. LeDuc erected a large and commodious barn, thirty-six by forty feet, and excellent outbuildings, and last a delightful home. His home surroundings are kept in an excellent state of improvement and the property is one of the most attractive in Leef township, with its fruitful orchards and fertile fields. In addition to his farming work Mr. LeDuc has for nineteen years operated a threshing outfit. In 1909 he threshed 55,000 bushels of grain and in 1911, 53,000, holding the record in the county.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. LeDuc has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Theresa, Lulu, Johnnie, Cora and Norine. They received their education in the Touts school, the same their father attended in boyhood, though under another name. They have been carefully reared to meet life's duties and some of the children are married and settled in life. Theresa married George Kline, a farmer of New Douglas township, and is the mother of a son, Harold; Lulu married Herman Helgen, a farmer of Montgomery county, Illinois, and they have a son, Otto.

On September 22, 1908, the household had the misfortune to lose its mistress, Mrs. LeDuc passing away, regretted by the many who knew and loved her. The remains of this loving wife and tender mother are interred in Lee township. The daughters, Cora and Norine, now act as housekeepers for their father, sharing their father's responsibilities in truly admirable fashion.

Mr. LeDuc's business principles have always been such as to merit and win the regard and confidence of his neighbors. In most satisfactory fashion he has filled the offices of school director and collector of Saline township. In politics he supports the policies and principles of the Democratic party. Fra-





*J. H. H.*

ternally he is a member of the Woodmen at Grant Fork, and of the Court of Honor at the same place. He and his family are interested attendants of the German Evangelical church of Grant Fork, and all enjoy the esteem of the community in which their interests are centered.

FRED KOHL is known as one of the builders of business and financial enterprise in the new industrial center of Granite City, and is one of the group of able financiers and business men who control and direct the larger enterprises of this portion of Madison county.

The successful career of Mr. Kohl is a record that begins with the hard daily work of a poor boy and reads through one stage of larger attainment after another until he has reached a place of commanding importance in the business and civic life of a large community.

Born in Germany, July 2, 1846, a son of Andrew and Barbary (Schleger) Kohl, his father being a carpenter by trade, he accompanied the family on their immigration to the new world in 1850. From New Orleans they came up the river to St. Louis, where Fred had five years of schooling in the city schools. At the age of twelve he began working on a farm and continued that labor until he was twenty-two. He then became connected with a grocery business at Venice, and was a merchant there from 1869 to 1889. During this period of twenty years he laid the foundation of his large business enterprise. He became an independent merchant, and conducted a large general store and lumber yard and also engaged in the real estate business.

When Granite City was founded and began to grow as a great industrial center, he founded the first bank there and became its president. He has since been identified with many of the important enterprises of this city. He is now vice president of the Granite City National Bank and the Trust & Savings Bank, and is associated with Mr. G. A. Niemann in the firm of Kohl & Niemann.

While interested so largely in Granite City, he has always kept his residence at the adjoining city of Venice, and has taken a prominent part in the civic affairs of his home community and of the county. He has been president of the school board for the past fifteen years, and was a member of the town council three terms under the village system. An active Republican, he has also been a county commissioner fourteen years. He is one of the leading Masons of the county, and

has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. He is a member and has been master seven years of Lodge No. 835, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Granite City Chapter, R. A. M., Tancred Commandery No. 50, K. T., at Belleville, the Oriental Consistory, and the Mystic Shrine. He organized the Eastern Star Chapter at Venice and was its worthy patron five years, and he and his family are members of the White Shrine. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Kohl's beautiful residence, which was erected in 1900, is considered to be the most attractive and stately home in the county.

He was married, December 13, 1885, to Miss Annie Selb. Her father, Theodore Selb, was an early resident of Venice and one of its wealthiest citizens. Mr. Kohl and wife have six children: Sophia, Frea, Amelia, Edna, Hilda and Fred, Jr.

JOHN PAUL MALAN. America owes to the struggle for more liberal religious practice in Europe, which culminated in the suppression of the Protestants and in the self-expatriation of many of their brilliant leaders, some of her best citizens. Among those who have come to Illinois not the least is John Paul Malan, a retired farmer and stockman of Helvetia township, Madison county, who belongs to a family of distinguished ancestry. Mr. Malan was born in the beautiful and historic valley of Piedmonte, Campania, Italy, January 31, 1834, a son of Stephen and Susan Malan.

The Malan family, as far back as they have any record, are descendants of the grand old Waldensian period, who always took a noble and loyal stand for the purity of the teachings of Christianity and to the preservation of the truth of which the Christian world today owes a deep debt of gratitude. Stephen and Susan Malan's life in their native land was filled with sorrow and tribulation from persecution at the hands of those in power in the Roman Catholic church. People of intelligence and intellectual training, their souls revolted at the terrible sights they were compelled to witness continually, and Mrs. Malan, a woman of exceptionally fine intellectual and religious qualifications, was compelled to be an onlooker at such horrible exhibitions as that of one of the Pope's soldiers in the act of dashing an infant's brains out by swinging its head against some object. These harrowing sights were frequent, and Mr. and Mrs. Malan had about decided that they would

spare their own children and take them away from the scene of such atrocities when something occurred that fully decided them in their course. A cousin of Stephen Malan, the Rev. Caesar Malan, an eminent minister and gifted and able writer, became the author of the fine set of hymns used in the French hymn book, some of which were expressive of the loftiest and sublimest sentiments, and which are used by the devout French Baptists to the present time. For this the Catholic church took offense, as well as for his freedom of speech, and he was classed as a heretic, his goods confiscated and he was made an exile to Geneva, Switzerland, being compelled to make the journey barefooted in order that he might be further disgraced. At this time Stephen and Susan Malan took their children, in the spring of 1850, and came to America, where they decided to settle on wild land and to worship their Maker in their own way. John Paul Malan was the second in order of his parents' children, the others being: Barth, Louis, Stephen, Reuben, Levi, Lydia, Louise and Mary. Landing at New Orleans, the immigrant family, which included a little orphan niece, Mary, made their way to Clinton county, Illinois, where they engaged in farming.

John Paul Malan received his education in the district schools, and remained at home assisting his father until his marriage, in 1863, to Alice LeDouble, who was born August 2, 1847, at Chauny, commune DeMieux, Dept. d'Oise, France, and immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1856. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Malan settled down on a rented farm in Clinton county, and with youthful energy and enthusiasm began to establish a home for themselves, in time being able to purchase forty acres of raw prairie land. A one-room log cabin was their residence, hardships and trials were many, and comforts or conveniences were unknown, but the young couple were happy in that it was their own home and that there they were allowed to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. Starting to break up the prairie with an ox-team, Mr. Malan was soon able to add a little to his property, although it was hard to dispose of his crops, the nearest market being at St. Louis, at that time a three-days' journey. As their children grew to man and womanhood they were able to assist their parents, and in turn were given good educational advantages and trained to take responsible positions in life and to be-

come true and loyal citizens. Eventually Mr. Malan sold his Clinton county farm, which he had developed into an excellent property, and purchased one hundred and seven acres in Helvetia township, later adding thereto tracts of one hundred and twenty and eighty-seven acres, and finally ten acres more and became one of the most prosperous agriculturists of his section. In 1911 Mr. Malan's wife passed to her rest, and was buried in Gullick's Cemetery, near the Baptist church at Sebastopol. After her death Mr. Malan, desiring to have all of his business matters settled, and wanting to see his children firmly established in life, divided his property equally among them, a wise procedure which was greatly appreciated by them all. He is now living retired from activities, his comfortable residence being located on Highland rural free delivery route No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Malan had a family of six children, of whom five grew to maturity: Nehemiah, Leona, Adolph, Herbert and Fremont, all of whom were educated in the Clinton county district schools. Nehemiah married Lucy Lebegue, daughter of Jule and Neri Lebegue, is a farmer of Madison county, and has three children: Lloyd, Earl and Leona. Leona married Erastus DeMoulin, a son of Elisha and Mary DeMoulin, residents of Greenville, Illinois, where he is a foreman in the DeMoulin factory, and they have three children, namely: Oradelle, Leslie and Lily, of whom the first-named married Dr. H. D. Cartmell, of Greenville. Adolph married Emma Mueller, daughter of Jacob and Emma Mueller, is a farmer of Madison county, and has two children: Percy and Lois. Herbert married Eva Blacet, a daughter of Frank and Julia Blacet, of Madison county, is a farmer near Sebastopol and has two children: Della and Oradelle. Fremont, who invested his share of his father's estate in a farm of ninety-five acres at Sebastopol, married Della Lee, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Lee, of Sugar Creek, Illinois, and they are living on the old home farm, keeping house for their father. Fremont was educated in the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, fitting himself for the profession of teaching, and had the school at Linden for one year and the Lee and Forrester schools for two years each.

A man of prominence and wealth, yet unspoiled by his position and prosperity; a man whose life has been filled with kindly thoughts and generous deeds; a man of sterling in-

tegrity, who has typified in his everyday life the highest type of Christian character. Malan has the respect and esteem of his entire community, and the members of his family are known throughout this section as worthy representatives of this old and honored Christian family.

EDWARD LEVIS, who died at Alton, was one of the organizers of the present Illinois Glass Company, and was father of the Levis brothers who are now among the principal stockholders and active managers of this great industry.

The late Mr. Levis was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1820, being a son of Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Levis, natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The father of Mary (Johnson) Levis served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. Samuel Levis, who died at Bristol, Pennsylvania, in 1830, owned a farm near that place, was a baker by trade, and was also engaged in the coasting trade. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1869. There were eight children in their family, and seven attained years of maturity, namely: John, Sarah, Samuel, William, Joseph, Edward, Mahlon and George.

The first of the family to locate in Alton was William Levis, who was followed in 1837 by his younger brothers, Joseph and Edward. Edward Levis was seventeen years old when he came west, and in Pennsylvania had attended the common schools and learned the trade of carpenter. During the greater part of his first thirty years' residence in Alton he was a carpenter and builder. During the early days, when Piasa creek was an open stream down what is now Piasa street, there was a small island at about the intersection of Third street, and on this island was Mr. Levis' carpenter shop. For ten years beginning in the '60s, he was in the furniture business on Belle street, the firm being Chaney & Levis. His residence was on the corner of State and Bluff, where one of his sons now lives.

When Mr. Levis and William Eliot Smith bought the plant of the Illinois Glass Works, the former became superintendent, and continued in active management of the factory until he retired and was succeeded by his son, George M. For the first two years the glass works were located on Belle street, and was then moved to the present site on Second street, where the industry was developed to one of the largest of the kind in the United States. Mr. Levis was largely responsible for the success of the business, which is a monument to the

ability and enterprise of two Alton men, Mr. Levis and William E. Smith.

Mr. Levis was one of the public spirited citizens of Alton. While his most important work was in helping to create an industry which for many years has been the chief wealth producing enterprise of Alton, he was always interested and willing to co-operate in other movements for advancement and improvement. A Republican in politics, he served in the city council, was township supervisor and a member of the board of education. He and his family were identified with the Methodist church.

On April 4, 1845, Mr. Levis married Miss Mary Morfoot. She was born in England, a daughter of Richard and Isabella Morfoot. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Levis were: Edward; Sarah, wife of L. F. Cotter; George M.; John M.; Charles; Robert H.; Frank; and Nelson.

All of the sons became identified with the Glass Company, several of them as officers of the company, and as managers of the branches in other cities, and George M., Edward, Robert H., Nelson and Charles are still residents of Alton and actively connected with the business.

George M. Levis, who succeeded his father as superintendent, and is one of the principal officers of the corporation, was born in Alton, in October, 1856. He attended school here, and was trained for his business career under the direction of his father. Mr. Levis is president of the Citizens National Bank. He is one of the controlling factors in the business and financial affairs of Alton, and has continued the influence of his father for the betterment of his native city.

He was married in 1895, to Miss Emma Gray, and they have a daughter, Adele. Their beautiful home in Washington avenue was originally the old DeBow mansion which has been remodeled and adorned by Mr. Levis, and the house and surrounding grounds comprise one of the most attractive homesteads in Alton.

WILBUR T. NORTON, son of Rev. A. T. and Eliza Rogers Norton, was born at Alton, Illinois, September 10, 1844. His parents were natives of Litchfield county, Connecticut. They came to Illinois in 1835 soon after their marriage, and to Alton in 1839. They were both descendants of old colonial families. The subject of this sketch attended the Alton schools and Lake Forest Academy prior



to entering Shurtleff College where he graduated in 1866. In 1864 he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. After leaving college he became connected with the *Alton Daily Telegraph*, and remained with it as editor or proprietor until 1890. From 1894 to 1896 he was editor of the *Alton Daily Republican*. He served eight or nine years as a member of the Alton Board of Education. In 1880 he was chosen as presidential elector on the Republican

ticket and cast his ballot in the electoral college for Garfield and Arthur. He served as postmaster for Alton for three terms under the Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. Since the expiration of his last term of office he has been engaged intermittently in journalistic work.

He was married November 25, 1875, to Frances E. Caldwell, of Alton. They are the parents of four children, three of whom survive.









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